

In the valley, but the altitude is a little too high for profitable fruit culture. At some future day, however, when the Lord shall have further tempered the elements and blessed the country, such fruits and vegetables which now are considered an impossibility will undoubtedly grow and do well in this altitude.

From this Stake I go to Morgan county and thence to Bear Lake Valley.

ANDREW JENSON.

COALVILLE, Summit County, Utah, August 16, 1891.

THE COUNTY COLLECTORSHIP.

In the Third District Court this morning was filed the suit of the People of the Territory of Utah ex-rel, Walter Murphy, county attorney of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, plaintiff, vs. Leonard G. Hardy, defendant.

For cause of action plaintiff alleges that on the 3rd of September, 1891, the defendant, without authority of law, intruded into and usurped the office of collector for said county of Salt Lake, and has ever since held and exercised the same without authority of law.

That on the first Monday in August, 1884, Nathaniel Jones was duly elected to the office above named, for the term of two years, commencing on the first day of June, 1885, and ending on the first day of June, 1887; and thereafter said Jones duly qualified and entered upon his duties.

That, thereafter, to-wit, on the—day of October, 1886, the said Jones resigned the office of collector, both as well for the unexpired term for which he was so elected as aforesaid in 1884 as the term for which he was so elected on the first Monday in August, 1886.

That on the—day of October, 1886, the County court of said county duly appointed the defendant Hardy to said office of collector for the unexpired term for which Jones was elected.

That thereupon the defendant duly qualified and entered upon the duties of the office.

That at the general county election on the first Monday in August, 1887, the defendant Hardy was duly elected to said office for the unexpired term of two years, commencing on June 1st in that year.

That at the general election held in said county on the first Monday in August, 1888, no one was elected to the office of collector.

That on the first Monday in August, 1889, the defendant was duly elected for the unexpired term of two years, commencing on the first day of June, 1889, and ending on June 1st, 1891.

That at the general county election on the first Monday in August, 1890, no one was elected to said office.

That at the general county election on August 1st, 1891, one A. L. Williams, who was then a citizen of the United States, and who had been a resident of Salt Lake county for more than one year immediately preceding the date last aforesaid, was elected to the said office of collector for the unexpired term of two years, commencing on June 1st, 1891, and ending June 1st, 1893, the said Williams having received a majority of all legal votes cast at said election.

That on the 19th of August, 1891, Elijah Sells, the then secretary of the

board of five persons appointed by the President of the United States under and pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of an act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend Section 5350 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 2nd, 1882, commonly known as the Utah Commission, did duly issue and deliver to the said Williams a certificate of his election.

That on the 4th of September, 1891, Arthur L. Thomas, governor of said territory, duly commissioned him as such collector.

That after the issuance of such commission the said Williams subscribed to the required oaths of office, and gave a bond in the sum of \$300,000, with approved security to the acceptance of the County Court, and did, also on March 3rd, 1887, give a bond to the county of Salt Lake, with approved security, in the sum of \$210,000; also a further bond of \$40,000, as required by Section 83 of an act of the Legislature of Utah, entitled "An act to provide for a uniform system of free schools throughout Utah Territory," approved March 13, 1890.

That thereafter said Williams demanded of the defendant that he be let into the possession of the office of collector, and receive all the books, papers and other property belonging to said office.

That the defendant then and there refused, and still refuses to surrender the same.

Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment, that the said defendant, Leonard G. Hardy, be adjudged to have unlawfully intruded into and usurped the office of collector; that he now unlawfully holds and exercises the same, and that he be ousted therefrom; that the said A. L. Williams be adjudged to be rightfully entitled to said office and placed in possession of all books, papers and property appertaining thereto; that the plaintiff recover from defendant his costs in this behalf incurred, and for such other and further relief as may be just and equitable.

W. H. Dickson and Messrs. Rawlins & Critchlow are attorneys for the plaintiffs.

The complaint was sworn to by Walter Murphy, the relator named therein, before Joseph A. Hurd, notary public.

THE "ARIZONA" IN A STORM.

On Saturday, August 29th, the S. S. "Arizona," of the Guion line, had a lively experience off Sable Island, two days from New York. The early morning was comparatively serene. In a short time the barometer fell with phenomenal rapidity. The crew were observed making everything snug and secure, including the canvas, every stitch of which was taken in. The captain anticipated a high wind and rough sea, hence the precautions.

Toward eleven o'clock the wind rose and rain descended in torrents, as if the vessel were passing under a bursting cloud. The air below was warm, close and stifling and most of the saloon passengers preferred to be exposed on deck. The bulk of them were seated under an awning, close to the saloon house, on the upper deck. Three of the five Utah people on

board were seeking shelter alongside one of the life boats. As the fury of the storm increased the position of the trio became intolerable, not to say dangerous, and they made a dash forward to gain more desirable quarters. Before the objective point was reached the ship was suddenly struck with great violence and turned almost on her side. When she recovered and rolled in the opposite direction there was a crash as if a general demolition of things breakable had occurred. This was followed by screams, shouts and shrieks. These cries proceeded from the passengers who had been seated under the awning, but, having slid with alarming velocity across the deck, were now piled against the guard rail and mixed with chairs, wraps and rugs. There was a general scramble, and all were soon within the saloon house. Meanwhile the three Utah people referred to had, by pulling along by a rail, reached the vicinity of the door through which the others had passed, when one of them, a lad of seventeen, lost his hold and shot swiftly to the guard rail, through which one of his legs projected seaward. He was soon on his feet and all reached the interior in safety. Similar incidents occurred in other parts of the vessel. The cause of the commotion was that the "Arizona" had been struck by a cyclone, and was now driving through its radius.

The landing and stairs leading to the saloon were crowded with people, who appeared anxious to be as near the points of egress as possible. In the ladies' saloon there were numerous cases of fainting and swooning. One lady received such a serious shock that she remained unconscious for a considerable time. All openings toward the deck being closed, the air within became intolerable, and, for the special benefit of the fainters, one of the small circular port-holes of the ladies' saloon was opened. The water dashed through it as the waves lashed over the ship. One passenger became oblivious to every consideration other than the protection of her finery. She squatted beside a stationary table in the middle of the room, opened her umbrella and held it toward the offending spray.

The demand for air became general on the stairs, and one leaf of a door leading to the saloon house was opened. Fortunately for one of the Utah passengers, he was within two feet of the opening, through which he was enabled to gaze upon a scene more wild and grand than can be pictured by the imagination of man. Owing to the circular action of the wind the sea was not running in any special line, but boiled and leaped in majestic wrath in every direction. The water, by the continuous turbulence, was of a pinkish white tint, and the air was filled with a beautiful misty spray, supplied from the fountains of the deep. The roaring of the waters, mingled with the howl of the wind, sounded like thunder. The great waves mounted high, receded from the ship, shot to still greater heights in mid-air like dim giant spectres, shook themselves in threatening anger, and leapt downward, leaving a chasm of depth equal to their former elevation. Such a scene causes the spectator to be impressed with the potency of nature