

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MAY 28.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Elder Kimball's Remains Will Reach Here on Monday.

It appears that the accident by which Elder J. H. Kimball lost his life must have been caused by the peculiar action upon his system of riding on the railroad cars, being similar to the sensation of sea sickness. Many people are similarly affected by that cause, among them a gentleman of our acquaintance.

The following was on a postal card, written on Tuesday, received by his wife in this city:

"I send from a distance of 300 miles from you. I am almost sick riding. The cars seem to affect me the same as if I was on the sea. On Monday, in the middle of the night, I went to the door of the car and if I had been shot I could not have fallen more suddenly than I did. A lady saw me after I fell, and was alarmed when she looked in my face, which was covered with blood. Don't worry, I am all right now."

Another card posted on the day following, Wednesday, requests his wife to write and direct to the office at Liverpool.

A private telegram, received to-day, states that the remains did not pass Pueblo on the train that will arrive in Salt Lake City to-morrow night. As a matter of course, the body will therefore not reach here till Monday evening.

His brothers Andrew and Albert will leave here to-morrow for Green River, for the purpose of escorting the body from that point to this city.

FISH.

An Interesting Communication on the Subject.

Fish Commissioner A. M. Musser has received the following dispatch, to which he appends the suggestions made below:

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 28, 1887.

A. M. Musser, Fish Commissioner:

Salt Lake, Utah.

U. S. Fish Commissioner's car is en route to Salt Lake City with cargo of shad fry. Expect to reach Ogden Tuesday p. m. Will be pleased to have you meet car at any point you may select. Wire me Denver, care depot master.

Geo. H. H. Moore.

I will add that I expect to meet the car beyond Green River and if we have fry enough (I petitioned for 200,000 or 300,000) will put some in that stream. I expect to put the residue into Bear, Weber and Provo rivers, or rather into small fishless side-streams leading into these rivers, where the fry may mature undisturbed by enemies till old enough to take care of themselves.

This shipment is the fruitage of a number of communications which have passed between Prof. Baird and Col. McDonald of the U. S. Fish Department, and myself on the subject.

I am now maturing arrangements with Mr. Seth Green, of Rochester, N. Y., for a few hundred thousand eels, which I think will do well in our muddy streams, such as the Jordan, Spanish Fork, Sevier, Ogden, Mill Creek, etc.

I am satisfied that oysters can be successfully cultivated, in artificial ponds, located on marshy bottoms near Salt Lake. I am in communication with Prof. Jno. A. Rider, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Henry C. Rowe, of New Haven, Conn., on the subject. Prof. Rider is a practical artificial oyster-raiser, and Mr. Rowe is a large dealer in seed oysters and experienced in oyster planting. Both give me every assurance of success. More anon.

A. MILTON MUSSER.

THE UTAH CENTRAL.

It Will Take Another Stride Toward the Setting Sun.

The Extension of the Utah Central has assumed definite shape, and it is now more than probable that the road will be pushed forward to Pioche, Nevada, within a short period, and that at no distant day Central Nevada and Southern California will be awakened by the advent of a through Union Pacific line to the Coast.

It has been known for some time that the matter has been under consideration, and the plan has now developed into something tangible and practical. Charles Francis Adams, President of the Union Pacific and Utah Central Railways, will be in this city during the latter part of July, and it is understood that the chief object of his visit will be the furtherance of the project.

There are two routes from the Utah Central line to Pioche. One from Millard; Beaver County, has already been examined by the surveyors. A party is at the present time going carefully over the other, from Black Rock, Millard County.

From Pioche the choice of two routes is open to the Pacific. One is through Central Nevada via Carson City to San Francisco. The other runs further south, passing near St. George, Utah, over the Desert to Los Angeles, Cal. With the line completed to Pioche, 330 miles from Ogden, the Utah Central will be more than half the distance on its way to the Coast. The gap

remaining will be comparatively a small consideration to the Union Pacific folks, who are desirous of themselves possessing a through line, and its closing up is likely to be but a question of a little time. When this is accomplished, Salt Lake will be brought still farther to the front as a business centre.

FROM THE NORTH.

"Norman" Tells of What He has Seen and Heard.

OGDEN CITY, Utah.

May 27, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

I have just returned from a five weeks' trip to the settlements in the northern part of Utah, and perhaps a few items may be of interest to you and your readers. Traveling by team, we had ample opportunity to note the condition of things in general while en route.

Of course the weather was changeable from warm to cold, from hot and sultry in a few hours, to freezing severely enough to cover the water with ice half an inch thick. We had chilly winds, warm breezes, cold waves and colder hailstorms. These

ATMOSPHERIC VARIATIONS

retarded the growth of vegetation and the farm and garden crops in general, while the severe frosts cut down the potato and other early field produce. But the fruits have suffered most. Strawberries have been killed; the apricots and peaches in some places are entirely cut off.

Apples, pears and plums, whose blossoms looked so lovely and whose sweet fragrance scented the air, are now completely scorched and give to the trees an unsightly appearance. The fruits, which at the opening of the buds, augured profusion, are now none. Here and there an apple, pear, etc., can be seen through the thick foliage of leaves.

The wheat and other small grain in Weber County did not look very healthy or promising as we passed by the farms. In Box Elder County the crops had a similar aspect; as did also those we first saw in Cache County. But the further we traveled north, even to the remotest settlement in Utah we were pleased to note that the grain was much more forward with the probabilities of

A HEAVY YIELD.

But everywhere in that beautiful valley the fate of the fruit seems to be the same. Before we left the northern regions we had the pleasing satisfaction to see a great improvement in the growth of grain and vegetables, and we are hopeful that all further danger to them by the elements is past.

Among the towns we visited were the Temple city, Logan, the county seat of Cache County. It is a lovely town, excellently located, with spacious streets laid out at right angles, a variety of shade trees adorning the sidewalks, and down each side of the streets flow streams of clear water, fresh from the crystal fountains in the grand old hills above the valley. The citizens are comfortable, well informed, intelligent and very peaceable. The population is upwards of 4,000. There are two licensed places at which intoxicants can be purchased; but these who imbibe to excess are few in number. Lawbreakers are not numerous, and arrests are a variety. A new county jail is now in course of erection, but the prospect of filling it with offenders is dim, which fact is gratifying to the civil authorities of the place. The cottage homes of Logan are neat, clean and comfortable, and are surrounded with trees, orchards and flower gardens, grass lawns, etc. Numerous elegant residences of some of the more fortunate adorn the city, and add to the wealth and beauty. Beside the Brigham Young College, whose professors are deservedly popular and eminently qualified to conduct successfully their several departments of education, there are many other institutions of learning presided over by competent instructors. These are liberally patronized. But the coming glory of this favored city is

THE BEAUTIFUL TEMPLE,

which is built on the elevated plateau on the east side of the city, and whose graceful towers can be plainly seen from nearly every settlement in Cache Valley. To this noble structure thousands of people are attracted, annually, to perform sacred rites—the ordinances of salvation for both the living and the dead, as the ancient prophets predicted the Saints would do in the latter days. When climbing one of the ascents which leads to the sacred edifice I was forcibly reminded of the language of the inspired poet:

Up to the hill of God they say,
And to his house we'll go.

How literally we witness the fulfillment of these words! In connection with the Temple there is an institution now organized and known as the Logan Temple Association, for the promotion of the higher branches of learning, among which are included theology, astronomy, mathematics, history, languages, laws, natural and scientific, and all other principles of knowledge pertaining to the heavens and the earth. But everything is excluded from the institution which would tend to throw doubt on the existence of the Supreme Being, or lead the mind to infidelity. The organization has been incorporated. Monthly lectures are delivered by the professors and others

of the association, which are productive of much good.

I also visited Hyde Park, Smithfield, Richmond, Providence, Millville, Hyrum and Wellsville, all of which appeared to be prosperous, peaceable and well ordered; and some of them almost had the quiet air of Goldsmith's "deserted village." We had one

SAD EXPERIENCE,

which marred the pleasure of our tour. In a number of the settlements we were mistaken for deputy U. S. marshals, in which cases it was difficult to gain access to the heads of families for purely business interviews, except when we were fortunate enough to be known by some of the prominent citizens. Children as well as adults are, through fear and necessity, reticent. They know little about their neighbors' business, and in some instances even to refuse to give their own names. They look on most strangers as persecutive minions of an unjust law, come to drag from their families, husbands and fathers and thrust them into jail because they honor their religious convictions. A literal reign of terror exists in some places. What a sad comment on the proud boast of the American government—in this free land and home of religious, civil and political liberty. Here are a people proscribed in the exercise of their religious tenets, disfranchised, imprisoned and fined when they have the temerity or rather the integrity to stand by them. Mothers and children fear to confess the whereabouts of husbands and fathers lest they should witness their arrest and incarceration in dungeons, notwithstanding they are loyal and true to the institutions of their government?

You, no doubt, remember that when the late

PRESIDENT U. S. GRANT

visited this Territory, he was greeted by an immense host of children, who had assembled to welcome him. He looked with surprise at that army of juveniles. "Those children are these?" he inquired of Governor Emery, who was with him in the carriage. His Excellency replied: "They are Mormon children." The President suddenly reclined backward in the chair, reflected for a moment, then turned to the Governor and said: "I have been deceived in relation to the loyal status of this people. He was thenceforward disarmed of much bitterness against them."

Some of both classes refuse to take the Edmunds-Tucker oath in the north, as well as in other parts of this Territory. A great number of the young men are absent from home, and consequently probably will not register in time to vote at the next general election. Business being dull they have to seek employment elsewhere to obtain money to meet their obligations. Hence from many settlements in the valley they have gone to the railroads to labor. "A boom" is needed in that section as in other places to give employment to our young men. But the establishment of home industries in our central and other large cities is, in my opinion, the only "boom" that will be of permanent benefit to us and enable us to keep our sons around us. When shall we have them? Who will inaugurate them? We visited some of the

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

in Cache County and were much pleased with the methods of instruction and the progress of the students. The Sabbath schools are in excellent condition. Superintendent O. C. Ormsby, his aids, and the local superintendents and teachers, evince great interest in the religious instruction of the young people throughout Cache State. The Bishops and other leading citizens render them valuable assistance in this laudable work, and thus, by their united labors, the students are becoming well grounded in a knowledge of the faith of their fathers, which will increase as the children mature in years. The frequent Sunday school unions are promotive of the growth of religious instruction, spiritual intellectuality and the fear of God.

I must not close without paying a brief but deserved compliment to the Logan Tabernacle choir. It is without question the best, the ablest and most methodically and efficiently conducted of any chorister company outside of Salt Lake City, north. It has, under the able conduct of Prof. Lewis, grown rapidly in utility and favor with the people of that State, and elicits high commendation from all who witness the rendition by it of soul inspiring anthems.

Respectfully, NORMAN.

—The wool growers of Eastern Montana met in session at Miles City last Wednesday, and passed a series of resolutions, including an indorsement of the inter-state commerce act, and a protest against the admission of foreign wools at low tariff prices, censuring the Treasury Department for its unfair rulings in this respect.

A new kind of nail, for tacking moldings and other light lumber, which leaves no nail-holes, is made with a point at each end, and with an outwardly-projecting head or shoulder midway between the points. The nail is first driven into the wood by means of a punch, which straddles the protruding point and bears on the head. When enough has been driven in, the molding is placed over the nails and driven down.

THE VOTERS OATH IN UTAH.

The anti-polygamy law enacted at the recent session of Congress provides that "every male person 21 years of age, resident in the Territory of Utah, shall, as a condition precedent to his right to register or vote at any election in said Territory," take a certain oath, which is set forth in section 24 of the act. In taking this oath the person who desires to vote is required to "state his full name, with his age, place of business; his status, whether single or married; and, if married, the name of his lawful wife," and to swear—

"That he will support the Constitution of the United States and will faithfully obey the laws thereof, and especially will obey the act of Congress approved March 22, 1882, [the Edmunds act,] entitled 'an act to amend section 5,352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes,' and will also obey this act [the Edmunds-Tucker act] in respect to the crimes in said act defined and forbidden, and that he will not, directly or indirectly, aid or abet, counsel or advise, any other person to commit any of said crimes."

In the same section it is provided that no person who shall have been convicted of any crime under either of the two acts mentioned, "or who shall be a polygamist, or who shall associate or cohabit polygamously with persons of the other sex," shall be entitled to vote in Utah.

On the first Monday in August there will be a general election in the Territory, at which members of the Legislature and local officers will be chosen. It is the duty of the Utah Commission to provide for the enforcement of the law in respect to this oath. It has already been enforced at one or two municipal elections, and is now known that the oath, as set forth in the act, will be taken generally by Mormons who are monogamists in practice. The prospect is, therefore, that the Mormons of the Territory, who constitute four-fifths of its population, will not be disfranchised by the law, but will continue to control their local affairs.

We learn from Mormon sources that the Utah Commission formulated an oath in the very words of the section which we have quoted, and on March 19 sent printed copies of this oath to all registration officers; that when it became known that monogamist Mormons would take this oath, an organization of residents opposed to Mormonism asked the Commission to formulate another oath, and suggested one that would require the voter to make certain statements concerning his religious belief; that in reply the chairman of the Commission, on April 22, and his associates, on April 28, stated that the oath already formulated was in accordance with the requirements of the law, and that they could not see that it was either necessary or proper to make the changes proposed. From the same source there comes an assertion that this organization now proposes to induce the registers to administer an oath more stringent than that which is set forth in the law. Moreover, it is said that applicants for naturalization papers have been rejected upon grounds relating to belief and not specified in the law.

Of course it was intended by Congress that the oath should accord in all respects with the provisions and phraseology of section 24 of the act, and if the commission has formulated an oath in the very words of the act it has done its plain duty. It has no right to formulate an oath containing any requirements that are not found in the act. The opponents of the Mormon Church in Utah are disappointed, it is said, because the monogamist Mormons have decided to take the commission's oath, and it is reported that for this reason they ask for an oath which these Mormons would not take. If their attitude in this matter has been correctly described in the statements which we have received it will tend to convince the public that they are more anxious to obtain political control of Utah than to suppress the crime of polygamy.

If a member of the Mormon Church shall swear that he will obey the Constitution and the anti-polygamy laws, and shall be eligible under the other provisions of section 24 of the Edmunds-Tucker act, we do not see how he can rightfully or legally be denied the right to vote. If Congress had intended to disfranchise residents of Utah for religious belief or connection with the Mormon Church it would have said so in the act. As it did not say so the registration officers of the Territory have no right to bar out men for their belief. It is the crime of polygamy and not the belief of a Mormon against which the laws are directed. Every man in Utah who has violated those laws by "plural marriage" should be promptly brought before the courts and made to suffer the maximum penalty provided for his offense. With the assistance of the laws recently enacted, the federal prosecuting officers and courts ought to be able to give every offender his deserts. The people will not be satisfied unless these officers and courts display activity in the pursuit and prosecution of Mormon law-breakers. But that men should be punished by disfranchisement or in other ways for holding a religious belief, obnoxious though it may be, is a dangerous doctrine. It has not the sanction of congressional legislation, and any attempt to give it force in Utah by executive

action without warrant of law would not hasten the suppression of polygamy, while it would give rise to a strong suspicion that those responsible for it were actuated by some less praiseworthy motive than a desire to suppress crime and punish law-breakers.—New York Times, May 22.

The St. James' Gazette reports a queer strike on the island of Sicily. Many parishes of the Greek church were backward with their tithes, and the bishops struck on them, refusing to marry, baptize or officiate at the burial of delinquents. The account says this work has been taken up by the laity.

Near Shady Grove, La., Jas. Pierce observed bear tracks in a swamp, and organized a hunting party. While the men and dogs were in the swamp Mr. Pierce walked through the fields adjacent unarmed. Suddenly a big bear came tearing out of the swamp. Pierce knew it would get away if not turned back, so he seized a club and charged back and forth through the fields, whacking him well meanwhile, until the animal at length turned to the swamp again, where it was shot and killed.

COMMERCIAL.

The Stock, Money, Groceries and Provision Markets.

DESERET NEWS OFFICE, Salt Lake City, May 28, 1887.

SALT LAKE MARKETS. Corrected daily by Leading Houses.] PROVISIONS.

	Buying	Selling
Whole Wheat Flour.....	2 75	3 00
Flour, XXX.....	1 75	2 25
Patent Roller.....	2 25	2 75
High Patent Roller.....	2 50	3 00
Wheat per bu.....	80	90
Oats per 100.....	1 75	2 00
Barley per 100.....	1 20	1 40
Barley Cracked.....	1 25	1 50
Corn.....	1 40	1 75
Corn Cracked.....	1 50	1 80
Polatoes per bu.....	60	75
Lucern seed, 100b.....	7 50	8 50
Brass per 100.....	97 1/2	1 15
Shorts per 100.....	1 00	1 25
Timothy seed, 100b.....	7 50	8 00
Red top seed, 100b.....	7 50	8 00
Clover seed, 100b.....	10 00	12 50
Hay, timothy, baled per ton	16 00	20 00
Hay, timothy and clover,		
per ton.....	16 00	20 00
Hay, lucern, per ton.....	9 00	13 00
Beans per 100.....	3 00	5 00
Carrots per bushel.....	25	25
Onions per bushel.....	1 65	2 00

GROCERIES.

	Buying	Selling
Eggs per doz.....	12 1/2	15
Table butter.....	20	25
Cooking ".....	12	15
Home Cured Breakfast		
Bacon.....	10	12
Home Cured Side Bacon.....	8	10
Eastern Cured Breakfast		
Bacon.....		12 1/2
Eastern Cured D. S. Shor		10 1/2
Eastern Cured Hams.....		14
H. M. Cheese.....	12 1/2	16
Eastern Cheese.....		18
Z. O. M. L. Tea & K. paper.....		34
Pride of Japan Tea & K. paper.....		34 1/2
Pineapple Tea & K. paper.....		34
Arbuckle Coffee per lb.....		24
Roast Java.....		28
Green Java.....		28
Roast Mocha.....		34
Green Mocha.....		30
Roast Rio Plover.....		22
Green Rio Plover.....		17
Granulated Sugar per 100.....		7 25
A Sugar.....		7 15
Extra C.....		7 00
Gold C.....		6 75
Cut Loaf.....		12 1/2
Honey, Utah pr lb.....		8
Molasses, Utah pr gal.....		65
Candles, per box 20b.....		2 00
Candles, per box 40b.....		4 00
Cal. Raisins, L. M. 20b.....		2 40
Cal. Raisins, L. Y. 20b.....		2 65
Coal Oil, 110 t. p. c. 10 gal.....		3 20
Coal Oil, 120 t. p. c. 10 gal.....		3 50
Coal Oil, 125 t. p. c. 10 gal.....		3 60
Currents, per b.....		8 1/2
Salt, per 100 b.....		60
Vinegar, 60 grain.....	25	35
Valley Tan Beans.....	3	4
Navy Beans.....		4
Dried Fruit:		
Peaches, peeled.....		
Peaches, unpeeled.....		
Plums.....		
Apples.....		
Apricots.....		
Lard, 3 b pails, per b.....		10
Lard, 5 b pails, per b.....		9 1/2
Lard, 10 b pails, per b.....		9 1/2

FRESH MEATS.

	Dressed
Beef, choice steers, 4c. gross, selling	8c.
" medium " 3 1/2c. " "	7
Cows, " 3 1/2c. " "	7c.
Sheep, " 3c. " "	6c.
Hogs, " 4c. " "	7c.
Hawne cured hams,	15c.
Bacon, " "	10 1/2c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

By Telegraph to-day.] 11 a. m.
Stock market opened moderately firm, generally showing slight advances over yesterday's closing prices. Later decline in 1c. stocks occurred. Market now dull and heavy.
Market closed dull and heavy.
Wheat—Closed steadier; cash, 87 1/2; June, 88; July, 85 1/2.
Corn—Weaker; cash, 37; June, 37 1/2; July, 39 1/2.
Oats—Easier; cash, 25 1/2; June, 25 1/2; July, 26 1/2.
Pork—Weaker; cash and June, 23.50.
Lard—Weaker; cash and June, 42 1/2; July, 6.55.
Butter—Weaker; creamery, 14 1/2; dairy, 12 1/2 @ 13.
Eggs—Firm; northern, 11.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to-day.]
Close. Flour—Holders offer moderately; firm; 9s. 10d.
Wheat—Holders offer moderately; prices firm; new No. 2 winter, 1s. 6d., do do spring, 7s. 3 1/2d.
Corn—Supply good; prices steady; spot May and June, 4s. 1d., July, 4s. 1 1/2d.