

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 23.

Grand Valley Times: The incorporation of the town of Moab is one of the questions the citizens of this valley should give serious consideration to in the near future. It is a step that is necessary to make the place command the attention as a business and home center that the future development of the resources of this section will demand. Nature has done much in the way of climate, location and resources but man must do much to bring these advantages within his reach. Better sanitary conditions, water supply, sidewalks and streets can only be reached in any practical degree through a town government. The additional taxes, if any, would be as nothing when compared to the advantages to be gained.

It is reported that a new building especially adapted for the postoffice will be erected this spring by Mr. Lester Taylor. Such a building, conveniently located, would be a valuable addition to Moab. It is to be hoped that that promised prosperity wave will strike this place at an early date and that before the next presidential election comes Moab will be rated as a first class office with a free delivery system in full operation. The way to reach that point is for all to take hold and build it up.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 24.

Lehi Banner: Messrs. C. and P. Garff of Ogden were visitors here on Wednesday. The gentlemen were here looking up the electric light question for Lehi, Alpine, American Fork and Pleasant Grove. To give these towns light a plant will be put in American Fork canyon. If the waters can be utilized for that purpose.

Cainville March 15, 1898.

Having been asked a great many questions regarding this country, I will try and answer through your columns so every one who desires to get a home may take notice. First, we have plenty of land and water, some that can be taken up, and considerable that can be bought very cheap, partly improved; deeded land can be bought from \$6 to \$20 per acre. Most of the government land has considerable mineral in it. Some of it cannot be relied on for a crop until it is watered and tilled some; after that it is very good land and will produce any kind of a crop. We have an excellent climate, can raise any kind of fruit, also grain and potatoes. There will be a grist mill here this fall. A good load of cedar wood can be got in six hours, also a good load of coal in about the same time. Our nearest railroad station is 60 miles, Blake; but the best route to come here would be via Salina, which is 120 miles from here. That is our best shipping point. There is a fair market for our products in Rabbit Valley, a distance of about 40 miles.

This is a good place to raise a family. There is good society here. No saloons, pool-tables, etc. We would like men who can bring good recommendations.

W. E. HANKS.

George L. Savage, of the well known photograph and stationery house of C. R. Savage, returned last night from a five weeks' visit to leading American cities. He was accompanied on his journey by his wife. While absent they visited Chicago, Washington, Boston, New York and Key West, the latter being probably the most interesting point touched.

Mr. and Mrs. Savage sailed from New York on the Comal, a fine ship be-

longing to the Mallory steamship line, and arrived at Key West on the 14th inst. He spent twenty-four hours there and witnessed the landing of an immense quantity of government ammunition. Some of the 13-inch projectiles for the rapid firing guns weigh 1,100 pounds each and are called "Havana fellows" by the American sailors. Key West is practically a Spanish city. Of its 24,000 population, two-thirds are probably Spanish and negroes. At present it is a hustling, bustling city, filled with newspaper correspondents and other wide awake persons. It is but eighty miles from Havana. In the harbor the day Mr. Savage and wife were there the New York and Indiana warships were on patrol duty while the Newark and Detroit armed cruisers occupied positions further out in the ocean, yet plainly visible from the shore. There were also a number of torpedo boats in sight. One of them is a veritable engine of destruction, the Admiral Porter, and has a speed of thirty-three miles an hour, thus being able to overtake and run down the biggest and fastest battleship. A description of it is very interesting. It is cigar shaped and only ten feet wide. The captain's cabin is only three feet wide, six feet long and six and a half feet high.

Mr. and Mrs. Savage witnessed the landing of the Olivette's crew which brought five of the Maine's victims to Key West for burial. The bodies of the unfortunate sailors were terribly mangled and the five bodies were buried in two caskets. The murmurings and discontent of Americans were very marked on the Olivette's arrival and during the funeral the services of which were very impressive and conducted under the strictest military regulations and honor.

Mr. Savage brought home with him a most interesting relic in the shape of a piece of copper and wood taken from the ceiling and cabin of the Maine after her destruction. It has been on exhibition in Savage's window throughout the day and has been closely inspected by hundreds of people.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 25.

St. Catherine, Linn Co., Mo.

March 20, 1898.

Some years ago a friend by the name of Benjamin Ashworth left England for Salt Lake City, and the last we heard of him he was keeper of a toll gate. Any information you could give leading to him or his family would be kindly accepted.

Yours truly,

NENPHI LORD.

The roof of a two story brick residence at No. 129 Center street was found on fire shortly after 10 o'clock this forenoon. The blaze started from a defective flue and on an alarm being sounded there was a double response, detachments from both stations repairing to the scene. The flames were confined to the roof and were quickly extinguished. The loss is estimated at less than \$100. The house is the property of Samuel Brown and is occupied by Karl G. Maeser and family.

The many friends of Mrs. Henry Faust Jr., nee Emma Ellerbeck, will be pained to learn that she is dead. She passed away at noon today at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Thomas W. Ellerbeck, corner of B and Third streets. Her illness was a complex and protracted one. For the past seven months she was confined to her bed nearly all of the time and during

that period suffered much, notwithstanding the loving solicitude of a devoted and affectionate husband, the kindly administrations of a fond mother, and the watchcare and anxiety of other relatives and friends.

The deceased was a bright, affable and popular lady and the news of her demise will occasion sadness in many hearts. She was a native of Utah and was in the thirtieth year of her age.

Hatch, Idaho, March 21, 1898.

Ira Call, of Chesterfield, has bought Theo. Robinson's store at Bancroft. Mr. Call expects to run the store on a cash basis.

A. P. Dolbur, of Bancroft, is having a car of farming implements shipped from Montpelier, so also is the Chesterfield Co-op. and Ira Call.

C. A. Higginson is canvassing "Illustrious Americans" in Gentile valley this week. Brother Higginson returned last January from Kentucky, where he went as a missionary in June, 1895.

Lamoni Talman and several others are going to Oregon to work the coming summer in the mines near Baker City. Wages are from two to three dollars a day, so I understand.

Asia and Annie Call lost their only baby boy on March 3rd, the burial taking place on the 5th.

Nelson Hogan and Johnathan Holbrook are buying cattle in Cache valley. Prices are high, some in this place having been offered \$24 straight through per head for their bunch. No cattle and lots of buyers bring prices up.

We have had splendid weather this winter, but it has been equally this last week, with several inches of snow.

We hope for good crops the coming season to put some of us on our feet; for prices (except the last two years) have been as low as 60 cents per hundred for wheat and 50 cents for oats, which now brings \$1 and 70 cents respectively.

ZELOP.

The Germania smelter at Cottonwood had a narrow escape from destruction by fire this forenoon. As it is they are badly damaged, and the loss will be heavy. An approximation of it, however, is difficult as none of the company's officers will venture an estimate. From other sources, it is stated that it will not be less than \$10,000. This is more than covered by insurance, and the company's greatest loss will be in the temporary impairment of a considerable portion of the plant.

The fire started at 9:30 o'clock in the elevator shaft in the southeast corner of the building coming through from blast furnace No. 5. A strong wind was blowing at the time creating a draft that carried the flames up under the apron of the building to the roof where the greatest damage was done. There are eight blast furnaces in the smelter and of these, just half, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 were burned out and rendered useless for the time being.

On the discovery of the fire and its alarming proportions, Manager T. R. Jones was communicated with by telephone and arrangements were immediately made with Superintendent J. H. Young of the Oregon Short Line to transport the West Side fire department to the scene of the blaze on a special car. In ten minutes the track had been cleared and the start made. Assistant Chief McCarthy, Engineer Simpson, Fireman Williams, Manager Jones and Mr. Young going down on the special. They were at the smelter just forty minutes after the fire was discovered, but the company's own brigade had the flames under control in fifteen minutes, although they were not extinguished until some time after the arrival of the Salt Lake contingent.

The smelter company is splendidly equipped for fighting fires and had five