

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 29, 1888.

**Another Company.**

By private telegram from Liverpool, it is learned that another company of Scandinavian Saints will leave Europe for Utah the present season. They will sail from Liverpool on July 23th, on the steamship Wyoming.

**Of Unsound Mind.**

Mr. M. Henry, a traveling man, called at this office today and stated that he was intimately acquainted with Peter Polaski, who was convicted on Friday last, in the police court, on a charge of drunkenness, and that the defendant was out of his mind instead of being drunk. Mr. Henry is the person who sent Polaski to this city from Scotland, and the reason why he did so was because the latter was of unsound mind. He is at present in a hospital.

**Beaver Notes.**

Beaver tendered a rousing reception to the Honorable Utah Commission last evening. The members of the commission present were Hons. A. B. Carleton, Abner Williams and A. L. Thomas. After a speech of welcome from Mayor Emerson and J. D. Gillilan, each of the above named made neat and appropriate speeches, interspersed with music and singing by Beaver's most excellent choir. Speeches from Hons. J. R. Murdock and Major James Lowe followed. The speakers all seemed to be in a happy mood, and the affair passed off in a most agreeable manner. The strangers expressed pleasure in what they had seen and in the hearty welcome accorded them, and hoped that the amicable spirit would increase among the people to the development of our fair Territory.

The committee on reception of the commissioners, and members of the commission, went to Fort Cameron this morning for an out. They called at the Beaver woolen mills and other points of interest. Tomorrow they will make an onslaught on the funny tribes of the adjacent streams and a grand ball will be given in the evening. The visitors intend to get back to Salt Lake Saturday morning.

Minersville dam has been injured so as to necessitate its almost entire rebuilding, which will cost several thousand dollars.

The settlers at the mouth of Fremont pass are now suffering from a law suit. A temporary injunction has been served on them. The people of Jackson, just south of Beaver, claim the water.

There have been seventeen deaths in Beaver the last year—eight children and nine adults.

A bounteous harvest is expected by the farmers of this vicinity as a result of the large amount of water for irrigation, and the decrease in the number of jackrabbits.

Fort Cameron, now abandoned, begins to show signs of decay, though still beautiful in its verdure. A solitary watchman is retained to take care of it, at fifty dollars a month.

The work at the sulphur mines has been partially suspended, owing to the litigation now pending.

The Kanab country seems to have become the rendezvous for the sheep herds that have been driven from the more central part of the Territory by the cattle men.

With a possible exception of the Horn Silver mine, silver mining in Beaver County is at a stand still. An early awakening is predicted by the knowing ones of this industry.

Contracts for the cutting of 30,000 ties have been taken by residents of Beaver and parties of choppers are at work out in the timber.

Politics will be contested on the old party lines this season in Beaver County.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated in fine style in Beaver. Quite a sum of money has been collected to make it a success. TRAVELER.

Beaver, June 27, 1888.

**THE CABLE ROAD.**

It is Proposed to Get it Working Immediately.

H. Casebolt, Esq., of San Francisco, who has been in this city for some days, left for the east. The gentleman is the inventor and owner of the elevated cable system for street railroads. As is well known there are different parties who propose to inaugurate the cable system here, and these have been making efforts to secure from Mr. Casebolt the right to the use of his invention, one offer of \$30,000 having been made to him. Hon. Francis Armstrong, president of the Salt Lake City Railroad Company, succeeded in making very favorable terms for his company with Mr. Casebolt, for the exclusive use of the elevated cable system in Salt Lake, the agreement having been finally reached yesterday.

The result of this agreement is that the near future is likely to witness a complete revolution in the method of transit on the street railroads. It is expected that by October 1st the First and Second South streets lines will be operated by the new motive power and that within a few months subsequent, the mules will be relegated to another position.

The new system may be briefly described as the underground cable inverted. Poles or posts are erected alongside of the track, and at a height of six, or eight, or ten feet, reach over to a central point

between the rails. Pulleys on the ends of these arms hold the cables, which extend over the middle of the track, one rope moving each way. The connection is made from the top of the car, which moves at the rate of eight miles per hour as a maximum speed.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 30, 1888.

**Marriage Annulled.**

There was a peculiar case before Judge Zane this morning. Some time ago Mrs. Emma Bryson and her husband became separated. She received information that he was dead, and supposing herself free, she was married six weeks ago to David Lovendale. A few days since she learned that her former husband was still living, and the second husband instituted proceedings in the Third District Court to have the last marriage annulled. The matter was heard before Judge Zane today, and he granted the decree asked for.

**Third District Court.**

Proceedings before Judge Zane today:

George A. Curtis et al. vs. Sarah G. Bowen et al.; order and decree approving sale and ordering distribution of proceeds of sale.

David Lovendale vs. Emma Bryson; decree allowed annulling the marriage.

The accounts of United States Commissioner Frank Pierce and United States Attorney George S. Peters were approved and allowed.

Josephine Fisher vs. John Fisher, of Bountiful, Davis County; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff on the ground of cruelty of the defendant; the plaintiff is allowed \$25 per month alimony and costs of suit.

Wm. Strong vs. Elijah Sells et al.; on order to show cause, the court restrained the defendants from taking more water from the cemetery than they did three years ago.

**Sexton's Report.**

The following is the mortuary report of this city for the month of June, 1888:

Accidental.....	2
Bright's Disease.....	1
Cholera Infantum.....	9
Convulsions (infantile).....	2
Consumption (phthisis pulmonalis).....	2
Orpuy.....	1
Dropsy.....	1
Diphtheria.....	6
Dentition (teething).....	1
Fever (scarlet).....	3
Fever (typhoid).....	3
General debility.....	3
Heart disease.....	3
Inflammation of bowels.....	2
Lung disease (acute).....	3
Old age.....	3
Peritonitis.....	1
Strangulated hernia.....	1
Spinal meningitis.....	2
Suicide.....	1
Not reported.....	3
Total.....	53

**SEX OF DECEASED.**

Males.....	30
Females.....	23

**AGES.**

Under 1 year.....	16
1 to 5 years.....	8
5 to 10 years.....	3
10 to 20 years.....	5
Over 20 years.....	21

**NATIVITIES.**

Utah, 25; other parts of the United States, 10; England, 9; Scandinavia, 5; Switzerland, 1; Isle of Wight, 1; China 1; not reported, 1.

NOTE—A mortality altogether unprecedented for the month of June.

ROBERT PATRICK,  
City Sexton.

**An Ogden Fight.**

The Standard of this morning gives an account of a fight which took place in an Ogden saloon last evening. It is not unlikely that the Philip Bond engaged in the fracas is the same one who was indicted with Jack Taylor for murder in the first degree, committed at Bingham in 1887, and who was acquitted, while Taylor was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to five years. Bond is a Cornishman about 28 years of age. The Standard says:

Last evening a general row took place at the Shamrock and Thistle Saloon on the corner of Franklin and Fifth streets. A stranger by the name of Philip Bond was in the saloon drinking, and quarrelling with another man. Si Minter, the bartender, stepped out to separate them. This was the signal for a general melee. Bond struck at Minter and hit him in the face. Mr. Chaplow, the proprietor of the saloon, who was sitting outside when the row began, stepped in. Bond then struck him, knocked him down, and began to beat him. Minter, so it is alleged, then struck the stranger with a beer glass which broke. A spirit level was also used in the fight. Officer Chambers, passing by, was attracted by the crowd. Someone seeing him bade him hurry as "a fellow was killing Chaplow." He at once rushed in and found Chaplow and Hunter covered with blood. He asked where the bully had gone to, and was shown to the back room, where the officer found him. He was very stubborn and refused to go to jail, but finally concluded that it was the best thing he could do, and he was soon safely ensconced behind the bars at the City Hall. It was found that he had three severe cuts on the upper part of his head. His face was covered

with blood making his features unrecognizable until washed. On being placed in jail he began crying and in so doing woke up a fellow prisoner, Pat McCarthy, who asked him what he was doing and told him to go to sleep. "I'll not do it," was the response. "Well if you stay here you will have to," and with these words he knocked Bond down. They were separated, and Bond placed in a separate cell. Chaplow had several scratches on his face and his back was hurt. His coat and shirt were stained with blood and his five-dollar hat was mashed. Minter was severely bruised and had his collar, tie, and shirt literally torn off him.

**MT. OLIVET CEMETERY**

Restrained From Taking More Than its Share of Water.

The application for a preliminary injunction in the suit of Wm. Strong vs. Elijah Sells et al. came up before Judge Zane today. The circumstances which led up to the litigation are briefly as follows: In 1849 the settlers of the tract of land now embraced in the First, Second and Tenth wards took out a portion of the waters of Emigration Creek for irrigation and other purposes. In 1877 Mt. Olivet cemetery was set apart by the Secretary of War, and shortly after its board of directors, by their agents, began taking water from the Tenth Ward ditch. The people objected, but by an understanding that the city would see their rights protected, the matter was kept out of the courts, though there has been a continuous dispute about the water being taken from the original owners.

Two or three years ago the cemetery people began taking out a much larger quantity than before, and as the city last fall informed the inhabitants of the wards named that the corporation could do nothing in their behalf, they authorized Mr. Strong to bring the present suit. As long as the people had anything like a fair supply of water, the application for an order restraining the cemetery from using that belonging to others was not pressed, but now that the streams have been greatly diminished, further action has become necessary. As an evidence of how those entitled to primary rights in the stream are treated, it may be said that now they get about one-third enough water to supply their lots for one day in the week, while the cemetery appropriates sufficient for its needs seven days in the week.

The complaint sets up the allegation that the plaintiff and those whom he represents are entitled to the ownership of the whole stream, and asks that it be given to them. It is likely, however, by the neglect to have the matter adjudicated by the courts, in consequence of the understanding referred to, the cemetery has acquired a right to a portion of the water. The arrogance of the claim that is made in their behalf can be understood from the assertion in their answer to the effect that because the government granted to them the cemetery grounds, they have a right to take so much of the stream "as they may deem necessary" for their own use. It is this claim that has led the plaintiffs in this action to be more persistent that they perhaps otherwise would have been.

The matter was argued pro and con before Judge Zane, who granted a temporary injunction restraining the cemetery folks from using any more water from the ditch than they did three years ago, at the same season of the year. There were some delicate questions connected with the subject, as to have granted an order covering the whole water supply, would probably have resulted in destroying the shrubbery in the cemetery. To avoid such an unfortunate result, the court framed its order so that by a judicious use of the portion of the stream allowed, the trees and shrubbery will have sufficient moisture to keep them in good condition, while at the same time the inhabitants represented by the plaintiff will receive more of that to which they hold vested rights.

**THE FRUIT CITY.**

Results of Intelligent Perseverance and Cultivation.

PLEASANT GROVE, June 23, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Provo has been called the Garden City of Utah. Being a Provoite, we shall not attempt to dispute the pleasantly suggestive title. But having had occasion to visit this city, so truly named Pleasant Grove, we are prepared to admit the truism that it takes the conceit out of a fellow to leave home awhile and see what others are doing.

If Provo can justly claim the title of GARDEN CITY OF UTAH, then certainly her more modest and younger sister on the north can hold up her head with pride as the

**FRUIT CITY OF UTAH.**

We are aware that this is saying a great deal, especially in a country where every town and hamlet, save possibly the historic city of the alkali plains, points with pride to its orchards, but the assertion is made good by the fact that in years when the frost, or blight, or worms have destroyed the fruit elsewhere, this city has peddled its products from Danty Beersheba. The writer vividly remembers paying a Pleasant Grove man two shining dollars for a choice bushel of

peaches last year, when not enough fruit was raised in the entire Garden City to satisfy the inward cravings of a solitary coddling moth. Let those who would solve this mystery pay a visit to this fruit center, and they will learn that location does not do it all; intelligent culture has much to do with it.

When the writer today on one or two occasions, ventured a compliment to the owners of neatly kept orchards, he was met with the remark: "You ought to visit Wadley's orchard and vineyard before saying much; until you do, you will not have an idea of what Pleasant Grove can do in the way of fruit."

Well, we paid it a visit, and it is the joy and satisfaction caused thereby that led us to attempt laying

**A PICTURE.**

before your readers that may stimulate others to similar results.

Brother Wadley's place lies just two miles north of the city, and hugs the foot of the mountain. His orchard consists of fourteen acres of well selected, well pruned trees, including a small nursery, mainly for his own use. In praise of the gentleman's skill as an orchardist, he said that we never before beheld so uniformly vigorous and healthy a growth of trees. "Surely," said the writer to his guide, "if vermin thrive on illth, you must succeed admirably in keeping your fruit free of bugs and worms, so clean is everything in this orchard."

"Yes, there is no question but that the fruit is much improved by cleanly surroundings; but even that does not keep the coddling moth entirely away."

In one part of the orchard two hundred stands of bees are busily engaged filling their hives with sweetness. A carpenter has been busy for two weeks doing nothing but make hives, while Brother Wadley, himself an experienced apiarist, has done nothing for a month but

**GATHER HONEY**

and hive new stands.

"From what source do your bees chiefly draw their honey?" asked the writer.

"They go up these mountains for five miles, and gather honey-dew, which, I am informed, is thick on every leaf up there. It might overtake them they remain till next morning, when they return in swarms all loaded down. Sometimes, however, they come in perfect clouds empty, and then we know it is going to storm."

"You regard this, then, as a good season for bees?"

"Yes, sir; every dry season is. That is the very reason why more honey is produced to the hive here than in the East."

We next visited the vineyard. This occupies two and one half acres of ground sloping to the south about two feet to the rod. In places it seems to be nothing but a bed of gravel. In being broken up ten years ago, rocks larger than a man could lift were plowed up, and friendly neighbors, learning of Bro. Wadley's intention to plant a vineyard there, flocked around to assure him that the land

**WAS WORTHLESS,**

and the attempt would prove a failure. But the sturdy vine-dresser had not in vain lived ten years among the grapes of St. George, as the sequel has shown; for from this apparently worthless piece of ground, twelve tons of choice grapes have been raised in a single season.

We had the pleasure of sampling some choice raspberries growing on a tenth of an acre of the same ground, which last year produced 700 quarts, the first picking selling at 15, the last at 8 cents per quart. Such is the reward of intelligent and unremitting perseverance. It is no longer a wonder to us how so many millions of the Israelites could exist on so small a Palestine. Intelligent cultivation explains it all; and we venture to say that the cluster of grapes plucked by the spies on the brook of Eshcol, and carried into the camp of Israel, can be rivalled in beauty and richness in this very vineyard.

Here is

**A NEW WAY**

to boom Utah. Instead of sending East a vainly decorated car, send instead carload after carload of these trophies of a conquered soil, and intelligent people will soon learn that Utah's boom is of more enduring texture than vibrations in a rarified atmosphere.

N. L. N.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JULY 2, 1888.

**A Malignant Disease.**

George Passey, Esq., writes as follows from Zenos, Maricopa County, Arizona, under recent date:

"We have had a great amount of sickness during the past six months, which still continues, resulting in the death of seven children and young people. The prevalent disease is of a typhus-malarial nature and very malignant."

**Brighton, Idaho.**

Robert Greenwood writes from this town, which is located in Bingham County, describing its many advantages and attractions for settlers. It has plenty of several varieties of timber, an abundance of water, fish and game, and there is plenty of good land. Any kind of crops grown in Central Utah can be produced there. Orchards that have been set out are doing well, and lucern does first rate. Bingham County is increasing in population and prosperity, notwithstanding the

political disabilities under which the bulk of the population have been laboring, and the heavy taxation they have been subjected to.

**Nephi Notes.**

We were called upon yesterday afternoon by L. A. Bailey, Esq., of Nephi, from whom we gleaned the following facts relating to that town:

A \$15,000 court house is in course of erection. John Adams & Sons are the contractors. A good district school building is also being erected.

Crops are light, hay especially so. On some of the farms near the town the grasshoppers almost entirely destroyed the grain.

Business is dull, money is scarce and a stringency prevails in business circles. The unfavorable condition of the wool market has a marked effect on business interests at Nephi.

**"Resident" Replied to.**

SALT LAKE CITY, July 2nd, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

In your issue of June 23th "Resident" inquires why the County Assessor values resident property at a higher rate than he does business property. He has not done so, notwithstanding the testimony of a county official as stated by my friend "Resident." Another question, Why does the Assessor double the valuations on resident property, etc? The Assessor has in all cases endeavored to perform his duty regardless of sect, color or creed, and carry out the letter of the law, which compels him to value all property at a fair cash valuation. If there is any property that is valued at more than a fair cash valuation, it is the fault of my judgment.

JESSE W. FOX, JUN.,  
County Assessor.

**The British Mission.**

The following named missionaries arrived in Liverpool on the evening of the 1st inst., per S. S. Nevada, of the Gulion line: Elders Eli B. K. Ferguson, John S. Morris, Joseph T. Ellis, W. P. Payne, Henry Tilley, Ephraim G. Gowans, Orson Hicken, Samuel Nelson, Noah Williams, Thos. E. Bassett, J. J. Nielsen, B. Johnson, Jr., Ole Petersen, Niels Antonsen, Elaf G. Erickson, Gersen S. Bastian, Lars P. Nielson and Einar Johnson. James Tucker and James Atken on business.

Also per S. S. Circassia, of the Anchor line: Wm. S. Stewart, Matthias Lund, Thos. D. Brown, Haskell H. Shurtliff, Jos. H. Ward and Clyde M. Ward, who came with the following party of excursionists: President Lewis W. Shurtliff, John Sears, George Driver, Richard Horne and his mother Mrs. M. I. Horne, Mrs. W. B. Barton and other ladies on a visit to their relatives and friends in England.

Elder George W. Wadsworth is released from the Sheffield conference and appointed to labor in the London conference.

Elder William Baker is released from the London conference and appointed to labor in the Norwich conference.

The brethren who arrived on the 1st inst. have been assigned as follows: John S. Morris and Noah Williams are appointed to labor in the Welsh mission; W. L. Stewart, Eli B. K. Ferguson, Ephraim Gowans and Sam. Nelson in the Glasgow conference; W. P. Payne and Thomas E. Bassett in the London conference; Joseph T. Ellis and Orson Hicken in the Manchester conference; H. H. Shurtliff and Henry Tilley in the Nottingham conference, and Thomas D. Brown in the Liverpool conference.—*Millennial Star*, June 11.

**Ogden Notes.**

W. R. R. Stowell pleaded guilty, in the First District Court, to unlawful cohabitation, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and costs.

The Ogden republicans held a "rally" on Saturday evening. Everything and everybody except the republican party received a round of abuse.

Three calves were drowned in the Ogden River, about ten miles up the cañon, a few days ago. They were taken out early yesterday morning.

Frank Greenwell was sentenced on Saturday to five months' imprisonment and to pay the costs of the prosecution. He had pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful cohabitation.

Philip Bond, who cleaned out the Shamrock and Thistle on Friday and got into a row with a fellow prisoner soon after being taken up, was arraigned for trial yesterday and fined \$50.

Pat Ryan took a notion to procure leg ball yesterday afternoon and therefore unceremoniously left his industrious companions in bondage, while they were working on the streets. A shot by Jesse Fields brought him to a standstill and he was soon taken back to more comfortable quarters than he would have occupied had he escaped.

Last Friday night a man named Jacobson Smith, who owns a herd of sheep on one of the Salt Lake islands, was thrown out of a wagon while on the Ogden Brewery, and cut the artery on one of his wrists which bled fearfully. He wrapped it in a couple of handkerchiefs and a handkerchief thinking it would stop the flow of blood. He found, however, that a physician was necessary and therefore called on Dr. Bryant, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, who at once tied the artery and stopped the bleeding. The man was very weak from loss of blood.