

peculiar privilege to honor the man who has so greatly honored them.

In placing before you the suggestion of the trophy, it is done simply as a suggestion, and not in any sense as a request. If for any reason you do not see your way to personally act on the suggestion, I beg you will hand this letter to some other public-spirited citizen of your Territory who will take the matter up heartily.

I shall be glad to receive advice of what will be done in the matter at as early a date as may be convenient to you. The banquet will be held the last week in May, and the considerable period consumed in transportation will necessarily render the time for designing and producing the trophy very limited. To facilitate shipment I have communicated with Col. Thomas W. Knox, Lotos Club, New York—an old personal friend of Mr. Stanley's—who will arrange with some one of the steamship lines for rapid transit. These trophies should therefore be sent to him at the above address.

I am addressing a similar letter to the Governor of each State and Territory.

Yours very respectfully,
HENRY S. WELLCOME.

To his Excellency, the Honorable Arthur L. Thomas, Governor of Utah Territory, etc. etc.

P. S.—In case you desire to send a written message of congratulations to Mr. Stanley, it may be directed to me at the above address, or if in form of cable message, address simply, "Wellcome, London," and send day before the banquet to guard against difference in time. You will be advised of the date when fixed. H. S. W.

MEMORANDUM.

Dimensions, etc., of the proposed trophy.

To secure effectiveness in the arrangement of these trophies in the banquetting room, which I may say is the largest and finest in London, it is necessary that the size should be limited to the following dimensions, viz:

If the trophy be constructed in a form suitable for erection upon a pedestal which will stand against the wall, it should not exceed 18 inches in diameter at the base, 4 feet in width at the broadest point, and 8 feet in height.

If the trophy be constructed in the form of a pannel or shield to be hung upon the wall, it should not exceed 4 feet in width and 7 feet in height.

The name and motto of the Territory should be conspicuously inscribed on the trophy; also, any expression of greeting and applause you may desire to convey.

In case you do not find it feasible to prepare a trophy, you may desire to send a state banner or flag bearing suitable emblems.

P. S.—In the case of antiers or horns, etc., forming a part of the trophy, they may be allowed to project beyond the above limits of space.

Kind feeling may be paid with kind feeling, but debts must be paid with hard cash.

THE EXCURSION TO BOISE.

The party of excursionists which left this city on Thursday afternoon last, and which numbered in the neighborhood of seventy-five, reached Boise at about 2 p.m. next day, having spent about twenty-one hours en route. From Pocatello the Oregon Short Line extends north-westerly over a very sparsely settled region. Long stretches of sage brush prairie, vast beds of lava, and now and then a range of hills—they can scarcely be called mountains—are passed. Between Pocatello and Nampa, a distance of about 230 miles, no towns are found having a population of more than two or three hundred, and there are only a few of any size.

From Nampa on the main line of the O. S. L., a branch road, 19 miles long, was finished to Boise something over two years ago. The two cars occupied by the excursionists were detached from the main train and taken to Boise over this branch road. Pending the switching of the cars, etc., the passengers had twenty minutes or so in which to see Nampa. This town employed some writer of "boom" literature to advertise it, and on the train were distributed circulars in which the place was designated "the future metropolis of Idaho." The present population was given at "250 souls," which estimate is probably not exaggerated more than a hundred or so.

The town has a weekly paper, which sent a reporter to meet the excursionists and had a telegraphic special giving some account of them, and of George Francis Train printed in its issue in time to circulate on the train.

The Boise Board of Trade had made arrangements to entertain the visitors. The band—an excellent one by the way—serenaded the hotels where they were stopping, and the business houses generally were decorated with flags. A feeling of welcome and cordiality towards the strangers was shown.

Boise is a pretty town, and has a fine location. Its site is smooth and level, and near to a range of mountains. The streets are eighty feet wide, including sidewalks, and the blocks are 260x300 feet in size. The business portion of the town is compact and the buildings in it are neat, as a rule. Some of them are quite pretentious, and nearly all of them have a substantial look, stone and brick being the material generally used.

The residence streets remind one of Provo, and have a cozy and attractive appearance. The homes of the people are frame cottages generally, many of which have pleasing designs and proportions.

The Capitol is an imposing structure and cost \$100,000. About 100 yards to the right of it is the Ada County court house, costing \$75,000, and at a similar distance to the left stands the Boise public school building, which cost \$100,000. These three structures make a handsome group.

Near the capitol is an equestrian statue of Washington. The figures

of the man and horse are about half life size, and are well executed. The remarkable fact about the two is that they were cut out of the root of an immense tree, just as they stand, save that a covering of gold leaf has been applied to them.

Boise has a population of about 3,500, but the number and extent of the business houses would indicate double the number of inhabitants. It is, however, the center of an extensive ranching and cattle raising region.

To a person familiar with the history of the "Mormon" question in Idaho, a visit to Boise will recall chapters of it, the reading of which will afford pleasure to no true patriot. The arbitrary denial of seats to men lawfully elected to the legislature because they were members of an obnoxious religious sect, the concoction of a religious test that will be famous in the future history of the American continent, and the framing of a State constitution which disfranchises a large proportion of the people of whose liberties it is presumed to be the charter, are extraordinary and historical incidents which will keep alive in American annals a recollection of the place where they occurred—Boise.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Edmunds Law Prosecutions.

United States vs. John Welch; plea of not guilty to the charge of unlawful cohabitation.

Ole Oleson pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful cohabitation, and was fined \$1. and costs.

J. R. Shepherd was tried on the charge of unlawful cohabitation, and under instructions of the court the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

C. O. Falkman pleaded not guilty to the first count in an indictment charging unlawful cohabitation; jury impaneled, case tried and defendant found guilty. Sentence set for Saturday, May 24th.

United States vs. Thomas Obery, arraigned on a charge of unlawful cohabitation and pleaded not guilty; jury impaneled and the case tried. Verdict, guilty as charged in the indictment. Sentence set for Saturday, May 24th.

On May 19, Deputy United States Marshal Whetstone arrested James V. Turvesen, at Smithfield, on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. He was taken before Commissioner Goodwin at Logan, where he gave bonds in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance for examination. The examination was held yesterday.

Saturday, May 24 at 2 p.m., W. W. Hutchings was brought before U. S. Commissioner C. E. Norris, on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. The witnesses subpoenaed were Mrs. Agnes Hutchings, Mr. E. W. Hawkins, Sarah Hutchings and Mrs. Lois Twitchell. The evidence was of such a character that the commissioner failed to prove the case; in fact, there was no evidence whatever that the defendant was or ever