

people find a ready local market for their produce at reasonable prices. Other settlements of the county are Castle Dale, a beautiful situation; Huntington, Price, and some minor places.

Proceeding on the way twelve miles further north, the pride of Emery—Orangeville—feasts your view, as it is situated in a most beautiful valley on the banks of Cottonwood Creek. The townsite contains some 120 acres laid off in five acre squares with broad streets, giving ample room for sidewalks, and these are lined with beautiful shade trees, giving it the appearance of a young forest viewed from the distance. It contains some of the most productive soil in Utah, and I doubt if there is a better fruit-growing district outside of the sunny south. Trees have been known to make over seven feet of wood in one season, and fruits, berries, vegetables and grasses grow in abundance.

Mr. E. H. Ollivant, formerly of Salt Lake, has started quite an extensive nursery covering a number of acres—an industry much needed in any county but much neglected in Utah. His varieties of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees are the best and choicest to be had, and he is in hopes ere long to be able to supply this as well as some of the adjacent counties with all the shrubbery they may need.

Dr. More, formerly of Mt. Pleasant, has settled in Castle Dale, having resolved to work at his profession there.

Coal is found in abundance, each settlement throughout the county owning its own coal deposit. Wood is near and lumber can be bought at a fair figure. Prosperity, peace and happiness seem predominant.

Success to Emery. May her towns grow in wealth and increase in population; may her people never witness the misery of famine or vice; but may she become prosperous and great in the valleys of Utah.

W. W. B.

ORANGEVILLE, May 11, 1890.

TWO BIG FIRES.

Between two and three o'clock on Thursday, May 15th, a most destructive fire occurred in the city of Spokane Falls, causing damage amounting to about \$50,000, and resulting in loss of life. It appears that the fire broke out in a three-story frame building, at the corner of Howard and Second streets, occupied by Peter Hansen as a saloon and lodging-house. The flames spread rapidly, and by the time the department arrived on the scene the fire was well under way. Owing to the late break in the water-mains the water supply was inadequate, and the firemen were powerless to check the flames until the steamers were brought into play. By this time the flames had communicated to adjoining frame buildings, rapidly spreading through the block and jumping across to the west side of Howard Street. Fireman Fryer discovered a man in a room in the second story of the lodging house where

the fire broke out, in a suffocated condition. He started to carry him to the front window when the flames burst into the room, causing him to leave the unfortunate victim and jump to the ground below in order to escape cremation. Fryer sustained serious injury in his face.

J. B. Costello, a lodger in Louvre House, woke up with the flames all around him. He jumped from a second story window, and fell in a heap on the sidewalk. He was picked up unconscious and it is feared he will die. May Mather, Wattie Thomson and John Seward, lodgers in the same house, sustained severe burns.

The fire on the east side of Howard street reached the Methodist Tabernacle, which was nearly consumed, after which the fire spent its fury on the opposite side of the street. The fire communicated with a row of two story frame buildings occupied by Farmer Bros., groceries, Craft's tailor shop, the Boston bakery and a carpenter shop, which were completely gutted. By the heroic efforts of the firemen, the fire was stayed here. The burnt district is south of the Northern Pacific tracts in the heart of a vast territory of frame buildings, erected since the big fire, and with a high wind blowing at the time, the fire department is entitled to great credit in confining it where it did.

During the conflagration a dastardly attempt at incendiarism was discovered, some miscreant saturating the basement of the Leland House on Second street with oil and igniting it. Fortunately the attempt was discovered in time to extinguish the flames before much damage was done. Had the scoundrel been caught lynching would have been his fate.

It is stated that the origin of the fire was the bursting of a lamp in the rear of Peter Hansen's saloon. The rapidity with which the fire spread prevented much goods or personal effects from being saved. At 4:30 o'clock the charred remains of the man burned in the lodging house were found. His name is said to be Smith.

The principal losses and insurance are: Mrs. A. M. Losse, loss \$3000; insured, \$2000. F. R. Mackols, loss \$1000; insured, \$400. Crow & Fisher, loss \$5000; insured, \$1300. Farmer Bros., loss \$5000; insured \$1300. Peet-on & Co., loss \$15,000; insured, \$2500. Mrs. La France, loss \$2000; insured \$1500. F. Begatz, loss not known; insured, \$1000. Peter Hansen, loss \$1000; no insurance. Mrs. Dunn, loss, \$400; no insurance. McCoy, \$800; no insurance. Hardman & True, loss \$6000; insured, \$800. Methodist Tabernacle, loss \$4000; insured, \$3000. Mrs. Franklin; loss \$400, no insurance. Mr. Ballenger, loss \$700; no insurance. F. B. Lewis and William Abbott, loss about \$10,000; insured \$9,000.

G. McLaughlin was accidentally cut on the head by a fireman's ax falling from a window. In company with Robert Farley he went in search of a doctor, when they were arrested and locked up by officers Broadman and Harvey, where they were compelled to remain over night, the former's wounds remain-

ing undressed. For this outrage the Police Commission have suspended the above officers until the case is investigated. The two men arrested are well-to-do contractors of this city.

A BLAZE AT BUTTE, MONT.

A serious fire broke out in the residence of John Hight in south Butte shortly before midnight on Thursday. Mrs. Hight and her four children were asleep in the building at the time, but knew nothing of the fire until aroused by passing strangers, who had discovered the flames. The fire had progressed so far by that time that it was with great difficulty all of the family were saved, but fortunately the men first on the scene had nerve and the children were all taken out before the roof fell in. No time was given for saving furniture, the house and all its contents being a total loss. There was no insurance and the loss is estimated at \$1,000.

THE GOVERNOR'S SCHEME.

Wednesday, May 14 another Utah bill was introduced in the Senate, by Senator Edmunds. It is unlike any of the other measures before Congress, as it adopts the suggestions made by Governor Thomas and the Utah Commission, for the enlargement of their autocratic powers in official circles in Utah. It abolishes existing election districts and apportionments of members of the legislative assembly of the Territory, and provides that as soon as the result of the census of 1890 shall be made known, the Governor, the Secretary and the Utah Commission shall re-district the Territory and apportion the representatives to the council and house of representatives, so as to provide as nearly as may be for an equal representation of the people, which apportionment shall continue until Congress shall otherwise provide. No persons other than citizens of the United States, and otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote at any election in said Territory. The offices of territorial auditor and treasurer, commissioners to locate university lands, probate judges, county clerks, selectmen, assessors, recorders and superintendents of district schools, are to be vacated, and all such officers shall be appointed by the governor of said Territory by and with the advice and consent of the Utah Commission; but when any officer holds his office by virtue of appointment from the President, he shall continue in office until the expiration of his term. The Utah Commission is authorized in its discretion to cause new registrations of voters to be made instead of revisions of previous lists, as now required by the laws of Utah. Said board is also authorized and empowered to make and enforce rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the United States for the conduct of registrations and elections in said Territory. The bill was referred to the committee on judiciary. As Senator Edmunds is chairman of that committee, it virtually means referring the measure to himself.