

COMPARISONS.

Whether lime in the quantity in which it occurs in Dry Cañon water is a detriment to health is an undecided question. Many waters pronounced good contain much more lime than seven and four hundred and seventy-two thousandths (7.472) grains per gallon. The Croydon supply-water in Surrey County, England, and the well water in the same place, both contain considerably more lime than the Dry Cañon water and no objection whatever is urged against them on account of the mineral matter they hold in solution, and furthermore they are pronounced healthful by good authority.

There is more lime in the water of Parley's and Emigration Cañons than in that of Dry Cañon, and yet the water of these streams would not be, as a general thing, considered objectionable so far as the lime is concerned.

The magnesia and especially the sulphuric acid are in larger amounts in the Dry Cañon water than in water usually considered healthful.

The Dry Cañon water, by the presence of the large quantities of lime, magnesia and sulphuric acid, is indeed very hard and is therefore not so economical for certain household purposes as could be desired, yet, through the most of the lime and a good deal of the magnesia being precipitated on boiling, its hardness is very much diminished and its economical properties increased. The precipitation of magnesia especially, and possibly of lime, furthermore, makes the water more healthful.

Considerable free carbonic acid gas exists in the water, and by it all the iron, most of the lime, a large portion of the magnesia, and some of the phosphoric acid are retained in solution. This gas is constantly escaping and liberating these substances as the stream proceeds down the cañon and crosses the bench, so that by the time it reaches the residents of the Twenty-first Ward, it is improved with regard both to its economical and healthful qualities.

The most objectionable substances in the Dry Cañon waters are sulphuric acid and magnesia. Of the sulphuric acid this water contains about one-third less than the water of Emigration Cañon and about one-third more than the water of Parley's Cañon. The water of City Creek, which holds in solution very little of this ingredient, has less than one-tenth the amount found in Dry Cañon water. The water of Dry Cañon has in solution nearly one-fourth more magnesia than that of Emigration Cañon and about twice as much as the water of Parley's and of City Creek Cañons. As to its comparative worth with the water of the three large cañon streams mentioned, all things considered, it appears that the water of Dry Cañon is a little better for drinking purposes than the water of Emigration Cañon, not quite so good as that of Parley's Cañon, and inferior to the waters of City Creek.

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A VISIT TO THE MORMONS.

The following article appears in the *Bullion*, a mining journal, published at Socorro, New Mexico. The editor, Mr. Chas. Longuemare, recently visited this city, and expressed much pleasure at the enterprise and industry of the Utah "Mormons."

During the first days of last month we accompanied Messrs. Charles E. Willard and Charles E. Gross, of Hartford, Connecticut, to Salt Lake City. While there we spent our time in securing reliable data relating to the natural resources of Utah and industries of the Mormons. In this connection we will say that we lost none of our time in the investigation of the religion of the followers of Joseph Smith, as the *Bullion* does not deal with spiritual matters. The Mormon question is simply a question of conscience, morals, and law, which will be regulated in time by congressional legislation and by the courts of the country. The valley of the Utah was settled about the year 1846. Tom Benton, of Missouri, about that time expressed his desire that the Mormons be demanded to put a battalion in the field as the war with Mexico, was then being waged. The Mormons readily consented and the battalion did good service. It was then they discovered the first gold at Sutter's mill while digging a mill race; thus the discovery of gold in California is due to them. Upon their return to Salt Lake they brought with them an immense quantity of gold dust and nuggets where it was sacked or placed in barrels and weighed with common steelyards. We were informed that gold was then more plentiful than wheat. The site upon which Salt Lake is built and in fact the whole of the Utah Valley at the time of its occupation by the Mormons presented an uninviting appearance. The plain was covered with a thick growth of stunted sage brush and the soil was white with its coating of alkali. It was under these unpromising conditions that the settlement of Utah was inaugurated. To-day the scene is changed. The valley of the Utah from Provo to its limits presents a panorama of beauty, thrift and prosperity. Utah Lake and a number of small streams afford the water with which the valley is irrigated. The former body of water is fresh and is magnificent in its extent which is relieved by clusters of small farms in a

high state of cultivation. The dwellings of the inhabitants are all neat, clean and well built generally of white adobe or red brick and the impartial visitor is compelled to admit that few places in the United States can compare with the settlements in this valley for thrift and substantial prosperity. We were particularly impressed with the admirable system of irrigation in vogue, altogether different from that practiced in New Mexico. With us the cultivators follow the system used by the Pueblo's and Aztecs before the conquest of the country by the Spaniards in the 16th century, the fields are divided into a series of small beds in which the seed is placed and then flooded with several inches of water. The effect of this deluge is to cause the ground to matt and then bake and crack under the rays of the sun, checking vegetation and otherwise retarding the development of the plant. Under this system the successful cultivation of the potato and other bulbous plants is impossible, as the earth upon drying cakes around the bulb and forms a hard matrix or mould which renders its development out of the question. In Utah the method is altogether different. The fields are not subdivided into small beds, thus obviating much unnecessary labor and expense. In place of submerging the field as we do, in Utah the farmer allows the water to follow the course of the furrows between the rows of plants, and instead of being smothered by water, vegetation draws its nourishment by capillary attraction. The advantages and economy of this system are so obvious that nothing remains to be said upon the subject, and intelligent men will adopt it.

One of the great features in the valley is the great Salt Lake. It commences about fifteen miles from the city and extends 80 miles in length and 40 miles in width. The water is a concentrated solution of chlorides of sodium having a specific gravity nearly equal to that of the Dead Sea.

The Mormons have kept a record of all passing events from the date of occupation. From this source we have discovered that the rainfall is steadily increasing—so much so that though immense quantities of water are drawn from Utah lake, it continues to preserve its level and the streams also afford increasing quantities, though the settlement of the country continues and new contributions of water are demanded to supply the increasing wants of agriculture.

The City of Salt Lake possesses a population of 25,000 souls, 80 per cent. of which are Mormons, and this per cent. is preserved throughout the territory.

We visited the tabernacle, an immense building which seats 13,000 worshippers. The organ was built there by Mormon artisans, and was at that time the largest in the United States. The acoustic properties of the building are extraordinary. A pin dropped into a straw hat is heard to at the other extremity of the building—250 feet away. In the construction of the edifice the safety of the audience was consulted, as the immense congregation of 13,000 people vanishes through 14 large doors in than less than three minutes after the close of services, thus rendering a panic impossible. The temple is a magnificent edifice, the foundation was laid in 1853 and it will be completed in 1890. The stone used in its construction is a white syenitic granite. The side walks throughout the city are lined with trees kept trim and neat. At convenient distances fountains afford drink to the thirsty. Gas and electric lights illuminate the city. The streets and pavements are models of cleanliness and neatness. Salt Lake City is a neat, well built and beautiful city. It was not made, it is a creation. The following manufactures flourish: Silk, cloth, clothing, flour, agricultural implements, tanneries, fruit canning establishments, soap, candles, linen, shoes, blankets, wicker ware, pottery and stoneware china. The mines in the vicinity of the city are important. Much of the ore is a high grade chloride and sulphide ore. Large bodies of low grade carbonate and galena exist and the time will come when mines of Utah will be an important factor of her prosperity. The want of space forbids our mentioning many matters of interest. The moral which we have drawn from our visit is that what has been accomplished by the industrious Mormon can be duplicated in the vicinity of Socorro and throughout the Rio Grande valley. Our opinion often expressed in the past that the future of Socorro depends upon the development of her agricultural as well as of her mining resources is confirmed. The Mormons are a model of energy presenting an example worthy of imitation.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE CLAWSON CASE RESUMED—A JURY OBTAINED BY OPEN VENIRE—EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES COMMENCED.

The District Court was called promptly to order at 10 o'clock this morning, and the case against Rudger Clawson, on trial for polygamy, was resumed. The appearance of the court was much the same as yesterday, the only noticeable difference being the absence of a fire in the stove—a considerable boon of a big-hearted bailiff—and a perceptible falling off in the feminine element among the spectators and witnesses. A party of five solemn-looking Chinamen, were seated within the rail, and were supposed at first to be the latest importation of

witnesses, but it was soon ascertained that they were only the defendants in the grand larceny case of the People vs. Kee Foy and four others, who were forthwith arraigned and each pleaded not guilty. Just before the Clawson case was taken up, the Grand Jury filed into Court and presented two indictments found under the laws of Utah Territory. Albert Kershaw, impleaded with T. M. Johnson for forgery, was then arraigned and entered a plea of not guilty.

The roll of jurors so far secured in the Clawson case was now called by the clerk, including J. J. Farrell, who was not yet sworn. No. 22, William Smith and No. 105, James Cullenan, were called, but no response was made. A wait ensued while the bailiff went out to hunt up Deputy Marshal Vandercook, who had been sent after Smith. The other Deputy, sent for Cullenan, had not been heard from. The bailiff, returning, informed the Court that Mr. Smith was sick. Marshal Ireland here entered and was interrogated by the Judge as to the reason of the two men's absence, for whom attachments had been issued. He answered *sotto voce*, something not intended, evidently, for the reporter's ear, or if it was, his good intention was entirely thrown away.

Mr. Varian, of the counsel for the prosecution, now arose and stated that both sides had agreed to consider the panel of petit jurors for the term, and the box itself, exhausted, and asked to have it go down on the record. This being granted, he next requested, in view of the fact that a necessity existed for it, that an open venire issue for the purpose of filling up the panel of the trial jury. The defense entered an objection, and the Court granted the request, ordering the venire to issue. Marshal Ireland, armed with the necessary papers, then went out to bring in six men from the street. Pending his return the court took a recess for twenty minutes, and all the jurors who had been excused from the present case, were given leave of absence until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Marshal returned with his men at about fifteen minutes past 11, and O. Von Trott, one of them, having been called, took a seat in the box. He was asked the statutory questions and excused, as he had only lived in the District since last March; two years' residence next preceding the time of service being required. A. O. Palmer, another open venireite, was then called up and answered, challenged for implied bias and excused, for which he did not seem at all sorry. J. J. Farrell, having answered no to the questions as to his belief in the rightfulness of plural marriage and cohabitation, was passed by the prosecution, but peremptorily challenged by the defense and excused. J. C. Conklin was called but did not respond. Edmund Wilkes and Ellsworth Daggett were then summoned up and examined. Both answered all questions satisfactorily to the prosecution.

The defense now peremptorily challenged Charles Gilmore, the heroic speech-maker (not Richmond) of yesterday, but the challenge was overruled by the Court, on an objection by the defense, and this notorious "Mormon"-eater was retained on the jury. A written challenge was now interposed by the defense to the panel or array of the jury, on the ground of the open venire, by which two of the jurors had been obtained. This was denied and the defense then interposed individual challenges to Ellsworth Daggett and Edmund Wilkes, on the same ground. These also were denied, and the two jurors were then sworn and took their permanent seats. The panel of the jury, thus completed, is as follows: E. W. Loder, Thomas Sappington, M. W. Davis, G. M. Forbes, D. C. Booth, George W. Richmond, Charles Gilmore, J. F. Woodman, William Husbands, D. W. Scribner, Ellsworth Daggett and Edmund Wilkes.

Mr. Dickson, of the prosecution, now asked that all the witnesses but one be required to withdraw from the court room. The clerk called the following names: Mrs. Annie Dinwoodey, Alice Kirkham, John M. Young, Henry Spencer, John D. Spencer, Elias Smith, Sen., Professor Thomas, Orson Rogers, Reuben Decker, James Caine, Spencer Clawson, Orson F. Whitney, R. Patrick, Mary Jane Spencer Orr, Angus Cannon, Jr., John Taylor, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, Margaret Clawson, Susan E. Smith, H. M. Wells, Hosea Porter or LeChimanan, Alice Dinwoodey, Henry Dinwoodey, S. B. Clawson, Florence Clawson, S. H. Clawson, H. B. Clawson, Lydia Clawson or Lydia Spencer. All but Alice Dinwoodey were requested to withdraw. An exception was made by consent in the case of O. F. Whitney, who being a representative of the press, and present for the purpose of reporting the trial, was allowed to remain. The rest having gone out.

MISS ALICE DINWOODEY

took the stand and was sworn. Mr. Dickson then propounded questions which the witness answered in substance as follows: I reside in the Seventh Ward, am acquainted with the defendant, Rudger Clawson; have a sister named Florence. Have known Mr. Clawson about three years; believe the relationship existing between him and my sister is that of man and wife; think they were married about two years ago last August; was not present at the ceremony, but was at the reception; it took place at the bride's parents' home on the evening

of the 12th of August, 1882; the defendant and Florence were present; did not hear him introduce her as his wife; defendant and my sister resided at my father's house five or six months, and lived together as man and wife; a child was born to them, I think last January; they moved from my father's house to their own home in the 18th Ward; I visited my sister at her house; they have since moved to Mr. H. B. Clawson's house, about six weeks ago; visited them two or three times while they were in the 18th Ward? The members of the family were my sister, her husband and their child; saw no servants about; have met other people there from December 1883 to May 1884; I know Lydia Spencer, but have not known her long; have met her at defendant's house, the latter part of last year I think.

"Question by Mr. Dickson: "Were you introduced to Lydia Spencer at that time?"

The question was objected to by the defense, as not permissible in an attempt to prove the first marriage, which they held was the purpose immediately in view, and therefore such a question, as tending to prove an alleged polygamous marriage, was irrelevant and immaterial. The defense objected to all questions of like character as relating to the first marriage. Before the prosecution replied, Mr. Dickson arose and stated that he had just been reminded that the indictment had not been read to the jury, and proposed that it be done forthwith. Mr. Harkness, for the defense, objected to its being read at this stage of the proceedings but the court overruled the objection and the indictment was read. Miss Dinwoodey's testimony was then read to the jury by the official reporter, and the case went on. The prosecution now offered to argue the point raised by the defense as to the last question put to the witness, but it being time for recess, the argument was postponed till 2 p. m.

At that hour court was called to order and the proceedings went on. Nearly three-quarters of an hour were occupied by Judge Harkness in arguing the inadmissibility of such questions as that put last to the witness Miss Alice Dinwoodey, to this effect: "Were you, at the time you first met Lydia Spencer, in the defendant's house, introduced to her?" Mr. Harkness, as before set forth, held that such questions were irrelevant, because tending to prove an alleged polygamous marriage, when the object of the examination of the witness was to prove a first marriage. He was answered by U. S. District Attorney Dickson who argued and cited authorities which he claimed went to show that what was admissible to prove a first marriage in such cases was also admissible to prove the second. He was still speaking as we went to press.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Christmas *Wide Awake* will have a superb frontispiece in eighteen colors, reproduced from a water color by F. H. Lungren, by Louis Prang & Co., the famous Christmas card makers, and the foremost Fine Art publishers of America. Nothing so beautiful has ever before been attempted in magazine publishing.

The *Boston Globe* says: "The greatest difficulty in the way of bringing up children seems to be the love some parents have of exercising authority. Many parents seem to regard their children as slaves, having no rights—that older people are bound to respect, or no feelings to be considered or treated with tenderness." This is incorrect, as many parents look upon their children as rulers and do not appear to consider that they nor their neighbors have any rights that their children are in any way bound to respect.

The *Chicago News* says: "It is an old story, and one on which the changes seem all to have been rung, but nevertheless the number of murders occurring in this country daily as results of drunkenness is simply appalling, and demands a more earnest effort on the part of law-loving persons for the suppression of this dreadful vice, with its resultant crimes. Never did the prohibitionists of America have so good ground for appealing to the people as they have now. Never did this country furnish so many daily evidences that whisky and horrible crimes are in close partnership with each other."

A strawberry-blonde mulatto ran for Congress in a North Carolina village, but was defeated. Here is what the local paper has to say about the victory: "Once more the children of the Conqueror and the descendants of Alfred and Edward glory in their ancestry, and fling the standard of supremacy to the fragrant breezes of Southland, and the shouts of the victorious and unconquerable Caucasian ascend in a grand diapason to the eternal throne of liberty. It is believed that when all the precincts are heard from, Colonel Jones will have defeated the Senegambian by at least seventy-five votes."

There is much to be said in favor of wisely deliberating before acting. Doubtless many rash deeds are performed, bringing all sorts of unfortunate consequences in their train, simply for the want of a little reflection; and others, that would have been of the utmost benefit to mankind, have never seen the light from the same cause. Yet, while this is true, there is

a kind of deliberation much practised which is nearly always pernicious in its results upon future action. It is that which puts aside the first instinctive perceptions of right and wrong, speculates upon them, doubts them, subjects them to processes of casuistical reasoning, and generally ends either by so clouding the mental vision that no distinct course is visible, or by actually making the worse appear the better cause. Much of the wrong-doing of the world is the fruit of this kind of deliberation.

Wide Awake, the coming year, will be strong in the element of adventure demanded by the American boy. Charles Egbert Craddock, who is announced to furnish the leading serial for the *Atlantic Monthly*, furnishes also the leading *Wide Awake* serial. It is entitled "Down the Ravine," and is a powerful story of life among the young Tennessee mountaineers. The serial by Elbridge S. Brooks, "In Leisler's Times," and its sequel, "The Governor's Daughter," is a true tale of exciting events in the early history of New York City, in which participated more than one brave knickerbocker boy, along with Battery bears, wolves and Colonial guns. There is "A Group of Four True Western Stories," "A Group of Four True New England Stories," and "A Group of Four True Plantation Stories" (the last by Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont), each and all of stirring adventure. Then there is a Hawaiian Island adventure, "How the Boojums went down the Crater," written by the ten Boojums, and "A Buffalo Hunt," by Lieutenant Wood, and "A Dahabehi Wreck," by Julian Arnold, and many other true records of heroism.

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SUMMONS.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

Maggie M. Saunders, Plaintiff,
vs.
Samuel L. Saunders, Defendant.

The people of the Territory of Utah send greeting:

To Samuel L. Saunders, defendant.
YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this Court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you, on the ground of cruel treatment to plaintiff to the extent of causing her great bodily injury and great mental distress, and failure to provide plaintiff the common necessities of life.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this Court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

Witness, the Hon. Elias A. Smith, Judge, and the seal of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty four.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk.

ORDER.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of James W. Cummings, Deceased.

M. E. CUMMINGS, THE ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of James W. Cummings, deceased, having this day rendered and presented for settlement, and filed in this Court an account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and petition for discharge: It is ordered that the third day of November A.D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., at the court room of said Court, in the County Court House of said County, be, and the same is, hereby appointed the time and place for the settlement of the said account, and petition for the final distribution and closing up of said estate, and that the Clerk give notice thereof by causing notices to be posted in three public places in this city and county, and published in the *DESERET WEEKLY NEWS* at least three weeks before said day of settlement, according to law.

ELIAS A. SMITH, Probate Judge.

Dated October 3rd, 1884.

Territory of Utah, County of Salt Lake, ss
I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Order appointing time and place to hear petition for settlement of account, final distribution of Estate and discharge of Administrator, in the matter of the Estate of James W. Cummings, deceased, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 3rd day of October A. D. 1884.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Probate Clerk.