

by a large proportion of our citizens. The sad event occurred at 11 a. m., Sunday, December 30. Even to his intimate friends, who were acquainted with the nature of the Judge's affliction, his demise was an unexpected event. For nearly thirty years he has been a sufferer from consumption, the immediate cause of his death being hemorrhage of the lungs. About two weeks ago he was taken with his last attack of illness, and since then has not been able to attend to any public duties.

When he became ill, his wife was absent from home, having been called to the bedside of her dying mother at Madison, Wisconsin. After her mother's funeral, Mrs. Sprague started homeward, reaching here on Saturday, Dec. 22, and a week later she was called to mourn the departure of her beloved husband.

Judge Sprague was born in Connecticut in 1833, and had just passed his fifty-fifth year. After graduating from college he came west to Wisconsin, where he engaged in the study of law. He was married there, and when the war broke out enlisted in the Union army. He was delicate in health, but the dauntless spirit with which he was possessed, and his remarkable presence of mind and calmness during the exciting scenes of the battlefield, are testified to by those who witnessed his coolness and bravery at Corinth, at Iuka, at Vicksburg, and many other battles of lesser magnitude in the great civil war. In 1861 he started in his career in the army as adjutant of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers—the famous "Eagle Regiment;" after nearly two years' service he was made adjutant-general of the brigade, and a few months later adjutant-general of the division. He was next made colonel of the Forty-second Wisconsin, and during the last few months of the war was in command of the post at Cairo, Illinois.

After the close of the Rebellion he engaged in practice as an attorney. In the spring of 1874, he came to Utah. He served as Assistant United States Attorney in Utah under Sumner Howard and P. T. Van Zile. In 1878 he was made clerk of the Supreme Court of Utah, which position he filled at the time of his death. He was one of the attorneys for the Crescent Mining Company, and on a number of occasions has been appointed by the courts to hear cases as a referee. The last one of this class, and the most important, was his appointment as Examiner,

to take the testimony in the suit for the Church property.

In all his associations in Utah, as well as before he came here, his course has been dignified, conscientious and peaceful. All persons who had to deal with him felt that he was one of nature's noblemen, firm in his convictions of duty, gentle and courteous in all his actions, and ever ready to do an act of kindness. From an intimate association with him in his official capacity, we can speak of him as a cultivated gentleman, one of the honorable men of the earth.

There are in this part of the country no relatives of Judge Sprague except his immediate family—his wife and four children, two sons and two daughters. With them we condole in the loss of an excellent and kind husband and father.

N. C. FLYGARE, of Ogden, who was sentenced on Monday, Dec. 31, on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, was required to pay a fine of \$300 and costs. No imprisonment was imposed, owing to a petition in his behalf, signed by prominent citizens of Ogden.

JUDGE J. R. MCBRIDE and P. H. LANNAN took the night train for the east on Jan. 1st. They were ostensibly headed for New York, but it is probable that Washington will be the scene of operations of one of them, and probably both, in working against the people of Utah.

S. J. SEWELL, an old time resident of this city, was stricken with paralysis Jan. 2d, and died in a few hours. He was in his 66th year. He was a very large man, and for many years has been a familiar figure on the streets. He leaves a wife and four children.

On Jan. 2d, in the Idaho legislature, a bill was introduced for legislation supplemental to the test oath law that excluded "Mormons" from voting. The new bill requires that before persons can exercise the elective franchise they must have separated from the "Mormon" Church for three years, if they have been members of that organization.

MISCELLANEOUS.

How Tigers Eat.

A Hindoo expert on tigers gives the following interesting information about the appetites of tigers and their manner of devouring their prey:

"An ordinary-sized tiger and tigress will finish a cow or such

animal at one sitting, leaving only the head. The tigress begins at the shoulders and eats downward. When their heads come together in the middle of the animal, they know that there is no more left, and quit eating.

"Before eating, the tiger always drags its prey a short distance. After the meal the tiger sometimes lies down by the skeleton, but if there are hills in the neighborhood, it will probably go off and find a cool spot for its nap.

"If anything has been left, the tiger will return the next night to eat it, but it never makes the second meal in the same spot as the first, always dragging the body a short distance away.

"The tiger can eat half a bullock in two hours. Tigers will also eat each other if it is more convenient than to hunt up other provisions. They are supposed to kill only once in five or six days, and, in fact, do probably sleep and doze for several days after they have gorged themselves, but they will kill whenever they get a chance, and it is on record that one tiger killed for fourteen consecutive nights.

"They will wander immense distances at night, always taking the easiest paths and frequently traveled roads on that account. They move about little in daytime, because the hot ground burns their feet."—*Golden Days*.

Evaporated Fruit.

Evaporated fruit today is entirely different from the dried fruit of a dozen years ago. Who doesn't remember the shrivelled, dark-colored, wedge-shaped pieces of apple and peach that were sold by the family grocer? They possessed the tenacity of sole leather and were uninviting to look and smell. Before they could be used in the home-made pie they required to be boiled and stewed for hours at a time. The preparation of the dried fruits of those days was primitive. Farmers' wives and daughters pared and sliced the apple by hand and placed them on wooden trays, which were set out in the sun. It took days to dry the fruit, and exposure to showers and the night air had to be avoided or the lot would be spoiled. The advent of steam evaporators and scientific methods has wrought a great change in the business. Large evaporating establishments have been put up, thousands of men given employment, and a prosperous industry created. The superiority of the evaporated fruits to the