THE NORTHLAND MAYFLOWER

Taking of Additional Testimony in this Important Action.

In Judge Zane's Court yesterday afternoon the further hearing of the suit was resumed.

The first witness called by the plaintiffs after the noon recess was Robert Gilchrist. He is a civil and mining engineer, and testified to the construction of certain mapes showing the geographic and line contact according to the Mayflower vein, and also a model of the workings illustrated on panes of glass. He also stated that a model similar introduced by the plaintiffs was made by Mr. Longnecker on information furnished by him, and was a correct representation of the mine.

Mr. Brown objected to the introduction of the model on the ground that it was so colorable, but the Court overruled the objection, remarking that it would be unfair and partial to exclude it. Mr. Brown took an exception, both to the ruling of the Court and the ruling.

On cross-examination Judge Marshall brought out the fact that before the trial the witness compared his figures on elevation with Mr. Brooks.

Vein Gale was a difference between then and now on the elevation of out 3 of about twenty feet, and he also brought out that this difference was due to the fact that Mr. Gilchrist took his elevation at the starting of the cut. Or Mr. Brooks' figures the entry was the horizontal distance from out 3 to the top of the Northland operator 1157 feet, the vertical distance 1041 feet, and the angle five degrees and three minutes.

Judge Marshall next brought out the fact that the glass model did not represent all of the workings. The witness said that the workings were arranged in a straight as to certain principles in geometry. The discussion arose over a question as to whether or not it was possible to include any three given points within the same plane.

Before it was over all the attorneys and the court took a hand in it, and finally the witness said that it would be a mathematical impossibility for this to be done. Judge Zane remarked that he didn't think the witness and the attorney understood each other, and Mr. Williams, hopefully, told the witness to "absolve himself from the question of dip" and then go at it.

Mr. Brown—You can answer it, Williams, but be careful.

The struggle was again renewed, but Mr. Gilchrist stuck to his original answer, even with the dip left out.

The attorneys for the defense all appeared to be pleased with the answer, and Judge Marshall then took up the question of elevations. Here they got along better, the witness agreeing with the attorney on three important propositions.

John Longnecker was called, and testified to having made the plaster model. It did not fully show the ground, as out 3 of 17 were not on it, and the crest of the hill was not quite high enough to show the true elevation. This inaccuracy was explained by the witness as being due to the fact that he did not have the time to complete the model. He described the line of cut, as the other witnesses had done. There was a fissure vein in out 3.

On cross-examination the witness stated that there was a bedrock vein in out 7, well defined, and dipping at an angle of thirteen degrees. Before Mr. Dickson got through with the witness, he succeeded in giving him a slightly different story from that given by Gilchrist was all in quartzite, both on direct and cross-examination. Mr. Dickson demonstrated the value made on the ground by the witness as to the cut, and then read from the cut was all in limestone, with no sign of quartzite. Mr. Longnecker's explanation of this was that calcareous quartzite and siliceous limestone were so nearly alike that it was almost impossible to distinguish the difference.

Mr. Dickson once more got the witness on the slip through this, by insisting that if he could make such a mistake in this one cut, his testimony as to the formations in all of them was unreliable.

W. A. Wilson also testified as to the vein, and it was strenuous that his cross-examination should commence this morning.

Judge Zane notified the attorneys in the case that the trial must conclude this week.

Mail Contracts.

The Postmaster General has awarded the contracts for carrying the United States mail in Utah from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1896, on the following named routes: From Caliville to Hanksville, weekly, J. P. Young, of San Francisco, $115 per year; from Mammoth to Mammoth Station, daily, John A. Alexander, of Mobile, Alabama, $180; from Mammoth to Scofield, Utah, weekly, T. M. Pace, of Salt Lake, $876; from Mead to Monticello, weekly, H. A. Lawton, of Salt Lake, $720; from Mosiah Pass and to Mosiah, daily, V. H. Pease, $500; from Mayfield to railroad station, daily, H. A. Lawton, $220; from Salina to Wayne, three times a week, H. A. Lawton, $150; from Mapleton to Springville, tri-weekly, V. Voorhees, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, $99; from Chester to Mount, daily, V. Voorhees, $190; from Vivo to Hot Springs, daily, V. Voorhees, $110; from Lewiston to Richmond, daily, V. H. Pease, $222.

Items from Basalt, Idaho.

The weather up in Basalt still keeps very cold, and old Boreas has not lost his strength. Saturday morning there was a real heavy fall of snow; but we must not mind a little cold weather. The Saints here are warm in the Spirit of the Gospel, and have to travel many miles to attend to their duties.

Last Wednesday (March 23) we had a great treat. Elder Kirkup gave an interesting lecture in the Basalt warmingtting house. His subject was "Good Sunday schools should be conducted," and the principles laid down by him to the superintendent and all the officers of that organization were of the most instructing nature. His remarks will never be forgotten by the people of Basalt, and if we put into practice that which was spoken, all the Sunday schools will improve in knowledge and many other benefits.

E. J. TANNER, Secretary.

Chop up green apples, carrots, tobacco (superstitious), and feed them to the Fowl to the chickens and the wood pack will materialize.—American Grocer.

VULGARITY IN DESIGN.

Jewelry, Furniture and Bric-a-Brac That Shock the Esthetic.

There is nothing in modern life more discouraging to the person of taste than the deliberate vulgarity in design which is so conspicuous in modern manufactures, and which seems only one of the matters of all manner of beauty. It would be supposed that if any class would be found the evidences of refinement and cultivation. If in the artists with which the dwellings and the persons of the rich are adorned one does not find evidence of good taste it is indeed a discouraging outlook for the matter, and yet it is to precisely in these things that the most flagrant violations of all artistic canons are encountered.

One has but to consider the "taste" of the makers of jewelry to understand the extent to which the evil has gone. The jaw white of the manner of dress is to be seen in the windows of the jewelry stores and in the hands of the people. Now the art of the coming philosophy is carried to the ancient of gay in old and gone, now it is some other unmeaning fantasy, again it is some idiotic pin, which is conceived to really charm by its oddness, and yet again the pure generation of the turf, the grazing horse, or what not, whereby the best skill which the modern world can show in the fine lines seems are the coarse and vulgar forms which, and he is seen in the shapes of unspeakable beasts of the fancies big or fine the suggestive and even pornographic character is apt to be lost of certain classes, and only of men, but of women, who are supposed perfectly proper members of society.

The designs of furniture and bric-a-brac are, if anything, worse. It is true that there are good designs to be found, but it is no less true that the mass of cheap velgarity is so in the ascendant height. The hard and unsympathetic assemblies of mechanical forms which would be tolerable only when combined by the most delicate and sympathetic taste are to be found in the houses of the rich and refined scattered in which is to mind. When the designer goes to the pad to patron a design, if he wishes to fill the popular taste he selects some ancient motive of the worst period, but so a rule it is popular in direct proportion to its worthlessness.

When one compares the productions of today with those of the times of our great leaders he may well ask whether our grandchildren will have so much reason to regret their brilliance as we have to look with pride upon ours. If we take the so called antique opinion with which the dwellings have been filled, how many of them are even tolerable to the esthetic sense?

It is always easier to find fault than to find out a remedy, and it is undoubtedly true that in the present case the matter is largely the result of the craze of material prosperity among those who have suddenly acquired the wealth but have had time to be educated. The markets are controlled to a great extent by the new rich, and it is to understand that the degree of their vulgarity should be left in a direct ratio upon the arts of the time. It is to be true, however, that it is in this country that the designers have apparently degenerated, and the explanation given does not so well apply abroad as in this country.

No doubt the taste of the world is being educated, but the problem today is to educate the taste of the many in advance of the taste of the few, and it is the most difficult task any which has ever been presented to the devotees of the esthetic in the history of civilization before.—Boston Courier.

A Sense Shot at Albuquerque.

We were driven through the streets of this may be called point of Albuquerque. Past the wretched mud huts of the stunted and wrinkled Mexicans, who opened their weak eyes in indolent curiosity when scarcely tempted from the sun, they lazily lean for a foreign land. They seemed to have nothing to do but to lounge in the doorways and on low wood benches by the side of their mud walls. The only ones we saw on ground in left were women, women with nothing on their long black hair, and these were the women kind. If there is a spot on the face of the earth without a trace of force or show, it is the mudhutted town of adobe and sands and flat topped houses of Mexicans, Apache Indians and cowboys.—Salt Lake Tribune.

Study Your Own Case.

Influence tenders our patients struggling medicine to the extent of their disease at least. Of course all patients cannot do this. But where it can be done the disease yields much more readily to treatment. There is nothing remarkable about this. It is reasonable that if a sick man knows something into the nature of that portion of the mechanism which by reason of its disorder brings on disease, he can be more intelligently by aiding the doctor in bringing about a cure. This rule if observed, will materially assist in a general improvement of health.—Dr. Mortimer in Chicago Vulcan.

Children's Play in Germany.

It is a common belief at the present time in north Germany that if children play funerals very often in the street there is a war coming, and if they play "funeral" an epidemic will come over the land and many deaths will result. The origin of this idea is that, when a few years ago children played "funeral" in front of the house of an old man in his seventy years in Germany. The man became much excited and exclaimed, "I will not die yet!" and made complaint to the mayor that the boys should be arrested and punished.—Philadelphia Ledger.

So Far Forgotten Alike.

Any man who knows much about women knows "all women" mean do the same thing. Women are uncertain creatures, and what one has done is no indication what the next will do. There has to be a new rule for each woman.—Cor. Boston Globe.

The Apostle' creed is not the creation of any single person. It grew. It is found in gradually its present form in writings of the Fifth century. The Nicene creed was formulated in A. D. 325.

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