

## UNION STOCK YARDS.

In response to an invitation courteously given by General Manager A. E. De Ricqles of the Union Stock Yards company, about one hundred persons visited the stock yards today. The party was made up of cattlemen from Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Cheyenne, Boise and other cities and towns of surrounding states and territories. Cattlemen from all parts of Utah were also members of the party. About a dozen ladies accompanied the excursionists, who left the Rio Grande Western depot a few minutes before 12 o'clock in a special train of two cars. The run was made in fifteen minutes. On arriving at their destination the party left the train at the new two-story brick hotel just erected by the company, and on which the finishing touches are just now being applied, and headed by Mr. De Ricqles proceeded to the stock yards, some hundred yards to the west, in which were several hundred head of cattle, ready for the market. The visitors amused themselves for an hour in walking about the yards tripping back and forth along the plank platforms, over the fences separating one pen of choice cattle from another, and talked desultorily of buying and selling, feeding and shipping, the present prices and prospective chances for better ones. The crowd was a business-like one, but enjoyed the little outing in a truly unrestrained and western manner. Some of the ladies, wives and sisters of the Omaha and Kansas delegates, proved themselves to possess a fund of information regarding the stock markets which was simply astonishing.

At 1:30 an elegant lunch was served in the new hotel. Everybody was hungry at this time and ate almost voraciously of the many good things set before them. Toasts were proposed and responded to and the best of feeling prevailed from the outset to the close. Shortly before 2 o'clock the party returned to the cars and were soon conveyed back to this city. The trip was a very pleasant one and was made principally to show the stockmen of other states and territories what has been and is being done here in the cattle, sheep and hog business from a union standpoint.

From Mr. J. L. Heywood of White & Sons company, who has just been East for two months, a News reporter gleaned some interesting information in regard to what the local company intends to do in the packing business.

The plans and specifications for a building to cost not less than \$100,000 are nearly completed and work on the structure will commence within two weeks. It is to be thoroughly modern in all its equipments. In speaking of it Mr. Heywood said with a tinge of pride, "There will be no similar building in the United States that is more perfect in its arrangements."

Mr. Heywood visited and personally inspected the stock yards of Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago and obtained much information which will be useful to himself and very valuable to the company with which he is associated, and which is to engage in the erection of the packing house and carrying on the business connected with it.

From Mr. White it was learned that the plant will have a capacity for handling four hundred head of cattle, five hundred head of sheep and one thousand hogs per day. A good many men will be put to work as soon as a few necessary preliminary details can be arranged and a large force of employees will find permanent situations when the plant is completed.

## LECTURE ON SAMOA.

The Students' Society of the Latter-day Saints' college met last evening. The usual opening exercises were carried out, and the following program was listened to by a large and attentive audience: Lecture by W. O. Lee. The speaker said the subject of his lecture, Samoa, was derived from the two native words "sa," meaning sacred, and "moa," chicken, therefore literally *sacred chicken*. It is said that the islands received their name from the following singular circumstances. Some sailors once happened to land on their coast. Being in need of food they showed a chicken to the natives as a token of their want; but they only received the answer, "*samoa samoa*." This was because there had been a famine in the land and they had been forbidden to kill chickens till they again became plentiful a singular custom among them. They are sometimes known as the Navigator Islands, an improper term since the people are not a sea-faring race. It is thought this name was first applied to the Friendly Islands whose people love the sea; and which has by some means been misapplied to this group.

The climate of the islands would be to us a perpetual summer, but there is a slight change of season. The inhabitants are of a dark-brown color, closely resembling the Indians of Mexico. Most of the world advance the theory that they came from the Malay Islands, but the speaker believed they came from America, and are of the House of Israel.

These people have many good traits about them. In their treatment of strangers they set the civilized world a good example. They always prepare enough food on Saturday to last over Sunday. By Monday this is all eaten and they all go out and gather another supply. When the food has been collected they make an oven, which is simply a hole in the earth. In this hole is first placed hot rocks, then on these banana leaves, next the things they desire to cook over which wild banana leaves are spread, and lastly all is covered by hot rocks upon which fire is placed. In this way it is left for about an hour, when the covering is taken off and the food is excellently cooked. Their staple articles of food are the taro, a plant resembling the potato; the coconut, the bread-fruit, palusami, consisting of a mixture of coconut leaves with milk and seawater; falai, a food resembling brains; and in times of famine masi, a substance that reminds one of Limburger cheese. They also eat pork, chickens, fish and salted beef.

They wear very little clothing, because of the high temperature, and they are generally drenched with water three or four times a day. Nearly all of their clothing and hats are

manufactured from the bark of the cocoanut tree. From the fibers of this bark they make a kind of rope. They are skillful in the making of mats which they prize very highly, some of them selling for \$200.

This people still show many barbarous customs. The father has such power over his daughter that he can compel her to be a certain man's wife. They are given to petty thieving, but will not rob a person. They think that a person should always forgive them for their evil doings.

Their language is simple, consisting only of about 4,000 words, in which are found no superfluous letters. They have a language for the chiefs and one for the common people.

The lecturer then showed to the listeners a well selected lot of specimens of shells, animals, and products of native manufacturers.

A xylophone solo by Mr. Adelbert Beesley was heartily enjoyed.

Elders Lee, Bennett, Beesley and Woods sang a Samoan selection.

After the announcement of a lecture by Professor Done at the next meeting, subject, "The French Revolution," the society adjourned.

FRANK SEEGMILLER.

## THE CURFEW ORDINANCE.

Mayor Baskin has vetoed the curfew ordinance recently passed by the City Council and gives his reasons in the following language:

"I herewith return disapproved the ordinance making it unlawful for children under 14 years of age to be upon the streets or public places in Salt Lake City at unreasonable hours without proper permission, which was passed by the City Council April 14th, for the following reasons:

"The ordinance provides that 'it shall be unlawful, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning, from November 1st to April 1st, and between the hours 10 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning from April 1st to November 1st, for any child under 14 years of age to be upon any of the streets or public places in Salt Lake City unless in the care of some adult relative or authorized custodian or when provided with a written permit from the parents, guardian or other persons having control of such child or from the chief of police.'

"It seems to me that these provisions are unreasonable. Business houses, churches and places of amusement are habitually kept open after the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, and the numerous social gatherings in the city do not break up until after these hours. In many business houses persons under 14 are employed; many children under that age, by permission of their parent or guardians, attend night services in the churches, and many by like permission attend the theaters and other places of amusements. I do not think it right that such persons should be required in order to be protected from arrest and enjoy the right to pass quietly and orderly through the public streets of the city to keep themselves armed with a passport or place themselves in the keeping of some adult.

"The penalty for the violation of the