

Utah News Items From Files of Long Ago

Twenty-Seven Mules Stolen from Pasture Southwest of City—Captain Brown's Company of 66 Wagons and 387 Persons Arrives—Massacre Near Fort Hall By Indians—Sorghum Mill in Operation.

(From Files of the Deseret News for September, 1859.)

Stealing by Wholesale—On Saturday night last 27 mules were stolen from a pasture southwest of this city. Horse and mule stealing has been very common here during the last year, but this is the largest transaction of the kind that has been reported of late in this country.

From Our Immigration—To the Editor of the Deseret News: Dear Sir—According to the request of President Young, we left the city on Saturday, Aug. 27, to meet the immigration, and on the morning of the 28th we were starting from Lewis and Clark, and gave them such aid as our circumstances permitted. On the morning of the 29th, we were starting from Lewis and Clark, and gave them such aid as our circumstances permitted. On the morning of the 29th, we were starting from Lewis and Clark, and gave them such aid as our circumstances permitted.

We met the church train under the direction of Captain H. D. Haigh and Bishop Kesler at Hennepin's station, on the Weber. On the evening of the 30th we camped with the handcart company under the direction of Capt. Rowley, at Yellow Creek, consisting of 57 handcart companies, 235 souls. There were among them many beautiful singers who entertained us in the evening, and their camp fires with some of the late popular airs, and among the rest several amusing handcart songs, the chorus of which was:

Some must push, and some must pull.

As we go rolling up the hill, Thus merrily on the way we go Until we reach the valley, O!

With the aid of a mule team and a horse team that went with us, and two yoke of cattle which we furnished, they were able to carry the aged and weary and proceeded comfortably.

Captain Rowley informed us that he had had some difficulty in consequence of people straying off from the camp during their travel, and whom he had frequently had to send after, and that one aged lady after diligent search having been made for her at Green River, he had been unable to find.

We met among the companies, persons from different parts of the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Greenland, Iceland and Africa.

To Make a Cow Give Down Her Milk—Put a bag of meal or any other weight on her back. This is almost infallible.

The Late Massacre Near Fort Hall—This morning Milton J. Harrington and wife and child, arrived here survivors of the company of immigrants massacred by the Indians about the 2nd inst., 25 miles west of Fort Hall, between the Portneuf Bridge and the Snake River. He makes the following statement in relation to the murderous affair: "Our journey was prosperous until the 2nd inst. when as we were making our camp we were startled at the report of a gun, and soon ascertained that our rear wagons, which

had not yet arrived in camp were attacked by Indians. A boy about 10 years, came running to us and told us the Indians had killed his father and were killing all the rest. In a moment's time we were surrounded by the savages whose hideous yells and the constant cracking of their rifles at this moment rendered the scene too horrible for description.

Those of us who survived made our escape by taking refuge in some rushes on the bank of the Portneuf, where we remained during the night.

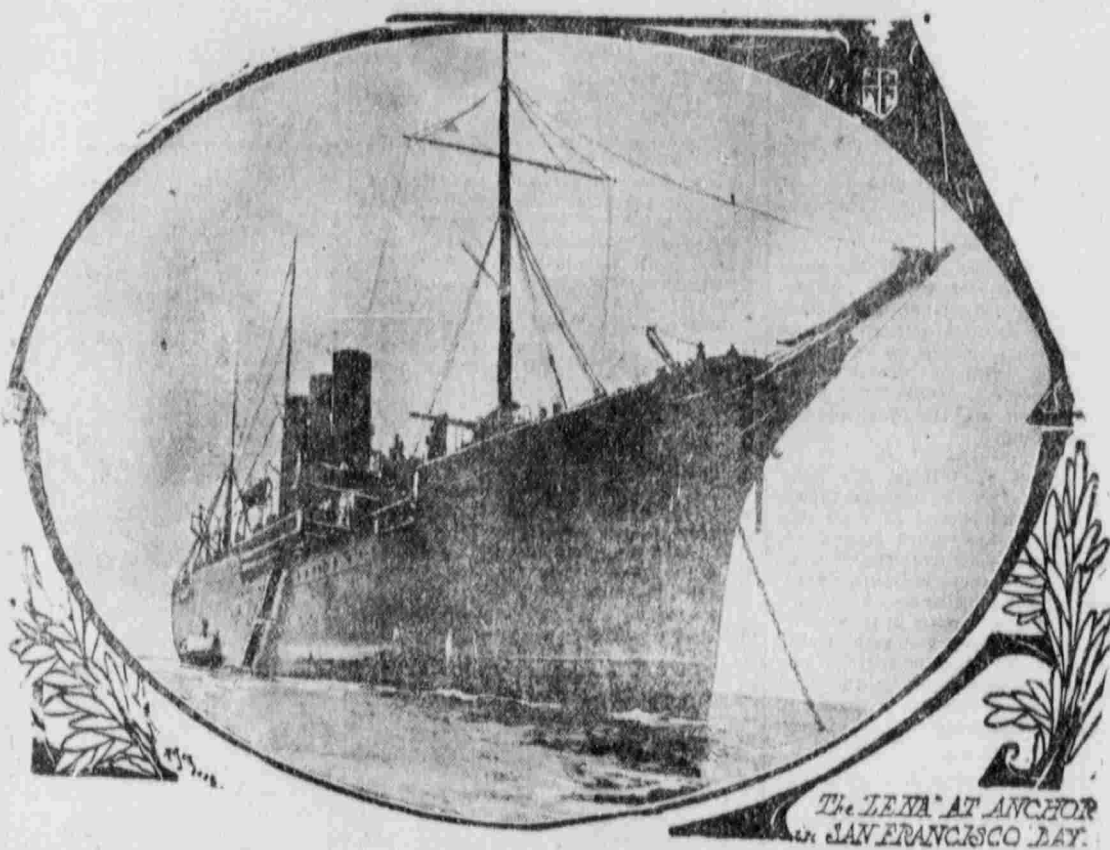
Departure—Hon. W. H. Hooper, delegate to Congress, and Gen. Wilson, U. S. attorney for Utah, left for the east yesterday, to attend to business in the federal city.

Weather—As we are going to press the winds are howling around us and the sky looks dark, indications of another storm.

Departure—Judge Sheldahl leaves today for California, and from there he intends to return to the old Dominion by way of the isthmus.

Sorghum Mill in Operation—On Friday last we visited the sugar factory of Mr. Joseph Young, near the Seventies' Council Hall where one of the mills imported here the present fall by ex-Governor Young is erected. We are pressed in an hour. We bid Mr. Young good speed in transforming the canes that tower so conspicuously in many parts of the city, into good wholesome molasses.

CAUSED EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.



The above is an excellent picture of the Russian semi-cruiser, the Lena, that entered San Francisco and caused the Washington government not a little worry for fear it would lead to an international difficulty.

HUGE NATIONAL IRRIGATION PROJECT

Two and a Quarter Millions to Build Dam and Canals—The Government Begins Work on the Shoshone or Stinkwater River.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—The wild and wonderful topography of northwestern Wyoming is to be the scene of great engineering activity. A recent action of the Irrigation Reclamation Service in setting aside two and a quarter million dollars for the construction of a huge dam and irrigation works on the Shoshone river in Wyoming tends interest to some little known investigations which have been made in this uninhabited wilderness. A brief discussion of the work of the government engineers during the past year in this region will be found in the forthcoming second annual report of the Reclamation Service, but the explorations and surveys of the government date back almost to the Civil War. The Shoshone project has great possibilities and when completely worked out will probably irrigate fully 100,000 acres of waste lands, parched, but holding in their dry embrace enduring fertility.

est acreage, the cost, however, per acre is the highest. It must be remembered, however, that whatever project is taken will be final.

LIKE THE MODERN RAILROAD.

"The works are to be of solid concrete and of the best construction and on the same principle that a modern railroad is built, i. e., with a view to low cost of maintenance, in order not to throw upon the people the necessity of practically rebuilding all their farms as soon as they are paid for. The high line and largest canal for the Shoshone will make it an interstate project in its finality, cutting across the divide into Montana and into the Crow Indian reservation. Upon the opening of this reservation (for which a bill has been reported favorably in the house) the government engineers can go into the reservation and pick out the reclaimable lands."

The immediate reclamation to result from the first work of the government on this river will be about 50,000 acres in Wyoming, but as stated the ultimate utilization of all the flood waters of this shed will irrigate an estimated half million acres.

LARGE INCIDENTAL HORSE POWER.

The Shoshone dam canal will develop some 5,000 horse power and an additional 4,000 will be generated from Eagle Nest creek, whose waters will also be utilized. This power can be used, under the reclamation act, for pumping other water for irrigation, the same as is to be done with power developed from the Salt River valley dam, which will pump up water for an additional 20,000 acres besides the land irrigated from the river. A gratifying fact brought out at the joint committee meeting above mentioned is that there are no legal complications involved in the right of the government to use the Shoshone river water. The engineering problems are the only ones to be encountered. All the land belongs to the government, and has already been reserved from all speculative entry. It cannot now be filed upon under the desert land law, the timber and stone law or by utilizing the commutation clause of the homestead law. It can only be taken up under the original homestead law, requiring five years' actual residence and improvement.

FREE FROM LAND SPECULATION.

This project is believed to stand alone among those investigated thus far by the government under the national irrigation act. In every other case, more or less of the lands to be irrigated are found to be taken up under some of our various loose and speculative land laws, and often with the evident idea on the part of the entryman that just some such improvement is to be undertaken by the government. The effect of this then is that when the government puts the water upon its land, greatly increasing its value, the speculator who has obtained title is in a position to take a large profit from the real settler who should have had the first show. In many instances, of course, bona fide settlers are found struggling along with an insufficient water supply derived

from simple irrigation projects, where the water is diverted directly from the river, and in such cases, where the government stores the flood waters of these rivers and thus increases the reclaimable area, these settlers who have insufficient water should really be the first beneficiaries; but it is a senseless proposition that Congress should allow land laws to remain in force which enable the speculator to acquire government land for practically nothing, so that when the government does finally build its irrigation works, these land dealers will be the first beneficiaries of the government expenditure, making the cost of settlement by the real homemaker higher and more difficult. The operation of these speculative laws amounts, in fact, to a distinct menace to the irrigation policy. Take the Shoshone project for an instance. If the cost of the reclamation of this land is \$20 per acre, the settler going upon his government claim of 160 acres would have \$3,200 to pay back to the government in 10 annual installments of \$320 each. Since the land is extremely productive, and will raise enormous crops the first year that the water is put upon it, it is believed that he would experience little difficulty in making these payments, and at the end of 10 years would own a magnificent property and his pro rata of interest in the dam and canals. If on the other hand, he had in addition to purchase his land (which if public land would cost him nothing) from the speculator who had previously acquired it at a nominal cost, the burden might be more than he could bear, and the result might be that the lands would not be rapidly colonized, and instead of the government getting back its money promptly in 10 years, so that it could be used over for other irrigation works, settlement would be retarded, and years elapsed before the entire acreage would be taken up.

TEMPLE NOTICES

Notice is hereby given that the Salt Lake Temple will close on Wednesday evening, Oct. 3, and reopen on Monday morning, Oct. 10, 1904.

JOSEPH F. SMITH.

The Manti Temple will close on the evening of Sept. 30, and reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1904.

JOHN D. T. McALLISTER.

The Logan Temple will close for general conference on Tuesday, Oct. 4, and reopen on Tuesday, Oct. 11.

M. W. MERRILL, Pres.

The St. George Temple will close on Friday, Sept. 30, and reopen on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1904.

DAVID H. CANNON, Pres.

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Sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, a solid	\$1.40
Sizes 13 to 2, "The Best School Shoe"	\$1.60
Sizes 13 to 2, a solid	\$1.20
Sizes 9 to 13, The Best School Shoe	\$1.35
Sizes 9 to 13, a solid	\$1.00
Sizes 9 to 13 for dress	\$1.65
Sizes 13 to 2, all kinds	\$1.45

GIRLS' SHOES.

Sizes 5 to 8, School Shoe	95c
Sizes 5 to 8, The Best School Shoe	\$1.15
Sizes 5 to 8, Box	95c
Sizes 8 1/2 to 11, School Shoe	\$1.15
Sizes 8 1/2 to 11, Box	\$1.15
Sizes 11 1/2 to 2, School Shoe	\$1.35
Sizes 11 1/2 to 2, Best School Shoe	\$1.40
Sizes 2 1/2 to 5, School Shoe	\$1.45

MEN'S SHOES.

High cuts, Value \$4.00	\$2.85	\$5.00	\$4.00
\$4.00	\$3.00	Slippers (any pair)	\$1.35

LADIES' SHOES.

New styles, value \$4.00	\$2.85
Welt or Turn Soles, value \$3.50	\$2.60
Fancy Dress Shoes, value \$4.00	\$2.65
A Good Weaver, value \$3.00	\$2.15
All \$2.50 Shoes	\$1.85
Slippers	95c

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Every vestige of poison removed from the system without aid of mercury or potash.

Consultation is free and invited, and in consulting me you may be sure that nothing science can devise or skill perfect has been left undone to afford you a speedy, safe and permanent cure. Write me in full confidence, explaining your troubles as they appear to you, and receive by return mail my honest and candid opinion of your case.

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