UTAH MEN IN MANILA FIGHT.

Ex-State Senator Benj. A. Harbour Among the Wounded.

UTAH ARTILLERYMEN SAFE.

Harbour Belonged to the Fourteenth Infantry, which Has a considerable Number from this State.

The dispatches from Manila yesterday and today caused no little anxiety among Utah people, not so much from fear of loss in the battle of Sunday morning—for the dispatches indicated that no artillerymen were hurt—as of the prospect that future hostilities might not result so favorably. At the time it is certain that the Utah batteries, though they were in the thick of the fight and did splendid service in defeating the enemy, yet suffered no loss of men. There are two Utah batteries, A and B, and when they left here they were commanded by Captains Richard W. Young and F. A. Grant. In the battle, as in the great fight of last August with the Spaniards, the Utah batteries rendered signally important service in adding to the victory.

But while the members of the Utah batteries evidently have escaped injury, all the Utah men have not been so fortunate. At least one Utah man is among the wounded in the fight. Ex-State Senator Benjamin A. Harbour, of Salt Lake City, who enlisted in the Fourteenth Infantry. There are also a number of other Utah men, almost a hundred in the Fourteenth, while other regiments of the regular army, as well as the Idaho volunteers have several Salt Lakers in their ranks. There are among the list of casualties several members of those outside regiments that are unaccounted to have come from Utah, though the information is not sufficiently definite to warrant listing by the name.

The dispatch from Gen. Otis this afternoon, stating that fighting continued twenty-four hours, and that the Americans were in control of the situation, is an assurance that hostilities have ceased, but there is yet some anxiety lest they should be resumed.

MAJ. YOUNG HEARD FROM.

Several letters from Major Richard W. Young reached the city on Saturday. He is now with Judge Hiles at Santa Ana, in the province of Manila, and his letters state that the Americans are conducting the criminal courts and the Spaniards are manning the civil courts. He says that most of his time is passed in trying petty offenders, but that he makes occasional visits to the troops at the front, especially to the batteries, which, he says, are extremely well suited to do any work they may be called upon to perform. One of his letters concludes as follows:

"How much longer we will remain here is unknown to us. The Aztec battery has gone home, why we know not. Seven regiments are about to start. Of course the situation is much in doubt; we are here practically under arms to meet the threatened or Tagalog assault of the insurgents, who are as numerous as can be, claim much, desire everything. They want independence with an American protectorate, and if they do not get it they threaten to fight. They have an organized army of say 40,000, all armed with either Remington or Mauser, but not much artillery. They surrounded us as they did the Spaniards, having outposts and guards on every road. What it all means none of us know. But the American army is in temper to give them a little rather if they really in state. The only part of the situation that looks serious is the fact that they have control of the water works, and could shut off our supply if they had a mind to."

GAVE THEM A RACKET.

Mel. Young's party as to why the Utah band did not play, was explained, answered in Sunday's engagement. They were needed there to uphold the flag. And did so nobly. Maybe Young's suggestion that the American army was in a temper to give the enemy "a little racket" was also dreamed of in advance fortune. It is hoped that this fight, and the satisfaction of the peace treaty by the Senate today, will prevent any further hostilities of a serious nature.

ANOTHER TAXPAYER TALKS

The Salaries Question as It Relates to Ability and Its Value.

Editor Deseret News.

I sincerely hope the narrow, pitiful, pitiful opinions expressed by your correspondent from Logan in Saturday's News, are not a true index of the opinions of citizens there, or elsewhere, in this State. He admits that only professional students are capable of filling the offices of state to which he refers, but declares the numerous statesmen who are offered for the positions. He says: "But every office to be filled there are ten applicants clamoring for it." This is true, and would still be true were the salaries only half what they are, and the difference would simply be to the inferiority of the applicants. Referring to the offices under Congressional gift of the Government—there are none of them that command a salary that will warrant him in giving an adequate the position to the really capable men of the State. Men who are capable for the interstate and foreign duties of many State offices requiring diplomatic statesmanship, linguist, scholarship, etc., and who are in position to furnish the social force, beside diplomacy, are rarely able to obtain positions commanding larger salaries than public office pays. For all that, there are plenty of applicants, and all the Governor can do is to select from the most capable of them willing to work for the pay. It is not very much to ask about the office seeker's motives, the man who offers his services, because there is no other way for the people, is entitled to the same consideration which he gives the other man who has to be seen to be supposed to be the embodiment of greed, and if he can honestly earn a salary, he is entitled to it, and he is the man who is the most valuable to the State. Yet, correspondent's argument will not hold good when he suggests to would be applicants that they should take the Governorship, but never should he or so out that any worthy citizen's ear affect to take them. Yes, Mr. Editor, there is a great deal of other thing for a manager for your text newspaper correspondent and other laborers to know about his part. You probably would find many accounts even if you did, but it is not reasonable to think that there would be such a rush to be in the position, and if such one should be found, would there not be a grave doubt of his sanity or security? But there is still another idea attached to this subject. We have seen our people go to Congress, we are giving them excellent examples, after deserting service of actual necessities to provide the cost. We are priding ourselves on their deserving, and hoping for further and favorable favors for them. Can we afford in this train into the belief that the future appointment of officers to be sent to their constituents, would lose their minds that they could become thoroughly prudent in matters, and scholarly enough, time. When in the end we have only a Lincoln's pittance to offer them for more responsibilities and the thoughts of their fellow citizens. What income, we have not one for training in any of the professions, are we trade, if it is not the hope of opposite position and greater earnings? There will be, I think, Mr. Editor, no lack of men who are proud enough to be in matter of public solicitation to offer their services, if we will not be filled by the fittest. Respectable men, too, at times, when, under the conditions, they would not be seen in the market with the article in other directions.

Respectfully,

WILL, ANOTHER TAXPAYER.

COURT MATTERS.

Supreme Court Cases.

The supreme Court decided in opinion in the following cases today: Annie Bradley, appellant, vs. John J. Greenhalgh et al.

George E. Marion vs. Jerome Tufts et al. In this case Judge Hilton sat in place of Justice Miner, disqualified.

Brigham City, appellant, vs. John Crawford.

Admitted to Practice.

Dora Tyrrell Smith was admitted to practice before the bar of the State Supreme Court today, on recommendation of Attorneys Pierce and Goodson of the examining committee.

Suit to Quiet Title.

The Illinois Mining company filed an action against Solomon Bender in the Third district court today praying that it be declared owner of the area in conflict between the Public and the Abe Lincoln mining claims, situated in the Mountain mining district, Salt Lake county, also the area in conflict between the Public and the Lincoln and Tacoma, the Milton and Abe Lincoln and Tacoma, the Fulton and Abe Lincoln mining claims, situated in the same district.

Case Dismissed.

On motion of the plaintiff Judge Cherry today dismissed the case of Thomas W. Armstrong vs John Johnson. The case was at first brought to recover $150 on a certain loan. In the justices' court judgment was confirmed in favor of plaintiff for $25, when defendant appealed.

To Quiet Title.

The case of Charlotte Hoadley vs M. C. Black was tried before Judge Hilton today, and Hoadley sued to quiet title to a certain loan. In the justices' court judgment was confirmed in favor of plaintiff for $25, when defendant appealed.

Judge Norrell Blockaded.

Judge Norrell is to issue blockaded at Ninth, a little space between Leadville and Kimberly, Nevada, at least that was his predicament when last heard from. A week tomorrow, Sheriff Sullivan received a telegram from the judge, which is a little outlying in the chilly night air practically for nothing.

The time is estimated at 40 days.

EXPLOSION OF A WATER JACKET.

At 10:40 a. m. today the gong sounded again. The department did not quail the boys are birds of another feathers, but went on the gallop up the hill to Second street, to the one-story frame residence of Mr. Vincent Augustus, 324 Second. However, their services were not required as there was no fire, although there was plenty of damage apparent. The water jacket of the family range had exploded with terrific force, blowing out the windows of the cooking room and scattering utensils and utensils through the ceiling, to the dismay of the lady of the house, who was in the kitchen at the time, but strange to say escaped without a scratch.

THE PENNLAND ARRIVES.

A cablegram has been received at the President's office to the effect that the Scandinavian steamer Pennland has arrived at Liverpool all well; the following Utah people were on board:

R. Priebe, St. Joseph, Arizona, Peter Austin and Frank Wilkins, Salt Lake, and Heber Davis of Salt Lake City.

TRAINS ARE MOVING NOW.

The following telegram was received by the passenger department of the Rio Grande Western from General Passenger Agent Hooper of the Denver and Rio Grande at Denver, Feb. 6th:

"Marshall Pass line is now open and we will start train service on Monday from Salida and Grand Junction, this morning on schedule. The probabilities for Salida and Grand Junction tonight are so strong that we have not thought it wise to start passengers over the Marshall Pass tonight, but the contrary will arrange to start a special passenger train over the line at six or seven o'clock this evening."

The train that left Salt Lake this morning over the Rio Grande Western will go through to Denver, and by this evening all trains over the Western and Denver and Rio Grande will be started on schedule time.

The Colorado Midland has also resumed business, it is clear and the traffic will be resumed today.

The trains on all other lines reaching Salt Lake are having no difficulty in keeping nearly to the schedule time.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Grand Theater tonight, Hall and Kennedy's players will make their first appearance in Gus Heege's successful comedy "Ten Nights in a Barroom," which by this time is well known to most theater goers in Salt Lake, it having been seen here a number of seasons ago, when it met with the approval of large audiences. It will be played about the other with all the original scenery and mechanical effects and be interspersed by the popular comedy artists headed by Mr. Ben Hendricks.

LETTER FROM MAJOR YOUNG.

Today Governor Wells received a letter from Major R. W. Young, now in Manila, under date of December 21, 1898. The communication sets forth that the impression that battery B is to be mustered out in Utah is erroneous, as it is the part taken in the battle of Sunday, and as well as subsequent duties, is all reflecting credit on the Utah boys.

GOING EAST.

President Dunbar of the Salt Lake and Ogden and an East in a few days. Before going he will stop all the facilities for the spring's improvements at the Lagoon.

BOOK OF MORMON CLASS.

The last of the series of lectures given by Prof. John M. Mills this winter at the Tabernacle, will be delivered this evening at 7:30 o'clock on The Book of Ether. Mr. Geo. D. Pyper will sing a solo.

Elder David McKenzie will be present and outline his course of Bible lectures. All are cordially invited.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING

The board of county commissioners met at 10:30 today and transacted the following business:

County assessor's list of deputies confirmed. Appointment of James E. Lynch, C. P. Held, James Sabine Jr., C. Smith Jr., W. H. Cassady, Henry T. Hall and Byron Sandberg.

For merit and efficiency the following named clerks received a raise in their salaries: Mrs. Margaret Lynch of the county auditor's office, raised from $50 to $60; Miss Anna M. Cannon, with the county treasurer's office, from $60 to $65; Miss Ida J. Pratt, same office, raised from $60 to $65. The salary of Miss Ivy, in the county recorder's office, was fixed at $60 per month.

The statement of County Clerk Dunbar for fees received in his office for the month of January was received and referred to county attorney. The report shows the amount received to be $1,136.40.

The petition of Joseph Muir, asking for a quit claim deed to certain property in Salt Lake county was granted.

The report of Superintendent Whipple of the county hospital was received and referred to committee. The report shows the number of inmates on January 1st, 108; admitted, 11; discharged, 7; died, 1; total remaining January 31st, 103.

The bond of Constable B. T. Golding of the First precinct, in the sum of $500, was approved.

The petition of J. C. Brown asking for an abatement of taxes was allowed.

John Williams was granted a free position of janitor, and Mrs. Mary Joseph Gudrich for assistance was referred to the different committees.

A number of claims were allowed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Permanently Cures

Scrofula, which is one of the most afflictions of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

Eczema, a most offensive and uncomfortable affection of the skin, also due to impure blood.

Salt Rheum, a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and due to the system, also due to vitiated blood.

Pimples, which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face looks anything but a thing of beauty, but are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Catarrh, which are often caused from a vitiated condition of the blood, is a constant offense to others and will be freed.

Rheumatism, which all authorities now attribute to uric acid in the blood, which Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best of all—In fact, the one True Blood Purifier. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best cathartic, mild and sure. 25c.

THREE CALLS FOR FIREMEN.

Double Dwelling on Fourth East Destroyed by Fire.

WATER JACKET EXPLODES.

Smoke in a Kitchen Cellar—Mishaps of Four Families, with Fire, on a Cold Day.

Three calls to citizens tears in the record of the fire department since last evening. It goes without saying that with a heavy snowfall on the ground and the thermometer down among the zeros shifts that the alarms came in from the least accessible portions of the city, and it was distinctly the cool side's night out.

At 8 o'clock last evening a call was turned in from 4 street, to which the hose wagon and the steamer made prompt reply. It transpired that the residence of the residence of W. A. Hendrie, manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., 38 east First street, had been burning out the kitchen pipes in the cellar. The firemen found the basement filled with smoke, but with the aid of three spades or shovels the burning packing cases were extinguished. Beyond scorching the posts and making a clean sweep of the family binding, no damage was done. The property, which is a two-story brick residence, is owned by Mrs. Richard McMaster.

DOUBLE DWELLING DESTROYED.

At 1:45 this morning alarm number two came in from box 341, on Tenth East, from where the boys turned out. The fire was located in a frame and brick double residence, 1027 and 1029 east Fourth South, owned by Mrs. Mary Corey and Henry Miller. The premises were burning fiercely when the Hook hoses arrived, and the house was and the hoses were practically gutted. The firemen had a hard experience fighting the fire, the cold was 500 feet or less was strong, and when the boys returned to headquarters, five and a half hours after their departure their frame stiff. So much so that they had to change their attire by aid of the blazing fire, the cold weather was a total loss and the department had their hose stiffs outing in the chilly night air practically for nothing.

The loss is estimated at $1,000.

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THANK UTAH BATTERIES.

Legislature Passes a Resolution Complimenting Utah Volunteers at Manila.

It is to be Cabled Tonight to Maj. R. W. Young, by a Special Committee.

The following resolution, passed by the State Legislature in joint session today, is to be cabled to Major Rich and W. Young at Manila tonight, a special committee, consisting of Senator G. F. Whitney and Representatives Parry and Jackson, having been appointed by the Legislature to attend to the matter:

"Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Utah, that the thanks of the people of this commonwealth, are, and they are hereby tendered to the representatives thereof to the officers and enlisted men of Batteries A and B, Utah Light Artillery, for the patriotic, valor, and soldierly qualities displayed by them in recent engagements in the Philippine Islands."

THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

Health, Pleasure and Profit in the Truck Patch.

(A. A. Halladay in the Practical Farmer.)

One of the most important and most neglected things about the majority of farms is the garden. And why? Simply because the farmer thinks he cannot afford to bother with it. The average farmer would rather care for his acres of grain than a quarter acre garden. The farmer's garden should be located for convenience near the house. Supplements should be used to one acre and be very rich. If not, it should be arranged for long rows, and should be kept very free from weeds. And for one, for it is far less work to have a small garden than a weedy one. Most people do not appreciate what a work and cultivator in the garden. I do not. With an iron age wheel hoe and the new weeder attachment I can keep a two-acre garden cleaner with less work than any man can keep one acre with the old hoe and cultivator. The wheel hoe and rake at the same time, and leave the land and plants in perfect condition. It leaves the land perfectly smooth and even, so filling up and leaves it loosed. Many people in making a garden will make great mounds of hills, raised from 4 to 12 inches above the surface, and in sowing beets, onions, carrots, etc., they place up beds for them. All this is worse than folly. It causes the land to dry up and the plants to suffer. Instead of this the garden should be planted in straight rows and rows as long as possible. Never plant high-grown plants in rows or pole beans on the south or west of your growing crops. Arrange your garden so as to have all the planted beds the asparagus, sage, rhubarb, etc., at one side, so as not to interfere with plowing, and so not, under any circumstances, neglect or miss those plants when it comes time to work. If they once are planted, will care is lifetime. Simply make the land rich, plow it in fall, and in spring harrow, drag and roll it smooth, and then to one to two feet, and keep clean from weeds. This is all that is necessary—threshing and filling with boxes and manure, as was taught us by our grandfathers. When farmers are ready to plant a bed of asparagus, they will be more of it seen on their tables. Rhubarb can be grown as easily and in the same way.

The farmer's garden should contain all the vegetables and of early variety as will ripen before the blight, and such as are for home consumption, or particular climate. I cannot too strongly urge every farmer to show all sheep seeds, beginning at the top. Not one seed important thing in making a garden is good seed. Don't wait until your seeds are planted, but find the one to your nearest store to get your supply of seeds, for just as certain as you do you will fail of best results. And don't depend on the government for seeds, one is just as good and reliable as the other. Make your own garden early and send it to some one of the many reliable seedsmen, and you will get the best seeds that are produced. I do not think that one package of best, onion or tomato seed is just as good as another, for it is not. And there is not one or one horse is as good as another.

I will not attempt to describe the manner in land by doubling up crops, but put everything to long rows. I wish to make this article long, but I know the more farmers are apt to plant all small seeds in beds, and have a little patch of onions, a little patch of beets, a patch somewhere else, and thus not only fail of getting the best results, but make the garden a bother. Put all the small and vegetable garden can easily be worth from two to five hundred dollars to a family, especially if there are several members in the family, and besides the money value has think of the pleasure and profit in having at all times perfectly fresh vegetables and fruit gathered from your own garden. And, you see, with other that absolutely dark families who do not see a fresh vegetable on their tables once a year with the exception of potatoes and Mary city pies or dried fruit, and have never seen a red or pure corn, for fear of better in the way of vegetables than the old Dutch dry of the farmers, with their bunches of sorrel. Would not farmers sons and daughters be better pleased to have a good table, and would not farmers find his vegetable