HIGH WINDS AND FREEZING.

Latter Half of the Week Was Warm —Temperature About Normal.

RAIN AND SNOW IN NORTH.

United States Department of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Utah Weather Bureau.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 25, 1899.—The week ended April 24th was unfavorable for plant growth. High winds prevailed and freezing temperatures and frosts occurred during the first part of the week. The latter half was warm, making the average temperature about or slightly above normal. Light rain and snow fell over northern half of the State on the 15th and 16th, but the moisture therefrom was soon dissipated by the high winds and at the close of the week a good rain would have done good all over the State and was very much needed in the southern portion. Lucern, early gardens and fruits were slightly injured by the frost, but this was the most noticeable in the southern portion. In Utah county beets which have recently been planted need moisture to produce germination; some of the seeds have been blown out of the ground and those which were up have been slightly damaged by the high winds.

CORRESPONDENTS' REMARKS.

Deweyville, Boxelder Co.—The past week has been very cool and more or less cloudy. A light fall of snow on the 16th. Light frost on the first three nights of the week. Winter wheat and lucern are doing all right yet. Spring grain is coming up. Shade trees are coming out in leaf. Apricots are blooming. A good rain would benefit us.—John Gartner.

Paradise, Cache Co.—Snow storm on the 15th with frost at night. The 18th was very cold with a few light hail storms. The 20th and 21st were warmer. Grass and lucern growing fast. Spring wheat coming up. Fall wheat looks well. The farmers have been busy and much grain has been put in. Fruit buds are swelling. There is much snow in the foot hills and the canyons and mountains are full of it. Prospect for plenty of water is good.—James Lofthouse.

Mendonville, Rich Co.—Snow fell nearly all day on the 15th and it has been very cold all week with hard frost. Farmers are busy putting in grain, lucern and garden seeds. Snow all gone in the valley.—J. S. Moffat.

Marriotts, Weber Co.—Very dry all week. Small seeds need rain to start germination. Ice one-fourth inch thick nights of 15th and 17th. No serious damage to fruit but lucern and early vegetables were injured. Most of the sugar beets are planted. Fall wheat below the average condition. Apricots in bloom.—J. A. Wright.

Peterson, Morgan Co.—The past week has been cold with blustering winds on the 15th. Frost in on creek. Sowing of grain has made great headway. Some of the bench lands will soon need rain.—Eli Whitear.

Syracuse, Davis Co.—The week has not been very favorable to growing crops, being too cold and windy. We need rain badly. The fruit crop is very promising but field crops are very poor.—W. H. Miller.

Holliday, Salt Lake Co.—Weather has been dry with high winds and frosty nights. Irrigation of lucern and shrubbery has commenced in earnest. The uplands are too dry for germination. Grasses, small grain and garden truck look fairly well so far.—John Sutherland.

Taylorsville, Salt Lake Co.—The week has been very cold and windy. Vegetation has made very little growth. Seeding is practically finished. Frost almost every night.—J. R. Bringhurst.

Oakley, Summit Co.—The week has been very favorable for farm work and the farmers have taken advantage of it. Some wheat has been sown and grass is beginning to grow.—N. B. Stepp.

Tooele, Tooele Co.—The weather continues dry with considerable wind. Gardens are too dry for the seeds to make much headway.—J. J. Elkington.

Lake Shore, Utah Co.—Fore part of the week was cold and windy, the last three days warmer. Farmers are busy planting sugar beets. The grain crop looks well. Irrigation ditches are being cleaned. Garden truck is coming up. A rain would do good now.—W. R. Beer.

Vineyard, Utah Co.—The weather has been very unfavorable to garden crops planted in sandy soil. Sugar beet seeds have been blown away by the high winds. Land is getting very dry; irrigation has not been started yet. Prospect for a peach crop is slim. Lucern is growing well.—Chas. C. Craig.

Charleston, Wasatch Co.—Weather has been clear and warm with a light snow on the morning of the 15th. Light frost nearly every night. Most of the grain is in but none is up yet. Winds have prevailed, drying out the ground very fast. Rain is needed.—R. J. Wagstaff.

Levan, Juab Co.—A cold blustery week. Ice every morning. Most of the spring grain is in the ground. Winter wheat on clay land does not rise well; it lies under a hard crust which it is unable to penetrate, hence looks thin. A good soaking rain would help it along.—Wm. Brown.

Indianola, Sanpete Co.—Tuesday threatening and very windy; Wednesday blowed and snowed; on Thursday and Friday mornings cloudy; Saturday and threatening Sunday. Crops nearly all in. Grass has started and cattle are on the range. The ground is getting very dry.—M. Y. Beiman.

Deseret, Millard Co.—The weather during the past week was unfavorable during the first part—high winds prevailing during the day, with frosts at night; the winds drying the surface of the ground after being irrigated; growth of crops very slow in consequence.—Joshua Bennett.

Oldwood, Sevier Co.—Hard freeze on Tuesday night producing one-fourth inch of ice on standing water; freezing temperature every night since except Friday night; ground is very dry and there is a scarcity of water; grain is being watered; fruit trees coming into bloom; early vegetables were frozen off on low ground.—W. M. Crowley.

Loa, [illegible] Co.—During the past week we have had plenty of high wind—at times a regular hurricane—during the days followed by calm at nights; ice about the thickness of window glass on water nearly every morning.—[illegible] Lewis.

Greenville, Beaver Co.—The past week has been unfavorable to the growth of vegetation on account of high winds and cold nights; the prospect for water is very poor.—S. R. Barton.

Greenwich, Piute Co.—The first part of the week was very windy and cold which retarded the growth of vegetation; from ice one-half inch thick on the night of 18th; cattle are being turned on the range; irrigation of wheat mostly finished.—Arthur Williams.

Teasdale, Wayne Co.—Very windy the past week; wheat not all in yet, no oats yet sown, the high wind on the 16th, 17th and 18th did some damage to wheat just in; frost on the nights of the 16th and 18th did some damage to lucern which had been looking quite green.—R. C. Neser.

Parowan, Iron Co.—The week has been cooler with high winds, frost on the morning of the 19th; some of the grain is up, the ground is very dry and rain is needed to sprout the late sown grain; our stream is very low for this time of year, lucern is getting green; apples showing for a full crop.—James Connell.

Amay, Garfield Co.—The drouth is still unbroken in this section, the weather the past week has been unfavorable for crops, being cold nights with high winds on the 17th, 18th and 20th; the 21st was more favorable, being warm and pleasant.—W. R. Riggs.

New Harmony, Washington County.—The fore part of the week was warm and pleasant; fruit trees in full bloom; lucern looks well.—M. A. Taylor.

Note.—Newspapers publishing these bulletins are requested to use the following caption: "U. S. Department of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau, Utah Section, for the Week Ending Monday, [date]."

L. H. MURDOCK,
Section Director, Salt Lake City, Utah.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

PASTURES.

Press Bulletin of the Utah Experiment Station, Logan.

Observations made on a recent trip but confirm those previously made by the writer, viz., that too few of our farmers have made a study of the proper care of our pastures; or, at least, have not put the results of such study into practice. During the first week in April I noticed cattle running on pastures that were so soft that the sod was seriously cut up by the feet of the cows. The surface of the ground was brown, and the cows could get nothing to eat except the dead and indigestible grass that had been under the snow all winter. An animal might maintain life on this diet, but it could not be expected to gain in live weight, or to produce milk.

PROFITS OF A GOOD PASTURE.

The possibilities of a good pasture under an irrigation system are certainly remarkably great; but the pasture must be made right and properly cared for. On one acre of land on the College farm we have pastured two cows for four months during the summer—from June 1st to October 1st—and have obtained therefrom 234 pounds of butter fat, worth at average prices $[illegible]. This is as large a return, perhaps, as could be obtained from any other farm crop, in proportion to the labor bestowed upon it.

BEST COMBINATION OF GRASSES.

To put such a pasture requires careful preparation of the land, which should be seeded with a variety of grasses. An excellent combination is made up as follows: Lucern, 2 pounds; red clover, 1 pounds; alsike clover, 2 pounds; orchard grass, 8 pounds; tall oat grass, 2 pounds; meadow foxtail, 4 pounds; blue grass, 4 pounds; timothy, 2 pounds; brome grass 3 pounds. This combination of grasses will give a firm sod, which is not easily cut up by tramping. It gives, too, a combination of grasses and clovers, many of which come up early in the spring and grow rapidly, while others mature later, so that the growth is good all the season, if land is properly irrigated.

EARLY CROPPING INJURIOUS.

To get the most from a pasture, the grasses should be permitted to get a good start in the spring. All plants get the most of their nutriment from the air through their leaves. The long winter, in a measure, impairs the vitality of the root, and if pastured close from the time it starts to grow the root has no chance to develop, and so gives a minimum of growth. If, however, the plant is allowed to get a fair start before being eaten down, the root is strengthened, and an increased amount of pasture is the result. It is much better both for the cattle and the pasture to feed till the pasture gets a good start. The returns from both will thereby be much increased.

IRRIGATE FREQUENTLY.

A pasture should be irrigated frequently enough to keep the growth fresh and green and in a thrifty condition all the season. The amount of irrigation will, of course, vary with the nature of the subsoil, and perhaps with the lay of the land. Experience is the only safe teacher. Once the cows are started on the pasture in the spring, they should be kept there day and night. This is particularly important when there is lucern in the pasture. If at all possible there should be a supply of good water in the pasture so that the cattle may have access to it at all times.

If there are any dry ridges in the pasture, they should receive a good dressing of well rotted manure occasionally, to keep up their fertility. Sometimes there is a tendency on certain soils for a few grasses to form a very stiff sod and so crowd out the others. If such a sod is cut with a disc harrow run straight and fresh seed sown, the pasture will be improved.

F. B. LINFIELD,
Agricultural College.

THE WESTERN ITALY.

A Country Where Perpetual Spring is Said to Rule.

BEAUTIFUL AS AN EDEN.

Balmy Winds, an Abundance of Fruit and Flowers and All That Makes Life Desirable.

San Diego, Cal., April 19, 1899.

The beautiful little city of San Diego is located on San Diego bay, overlooking the bay, Coronado Beach and Point Loma, and contains a population, including transients, of 20,000.

The streets are laid out diagonally facing the cardinal directions, with most of the sidewalks nicely inlaid with Portland cement, which is apparently equal to adamant.

The climate is one of perpetual spring and the aseptic condition of the air is equalled only by that found in the air of the highest alps of Switzerland.

The most remarkable feature of the climate is the absence of all dangerous winds, and yet there is never a day without a breeze, in winter from two to four miles an hour, in summer from five to eight or ten.

In general it may be said that nowhere will the four essentials of successful farming the world over, diversification of products, industry, economy and good business sense, bring better results than here. It may be added that nowhere will their absence bring worse results.

The resources are of a varied character, and there seems to be no limit to the range of products. Vegetables in variety such as are found in all portions of the country; grain, fruits and products of the garden grow and flourish in the fertile soil to an extent nowhere excelled in the State. Among the fruits which hold a conspicuous rank, may be mentioned, oranges, lemons, limes, olives, figs, apples, pears, persimmons, loquats, grapes, etc. The apricot, peach, plum, nectarine, pear and apple all do well in their season under the stimulus of careful culture, and all the fruits of the northern and middle states can here be most successfully grown. No portion of the United States offers superior advantages for successful raisin culture, which is extensively carried on. Olive culture is largely engaged in, even the hillsides are terraced and olive orchards planted. This tree does not require irrigation, but a warm, dry land, and will not flourish in moist lands. History records the fact that trees are now living and producing fruit every year which are more than a thousand years old. This fact is demonstrated by the "old mission" orchard here, where trees over a century old still produce abundant fruit crops. "He who plants an olive orchard leaves an inheritance for future generations," has passed into a proverb.

For irrigation there are abundant facilities. The warm, dry climate of the lowlands generally extend to a distance of twenty miles from the coast, and it is upon this expanse of country that most of the people live, and the fine homes are made. All of the country farther back is lifted thousands of feet high, and though having a fine climate in summer, is as cold, rainy and snowy in winter as the wettest mountains in the Southern States.

Hundreds of square miles of this land are soaked every winter with water which in summer finds its way to the sea underground. Hence in every valley leading toward the coast water may be found in abundance from five to twenty feet below the surface, and over the greater part of the tablelands from forty to one hundred feet, although there are tracts upon the highest lands where the water is still deeper. The unfailing sea breezes of summer make the lifting of this water with windmills a certainty. Much of California is watered in this way, and a good windmill suffices for several years.

Again, some of the water that runs to waste in winter, is very profitably utilized by storing, by means of immense reservoirs or dams.

Five miles north and west of San Diego, on the southern shore of False Bay is located Old Town.

There one may find the ruins of Fort Stockton and the Presidio, and see the graceful "old palm trees," the oldest in the State, whose weather-beaten trunks have survived the changing scenes of one hundred and fifty years.

There, also, among the old ruins, whose walls, in some instances, measure three and four feet through, is the Old Mission Church, established by Padre Junipero in 1769, where Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona" was married.

In an easterly direction from this old and historic place, nine miles distant, winding along the banks of the San Diego river, through the pretty Mission Valley, dotted with farm houses, thrifty garden spots and terraced hillside, is located California's first mission, being one hundred and thirty years old.

Only a few old crumbling walls, of previously mentioned dimensions, remain, where once religious rites were performed with all the ceremony attending Catholic belief, to designate the spot where the Franciscan Fathers lived and died using their lives and energies toward advancing their ideas of Christianity, and particularly their religious dogmas, in a benighted and degenerate race of people.

Across from the road, the old mud wall is fast disappearing which surrounds the olive orchard with its trees a century old. Inside this enclosure there still remains the well, whose cool, refreshing liquid was quaffed by the Franciscan fathers, over one hundred and thirty years ago.

The entrance to the tunnel can be seen very distinctly, leading across the road, into the "old mission," built there owing to the perilous molestation of the Indians, and to insure safety from poison. Two Indian schools, with dormitories combined, for males and females, are built on either side the "old mission" ruins.

South and east about eight miles of San Diego, bordering on the bay, is National City and Chula Vista. Here flat, sloping lands predominate, which are under a high degree of cultivation. The production of olives, oranges and lemons being the leading industry.

Passing Otay (ot) and extending on in the same direction to a distance of fifteen miles from San Diego, the granite monument, which marks the boundary line between two great nations, proudly lifts its head; while under the shadow of its magnificent, towering quadrangular proportions, it is possible for Uncle Sam's child to grasp the hand of a Mexican, and each send verbal greeting to President McKinley and Diaz (Deas) without either leaving his native land.

The Mexican town Tia Juana (Tee ah Whonna) with its old-fashioned buildings, some of which are a century old, is situated on the line, while just over is the custom house, where the foreigner indulges in the novelty of marking his handkerchief or hatband with the seal or stamp of Mexico.

It would, indeed, be an easy matter for fugitives from justice to give distance to President Diaz and defy Uncle Sam simultaneously.

Twelve miles east and a little south of San Diego, the dam built across the Sweetwater river is the greatest structure of the kind in the United States. There are but four or five of greater height in the world. It is built in a rocky canyon at the outlet of a fine natural reservoir of heavy granite rock laid with Portland cement. Its dimensions are: Length at base, [illegible] feet; length at top, [illegible] feet; thickness at base, [illegible] feet; thickness at top, [illegible] feet; height from bedrock, [illegible] feet; height from bed of river, [illegible] feet. The reservoir contains 700 acres, and will hold 6,000,000,000 gallons of water. The water is conveyed in wrought iron pipes, sixty-five miles of which have been laid, to National City.

This beautiful harbor, whose outer beach has an extent of twenty-five miles, and whose inland circuit of mountains must be over fifty miles, with its agreeable climate and many points of interest, a few of which have been mentioned above, and briefly described, is, indeed, a "land of sunny days," that deserves the renown it has now as the "Italy" of the United States.

RHODA CELESTIA NASH.
San Diego, Cal., April 19, 1899.

PREVENTING ALKALI ON LANDS

Farmers' Bulletin No. 88, recently issued by the department of agriculture, Washington, is a report of the investigations of the department into alkali lands of the Yellowstone Valley and purports to give the natural methods of preventing injury from irrigation and reclaiming the lands when once the injury has occurred. There is no question that the injury is due to the transportation and local accumulation of the salts which were formerly well distributed in the soils of the valley. Alkali has been troublesome in the region mentioned only after eight or ten years of irrigation. The trouble is always preceded by an accumulation of seepage waters, followed in a few years by the alkali incrustations on the surface of the land. This evidently points to the necessity of great care in the application of water in the methods of irrigation. This care must be exercised not only for the land which is irrigated, but for the adjoining lands on lower levels. While a man can over-irrigate a sandy tract with practical impunity to himself he is likely to swamp his neighbors on a lower level.

Where the drainage has been done or where the conditions are so imminent that ultimate ruin can be foreseen the logical method of reclamation is by providing adequate systems of drainage to carry off the excess of water and the accumulated salts. This is expensive, but it is the only thing in this case to hasten the slow processes of nature, which are entirely inadequate in the present methods of irrigation and of culture.

It has been pointed out that there are some crops which can stand much larger percentage of alkali than others. It is quite possible that other valuable crops can be found or can be bred which will stand large quantities of alkali, but it is unfortunate, indeed, for a locality like the Yellowstone Valley, which was originally free from alkali, to accept such conditions resulting from their injudicious methods of irrigation and try to find crops which will thrive upon lands which have been unnecessarily injured.

It must not be assumed, however, that a thorough system of underdrainage follows one from exercising care and judgment in applying water to the land. There is less immediate danger of ruining the land, to be sure, but there are two things to be considered—namely, that an excessive use of water means just as much loss to irrigation and so much less land which can be brought under the ditch, and also that in the removal of these salts by the flow of the seepage waters out through the drainage system large quantities of really valuable plant food are likely to be removed from the soil. The very accumulation of these soluble salts is due to the arid conditions of the climate. The great fertility of the soil results from the accumulation of these salts, and if we introduce artificial drainage, which will tax the resources of the soil, we may remove in the course of a generation, or even in less time, than this, the accumulated results of the changes of vast geologic ages in the disintegration of rocks. By overirrigation and underdrainage we may remove in a few years the very conditions which contribute to the wealth of the country in the fertility of the soil.

The report of investigations concludes with the statement that the conditions in the Yellowstone valley are particularly simple. The locality is fortunate in having no great excess of alkali in the soils previous to irrigation, as occurs over large areas in adjoining States. But the matter published is, nevertheless, of practical interest, all through the States of the far west as the principles applicable in the case under discussion are applicable in general to alkali lands throughout the country.

DO IT YOURSELF.

It is easy to tell whether your Kidneys are diseased. Take a bottle or glass tumbler and fill it with urine. If there is a sediment—a powder-like substance—after standing a day and night, there is something wrong with the Kidneys. Other sure signs of disease are a desire to urinate often, pain in the back, or if your urine stains linen.

There is no question that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the best and surest medicine in the world for diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Chronic Constipation. It quickly relieves and cures inability to hold urine and the necessity of getting up a number of times during the night. It puts an end to that scalding pain when passing urine and corrects the bad effects of whisky and beer. It is sold for one dollar a bottle at all drug stores.

Send your full postoffice address to the DR. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N. Y., and mention this paper. They will then mail you a trial bottle of Favorite Remedy and a valuable medical pamphlet free, giving full directions for its use. Every reader of the "News" can depend upon the genuineness of this liberal offer, and all sufferers from the diseases mentioned above should take advantage of it at once.

FEAST FOR MEN OF MEDICINE.

Have a Blue Point on Half Shell and Green Turtle Banquet.

AN ALTOGETHER FINE TIME

Social Club and Pleasantry Help to Enliven the Time—Those Who "Were There."

The halt, the maimed and the sick for three or four hours last night had to shift for themselves, for be it known that the representative medical men of this city met at the Merchants' Cafe and in solemn conclave assembled did there and then proceed with unprofessional levity to dissect the succulent but elusive Blue Point on the half shell and otherwise thoroughly inject (hypodermically or otherwise) certain nutritious fluids amber fluids into their respective anatomies.

The regular meeting of the Salt Lake County Medical society was dispensed with and in its place a good old time student spread was indulged in. All "shop" was strictly barred and any reference to therapeutics was speedily frowned down and the offender threatened with his own prescriptions.

The banquet was of the good old one-dollar order, the tables being spread in the private dining room of the cafe and placed in positions to form three sides of a square, the whole being very tastefully decorated with smilax and carnations—later on in the evening cigar ash and empty bottles predominated.

Olsen's orchestra throughout the banquet discoursed appropriate music to a knife-and-fork accompaniment.

Dr. Fisher, the president of the society, acted as toastmaster, and as soon as coffee and cigars were on regale, he announced that the prescription for the evening consisted in the introduction of "a good story, a song or a skirt dance" by each and everyone present—politics and dissecting room jokes being out of order.

Everybody contributed with the abandon of youthful days until the faro dealer in the hall not far away sent around to say that the levity disturbed the equanimity of the gentlemen who were bucking the tiger upstairs.

The menu consisted of the following palate ticklers:

Blue Points on Half-Shell.
Celery Chutney.
Green Turtle a la Royal.
Hors d'Oeuvres aux Caviars.
Braised Salmon a la Victoria.
Potato Croquettes.
Spring Salad a L'Escarole.
Fillets of Chicken a la Lucullus.
Asparagus Butter Sauce.
Lolla Rookh Punch.
Tenderloin of Beef a L'Ancientbelle.
Mashed Potatoes.
Vanilla Ice Cream. Assorted Cake.
Bent's Water Crackers.
Roquefort Cheese.
Coffee Royal.

It was after midnight when President Fisher adjourned the meeting and the erstwhile dignified practitioners jammed on their hats and raced gleefully for the last car.

Those present were: Doctors R. W. Fisher, S. Ewing, J. S. Richards, A. J. Hosmer, Keogh, Stewart, Beer, Wright, Dalby, Harrison, Lewis, Lindsay, Worthington, Snow, Thorn, Bohle, Sr., Bohle, Jr., Fhed Baldwin, Wilcox, A. C. Ewing, Kim, Basel, S. L. Richards, Plontz, Monahan, King, Witcher, Hough, E. C. Jones of Murray, Philo E. Jones, E. W. Whitney, Lyons, Root, Scott, McAshran, Kjaerbro, Kerr, Croxall, Ellerbeck, Niles, Bower, McElroy, M. A. Hughes.

BONDS PLACED AT $1,000.

Johnson is Bound Over on the Charge of Holding Up Three Men.

Arthur Johnson, the young colored man with three charges of attempted highway robbery hanging over his head was late yesterday afternoon bound over to await the action of the Third district court, his bonds being fixed at $1,000.

After Roy Forman had positively identified Johnson as being his assailant on the morning of April 12th, John Bell, who runs the Klondike saloon on South Temple street, stated on the witness stand that the defendant was at his place shortly before the gun play transpired.

Attorney Hamilton, after conversing with his client, refrained from putting in any testimony for the defense.

A complaint, charging Johnson with holding up William M. Elliott was then read and as in the previous case, the defendant pleaded not guilty. Elliott did not appear owing to the fact that he is absent from the city for a few days, but as soon as he returns undoubtedly Johnson will be arraigned on the second complaint.

At the close of the proceeding, Attorney Hamilton asked to have the record show that he appeared for the defendant for the purposes of preliminary examination only.

NEW IRRIGATION COMPANY.

The Freedom Irrigation and Waterworks company filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state yesterday. The designs of the company are indicated in its title, and the water-rights that are to be controlled are those of Devil's Gate canyon creeks, Cement creek, Maple canyon in Sanpete county. Twenty-seven land owners and residents of Freedom comprise the incorporation and the capital stock is placed at $3,[illegible], divided into [illegible] shares of the par value of $[illegible] each. Benjamin F. Taylor is president; Andrew Jensen, vice president; James W. Lowry, secretary and treasurer; the other directors being Joseph H. Draper and Wilford L. Draper.

Mothers! Beware of those secret robbers of your baby's quiet and health. Those sleepless nights and long hours of tiresome vigil are caused by those terrible enemies of childhood—worms. Destroy and remove them with WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE. Price, 25 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

Cuts, wounds, burns, sprains and bruises quickly heal if you apply BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. Price, 25 cents and 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

For cough and colds there is no medicine as effective as BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP. It is the ideal remedy. Price, 25 cents and 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

Even the most vigorous and hearty people have at times a feeling of weariness and lassitude. To dispel this feeling take HERBINE. It will impart vigor and vitality. Price, 50 cents and [illegible] cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

Many people suffer untold tortures from piles, because of the popular impression that they can not be cured. TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT will cure them. It has met with absolute success. Price, 50 cents in bottles, tubes 75 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Kenna, Jackson County, W. Va.

About three years ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since.—A. B. Parsons.

These horrid fits of depression, melancholy, low spirits, and sudden irritability, that sometimes afflict even a good-tempered people, is due to the blood being permeated with black bile. HERBINE will purify the blood, restore health and cheerfulness. Price 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

CURRENT TIME TABLE.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY:

No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East 8:30 a.m.
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East 1:40 p.m.
No. 6—For Bingham, Lehi, Provo, Manti, Belknap and intermediate points 8:00 a.m.
No. 8—For Eureka, Payson, Provo, and all intermediate points 5:00 p.m.
No. 3—For Ogden and the West 10:10 p.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and the West 3:15 a.m.
No. 5—For Ogden, intermediate points and West 12:30 p.m.
No. 42—For Park City and intermediate points 8:25 a.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY:

No. 1—From Bingham, Provo, Grand Junction and the East 3:25 a.m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East 10:00 p.m.
No. 5—From Provo, Bingham, Eureka, Belknap, Manti and intermediate points 5:25 p.m.
No. 7—From Eureka, Payson, Provo and intermediate points 10:00 a.m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the West 8:20 a.m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the West 1:30 p.m.
No. 10—From Ogden and intermediate points 7:50 p.m.
No. 41—From Park City and intermediate points 5:15 p.m.

TICKET OFFICE, 103 West Second South street (Postoffice corner).

Oregon Short Line Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MARCH 19 1899.

ARRIVE.

From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver 8:00 a.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Portland, Spokane, Butte and San Francisco 8:20 a.m.
From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Denver 3:25 p.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley and San Francisco 7:20 p.m.
From Tintic, Mercur, Nephi, Provo, intermediate points 9:25 a.m.
From Tooele and Terminus 9:00 p.m.
From Milford, Nephi, Provo, intermediate points 9:35 a.m.

DEPART.

For Ogden, Park City, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis 7:00 a.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points 8:00 a.m.
For Ogden, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco 6:45 p.m.
For Ogden, Butte, Portland, San Francisco, Cache Valley 8:45 a.m.
For Tintic, Mercur, Provo, Nephi, intermediate points 7:30 a.m.
For Tooele and Terminus 7:45 a.m.
For Provo, Nephi, Sanpete, Milford and intermediate points 5:00 p.m.

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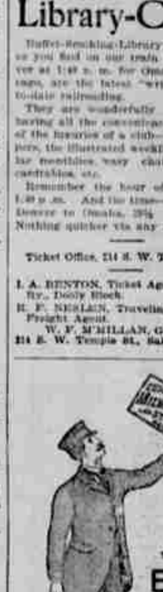

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