

Salt Lake, urged them to come in fact and investigate matters here, but in accordance with instructions doubtless they said they must first proceed to the reservations. It is probable, in fact almost certain that they will visit us later. It is our impression that they will make firm, fair and good officials whose efforts will be to do justice between all concerned."

Judge Colburn has been absent from the city about two weeks and during that time went as far east as Illinois, spending most of his time, however, in Kansas. He was accompanied by his family on a portion of his journey and they returned home with him. The judge comes back with his coat off and his sleeves rolled up as it were, ready to settle down to active work as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

WAIFS FROM FAIRVIEW.

The appearance of the Home Dramatic company in the Herold Dutchman, some time ago, to a well filled house, elicited public appreciation to the extent that the play was repeated last Saturday evening.

Mr. Hane Carlston is an ardent advocate of the construction of a large reservoir east of this city in the mountains, the site affording facilities for the building of a reservoir storing water sufficient to supply all the uncultivated land in the entire county. The local papers of the county have often commented upon the feasibility and necessity of the project, and it is hoped that through Mr. Carlston's energy capital will be attracted and company formed for the undertaking.

A number of buildings have lately been built, and others are in course of erection. Mr. Guy C. Wilson, agricultural statistic reporter of the Territory, has just completed the construction of his handsome residence. The building is certainly a credit to the city. The advent of spring will no doubt witness a building boom. The most conspicuous of the buildings will perhaps be an elegant pavilion to be erected by Messrs. Guy C. Wilson and H. De Friese.

A goodly number of the young men and ladies seem educationally inclined. The number attending the B. Y. Academy, those who propose attending after the holiday, and the assembly at the district school, all give evidence of the educational enterprise.

From the note book of one of our young "hopeful" is found the following, which give proof of his ability as a writer: "Essay on Tobacco: Tobacco grows something cabbage, but I never saw none of it boiled, but I heard papa say that cigars that men get on elections, in big cities, for nothing, was cabbage leaves. In large towns some tobacco stores are kept by wooden Indians who stand by the door and try to fool small boys by offering them a bunch of cigars which is made of wood also and is glued in the Indian's hand. I do not like tobacco, neither do pigs. Tobacco was discovered by a man named Raleigh. People were scared when they first saw him smoking and thought he was a steamboat, and as they did not know what a steamboat was they were frightened. Insects do not bother men that smoke because they cannot stand tobacco. Snuff is

made out of tobacco. I snuffed a little of it once, then I sneezed."

FAIRVIEW, Dec. 18.

PAT SANDERS.

TRACED BACK TO NOAH.

Some of the old continental families literally did date their pedigrees from the flood, says the London Standard. The French family of Croy possessed at one time a fine picture representing Noah, with one foot in the ark, exclaiming, "Sauvez les papiers de la maison de Croy." The pedigree of a Welsh family, the Mostyns of Mostyn, is equally remarkable. It has been preserved among their papers for more than three centuries, is inscribed on illuminated parchment and measures over twenty feet long by about a foot broad. It begins with Noah, and, as Hayward remarks, after passing through most of the princely houses mentioned in the Old Testament, is made to flow through sundry loyal and imperial channels till it reaches Edward III, where it stops; so that it would fit any family claiming descent from the Plantagenets. But in spite of absurdities of this kind, probably no Croy or Mostyn ever descended to the depth of silliness of supposing her blood was literally blue. The fact was that in Spain the Moorish invasion drove the nobles into every kind of extremity. Many families in their distress allied themselves with African, Indian or Jewish blood, in this manner their descendants gained what is commonly called a "dash of the far-brush."

When the Moorish yoke was eventually thrown off the old families who dated from a time previous to the Moorish invasion were particularly anxious to maintain the purity of their descent. The bare idea of the slightest taint of African or Jewish blood filled them with horror. Yet nearly everybody's blood was so tainted when the Moors were overthrown and the Jews expelled at the end of the fifteenth century. Those, however, who were conscious of their pure descent were naturally inclined to be proud of it. There was no trace of the loathed, dark-skinned Moor in their veins; they had never intermarried with the despised Jew. But all around them were men who were partly Jewish, and who, whatever they might say, bore the signs of their mixed origin in their faces. Perhaps, therefore, it was not altogether astonishing, absurd as it now seems to us, that the Spaniard of pure descent should come to imagine that the blood of a quadroon, as well as his complexion, was dark in color, though how they came to fix on blue as the color of their own blood must still remain a mystery. If they really thought it was blue they must have shed it far less often in their country's cause than history would lead us to believe. Nor can they have been very keen observers in other respects. Presumably the cheeks of their children were not blue, nor did the high-born Spanish maiden blush blue when some Spanish Lord Lollolier pressed her to share his hearth and home.

The Greeley (Colo.) Creamery company has done a very successful business the past year, having paid the farmers \$15,000 for their cream.

WEATHER BUREAU REPORT.

The weather during November, 1894, was unusually fine and pleasant throughout the entire month. The days were warm and clear with moderately light winds, and less than the average amount of precipitation.

The mean temperature for the Territory, 40 degrees is about the normal, and 6 degrees higher than the mean for November, 1893. The highest temperature, 82 degrees, was recorded at St. George on the 8th, and the lowest, 9 degrees below zero, was recorded at Soldier Summit on the 13th, making the range of temperature for the Territory 91 degrees. The highest monthly mean was 48.5, at St. George, and the lowest, 30.8, at Soldier Summit; greatest local monthly range of temperature, 70 degrees, at Fillmore; least local monthly range of temperature, 29 degrees, at Levan. The mean maximum temperature was 66.4, and the mean minimum temperature, 10.9.

The average precipitation for the Territory was .05 of an inch, which is considerably below the usual amount for November. The largest amount reported was .44 of an inch at Coalville, and least amount reported was a trace at Logan and Parowan. The droughty condition was particularly severe on stock which had to be driven long distances from water to where there was feed.

The average number of clear days was 22; fair days, 5; cloudy days, 3. There was 79 per cent of sunshine at Salt Lake City, and 86.6 per cent (estimated) at Singletree.

The prevailing direction of the wind for the month was southwest. The total movement at Salt Lake City was 3,187 miles, and the maximum velocity was 24 miles per hour from the northwest on the 21st. Brisk to high winds from west, southwest prevailed at Heber and Vernal, on 21st, and from the north at Lake on the 16th.

Light frost—Green River—23rd to 27th; St. George, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10.

Minor frost—St. George—11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25; Singletree, nearly constant.

Earthquake—Lake—1st, 5 a.m.

Singletree, Henry Cullum, observer—A remarkable uneventful month, very clear; no precipitation whatever; no heavy winds. Harvesting entirely finished; threshing finished last week in November. The mildness of the fall has been very beneficial for the well-being of the best stock.

Soldier Summit, W. E. Hopkins, observer—The entire month clear and calm.

Parowan, James Connell, observer—The finest November in many years.

J. H. SMITH,

Observer Weather Bureau, Director. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, December 18th, 1894.

Says the Cheyenne Leader: Judge McCalmont, of Casper, came in on the Cheyenne and Northern last evening. He is manager for a Pennsylvania company which, he says, now has sixty-two horses daily hauling oil from the wells to Casper for shipment. About 300 barrels a month are being shipped. The company will put in a large filter in a short time, and if business continues to improve as at present a refinery will be built.