DAILEY STEPS OUT.

Requested to Resign as Superintendent of Waterworks.

CASE WITH TWO WOMEN IN IT.

A Type Writer Says the Major Wanted Her to Elope With Him—Mrs. D's Card.

Major Dailey has resigned his position as superintendent of the water works department. He did so because he was requested to. Had the step been taken months ago his humiliation would have been less sore—the notoriety of his acts less extensive, if he had obeyed the monitory particulars would not have been altogether supposed.

As may be supposed there is a woman in the case—in fact, two of them. One of them is the civil's wife, the other is not. The latter was his stenographer while he was concerned with the Rio Grande, and before the blight of political appointment fell upon him. According to report the ex-railwayman was kindly intimate with his fair amanuensis. To all appearances the admiration was not mutual, at least not to any great extent. The major lost his position on the railroad and the woman her place in the office. While out of a job the news went forth that he meant to politically pay-vised for and he was. The young woman who had been a good reporter then found employment in the city schools. It transpired that the major's attention to the young instructress might result in a scandal and in order to avert it she was quietly dropped from the rule of headquarters.

For a long time the affair seemed to have been smoothly hushed up. Recently, however, the matter came to light again in complaints from the young woman that she was being dogged by a man who she claimed was the major. The major was accused in his efforts to force her elope with him, that on threatened to kill her if she refused to do so, that in fact he had violently assaulted her.

During much of this difficulty, Mr. Westerfield acted as a friend and adviser to the women. This enraged Dailey and Mrs. Dailey as well and at different times of late he has been accosted by them and heavy wrangles have followed. The Dailey complaint that Westerfield had been detaining them and that for his arrest to never heal. For several days matters were decidedly tropical and a tragedy seemed imminent. Miss Knowles, the ex-teacher, went to and from Provo with the Salt Lake Business College with fear and trepidation. Mrs. Dailey, it is claimed, threatened her and failing to get her yesterday afternoon wreaked her vengeance on Mr. Westerfield when she met him on the street and broke her umbrella over his head. The gentleman, as is well known, is large and strong and thoroughly able to take care of himself in a physical encounter with a man. But not so when pitted against a lady. He could remonstrate and did, but to go had that limit he would and did not go. It was a lively scene and one that the gentleman did all he could to evade.

The case in all its details had been laid before Mayor Glendinning, and the result was Major Dailey's resignation. He plea will probably be filed at the next meeting of the Council. Already there are several applicants for his place. It is said the Daileys will shortly sell out to Utah and take up their residence elsewhere.

THE SHOSHONE FALLS.

A Visit to the Remarkable Freaks of Nature Along the Snake River.

At 5 o'clock a.m. on the morning of the 5th inst., the stage stopped at the hotel door at Shoshone, a town on the O. S. L. division of the U. P. system, and in a few moments we were driving over the wide sweep of prairie country intervening between the railroad station and the celebrated Falls, twenty-five miles distant. Nothing of special interest attracted our attention until we came within a few hundred yards of the river. Looking out from the crestes in the level land over which we were traveling, the dark lava rock stood out in bold relief, exhibiting the opposite side of the gorge or canyon down which the river rushes.

Just now we are at the opening on this side and commence a descent, passing through a cuts, which, when shot, uncovers a large ranch, the remainder of the enclosure being the cliffs up and down the river. We now follow a narrow roadway down and between the cliffs, now turn to the left, then over a level tract, then curving to the right, before we are aware we are on a high doorway about half way down the side of a great precipice. Looking up we see the towering piles of black lava and just peeping over the road edge on the other side. We see the road two hundred feet below. Drawing a line with our eye across the gorge from the point on the level where we emerged our descent to the spot points back, is not thousand feet horizontal feet, and from this line to the water in the river below the distance is one thousand feet.

Glad to be on terra firma we reach the canyon below, and get to the main gorge where the river flows, we come to Rose Lake, one of the prettiest spots we see in many miles' travel. Rushing out from beneath the rocks at the base of the hill on the west of Lost Creek, a stream which sinks fully seventy-five miles distant on the south. This clear water joins two lakes, one small one with the other by a bubbling stream of stream bubbling into the rocks as it goes making the channel now and the fronts of the other. The influence of the water, and the exercise for motion of air and trees shade all the bottom, which the lake is so little a most beautiful place to lay. Rising again the water runs in other beautiful springs near the river's pass and below we follow down the river's course in bottom above great rock walls lakes, which, like those above, abound in all kind of fish.

In 1882, Mr. Purdie, a gentleman from Montana, constructed this lovely lake using the spring and rocks, and finding that the world on wet, has continued to employ an embarg, and today has 5,000 trout ready for a stocking emotion. He has stocked the lake and pond with fish so that, for one, the net profit, the pleasure the sportsman from the lake, where the salmon trout, the salmon, and the trogpon abound in the river below. The salmon trout, a fresh water fish, has frequently brought the scales back to 15 lbs., while in the river below fish weighing and only the size of an ounce and a half. Below the lake is the river where a sturgeon was dragged out of the river only seven feet long.

Following the road on which we came to the water of Rose in the forest, all at once we on the level, and after traveling five miles on the river we come to the Shoshone Falls. Leaving the stage, again we descend a winding roadway and are soon at the entrance to the falls. The ferry boat is in readiness, and we are soon floating across the river. A short walk extends to a point in cliff on which the two carriages overlooking the entire falls, large and little of. Now going down the river and over the falls, for they are only a short drive below. The boat is carried up a small rapids, the only of which are particularly marked in the two stages, and the crew jump ashore a large wheel, which is turned with a crank. Arising from the falls comes the spray, which floats with the breeze above the bowlders, falling over like a light cloud.

Only a short distance below is seen the water bursting from the first tier, the shore and cliffs, and then but one high as it tumbles over the precipice the last time, and only a few feet from the edge of the falls, is a low rock towering about thirty feet above the water and immediately on top is an eagle's nest built of sticks. Several gentlemen of the great American City have been informed and fed from their home on the top of this military monument.

The slides of rocks down which we come are rather steep, occasioned by the water's edge. While on the other side where our road is now leading, there is a little tale of sufficient size to accommodate a hotel and surrounding grounds.

Leaving our team at the travelers' home, we pass through a yard adjoining the north, and by and by a land rail reached to a point of rocks projecting well out into the river, commanding an excellent view of the falls. Here we stand, and not for the falls which are to us real to us by the thousands who have gone before us, one might think himself having a lovely dream, the sight is so lovely. Hurrying down the rocks and cliffs talk interesting between the falls, they waters across which not a few moments since they were quiet and calm, and the precipice over which the waters were tumbling, the hurrying waters continue, and long before they are hurled down the precipitous gorge, they are forced to a circuit of several hundred, tumbling with a rolling, boom, they were being hurled down the mountain side, not hesitating for a moment, but onward dashing, over, under, and down, down the dashing, turbid torrent, now rolling, now spouting, then the spring out in a snow-white spray, about the center, it forms a "burial veil," and while one stands and watches that tumbling, rolling, seething mass, he is completely lost to the contemplation of the great sight before him.

Further over are some abrupt and smaller falls, while near by, almost underour feeling, is a stunting shoot, down which the water seemingly rolls in the mad rush to get to the bottom. As the water, along the falls over 1,000 feet across, and 210 feet high, strikes that of its corner self in the river below, the roar is deafening and the sight grand. The tumbling, broken fragments are hurled to the air, which, owing to the river bank, is caught up by the breeze and carried away among the clouds.

Passing by the natural bridge and descending several hundred feet below on ladders, then clinging to a rope sliding down the steep descent, we are soon at the river's side immediately below the falls, and in a position commanding a most excellent view. As the setting sun shining in the Western horizon sends its brilliant rays on the dancing waters, a beautiful rainbow spans the river, and hovs down from its exalted curve, dazzling the eyes with its radiancy.

ANDREW KENNEDY.

May 8th, 1896.

Suits Filed.

The following suits were filed in the Third District court today:

Hermon R. Wood, W. F. Noble and Henry T. Hall against J. P. Shelbrup for $1,200.75 for the remainder of judgment against the defendant.

Johanna W. Hooks against Agnes Eldredge for $1,000 on a promissory note.

Mothers

Absolutely within the living breath of their children, there is no one of all the preparations in early years that there is and cause for anxiety, in the early stages, when and beyond the reach of medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla will relieve the anxiety and quantity of the blood and thus give good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It is not just to write about my daughter Cora, aged 10, she was suffering from pain, declining health, loss of appetite and flesh and she would not live over three months. She had a bad cough, which troubled her very much. I suggested to her mother that she give her Hood's Sarsaparilla and her daughter is well. From the age of three years she has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla whenever she needed a blood purifier. Mrs. Alonzo Pitts, 30 Hillside Place, Amsterdam, N. Y."

"My wife has had no trouble but she thinks it best to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Her health is good. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to my friends and I do now. Wm. Cummings, 1 Hooper Ave., Amsterdam, N. Y."

Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills

IMPORTANT LAWS

Passed at the Recent Session of the State Legislature.

POLYGAMOUS CHILDREN LEGITIMATED.

An act to legitimate the issue of bigamous and polygamous marriages, both on or prior to January 4, 1896, and providing their inheritable rights and rights.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

Section 1. That the issue of bigamous and polygamous marriages, heretofore contracted between persons of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, both on or prior to the fourth day of January, A. D. 1896, shall be and they are, and shall be deemed and considered legitimate, and entitled to inherit from their parents, and to take and enjoy all rights and privileges in the same extent as if the same had been contracted in the usual manner as through force in lawful wedlock.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon approval.

Approved April 3, 1896.

REFUSAL OF WRITS BY MAIL.

An act to provide for the service of writs, subpoenas, writs, notices and process by mail in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

Section 1. That it shall be the duty of each clerk of the district court, upon receiving any writ for jurors or witnesses, or notice or process issued or issued by the court, whenever practicable, to serve the same by mail addressed to such person at the post office address of such person, mailed thereon, and when any such writ, or notice shall be received for service by any person, it is the time to sufficient for service by mail as provided in this act, or shall adhere to such person issued by said clerk, or subpoena, whose post office address is given or can be reasonably ascertained, a copy of the same or of a notice requiring such person to be and appear at the time and place for the purpose specified in the writ, or subpoena. The sheriff shall sign such notice officially, and shall legalize and make the same, passage and regularly on process. In the person thus mentioned, as his post office address, with a request indorsed on the envelope in the usual form to the person of the letter to the sender, not delivered within five days.

The receipt of such registered letter by the person to whom it is addressed shall be deemed valid service upon him, or the return of such notice and the returned registry receipt signed by such person or by any other person to his order, shall be taken as other same evidence of service, and the sheriff shall make return accordingly.

Whenever any such notice shall be returned through the post office undelivered, the sheriff shall make or cause to be made personal service of the same or subpoena.

Sec. 2. Whenever, after the return through the mail of any notice or subpoena, as provided in section 1 of this act, it shall be necessary to make personal service of the same upon any person, or whenever it shall be necessary to make personal service of any other writ, notice or process of any court, and the person upon whom service is to be made resides or is to be found at a place other than that at which the court sitting each week, month, or term, with notice of other process to be served, and the cost of serving such service would be chargeable to the State, then, except in case of emergency, such writs, subpoena, notice, or other process shall be by the officer having the same for service, and by mail to any sheriff or deputy sheriff residing nearest the locality where such service is to be made, and such sheriff or deputy sheriff shall make return to the officer sending the same by mail; and in no case in which the State or any county is chargeable with the costs for the service of any writ, process, subpoena, notice or other matter, shall mileage be charged by or allowed to any officer for travel from the place of issue to the place of service thereof, if the same was sent as could and should have been sent by mail to a sheriff or deputy sheriff residing in the neighborhood of the place of service.

Sec. 3. Whenever any defendant is bound over or committed by a committing magistrate, such magistrate shall forward to the clerk of the district court having cognizance of the case, a list of all witnesses for the State, as far as the same can be ascertained by him, together with the post-office address of each witness.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved April 4, 1896.

COUNTY FOR CASSADE AND PIATTE.

An act to encourage the cultivation of cassade and its use in the manufacture of leather in the State of Utah.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

Section 1. That it shall be the duty of each county of the district court, when meeting any money for jurors or witnesses, or notice or process issued or issued by the court, whenever practicable, to serve the same by mail addressed to such person at the post office address of such person