

LINES ON A TRUE MOTHER.

In all the wide world there is none like unto her,
There's none half so tender, there's none half so wise;
I would that the whole world might prize her and know her,
And read what I see in her beautiful eyes.

She is not over-wise in her own estimation;
Her raignment not costly, nor queenly her way;
But deep in her eyes burns a sweet revelation,
That grows on as true as the star of the day.

Her form is not seen in the courts of the graces,
Her feet in low paths contentedly walk;
Her life-work to lead little feet in sure places,
To teach the young lips of her nurslings to talk.

She's put off the jewels with which pride would deck her,
Lest they vex the sweet dreams of her babies at rest;
What glory or grace could their brilliancy lend her,
Who regally wears but her babe on her breast.

From out her pure eyes, youth's flush has departed,
And the roses have vanished like dew from her face;
But the first blush of girlhood could ne'er have imparted
Such wealth, such perfection of womanly grace.

There's peace in her cottage, where virtue prevails,
A halo of glory adorneth her bed;
The bay and the laurel but poorly availeth
To crown with due honors so peerless a head.

I would that the whole world might prize her and know her,
So wise is her wisdom, so patiently given
Who walks in the light her Creator hath shown her,
To guide by her footprints her young flock to heaven.

THE HISTORIC PAST.

Another Interesting Letter from the Pen of Elder Jensen—Memoir of John E. Page—A Detailed Description of Jackson County.

KANSAS CITY,
September 12, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Yesterday, before leaving Independence, we visited the widow of the late John E. Page. She lives near the Temple lot, and is about 70 years old. From her and her son, Justin E. Page, who owns a blacksmith shop immediately south of and facing the Temple lot, we learned that the late John E. Page, after absconding himself from the Church, located in De Kalb County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. Later he removed to a point about six miles north of Sycamore, De Kalb County, where he died in the fall of 1867, being then 68 years and 8 months old. According to his own request, he was buried under an ash tree on his farm. His son declared that he died in full faith in the divinity of the Book of Mormon and the prophetic calling of Joseph Smith. (After his death the widow removed with the children to De Kalb, and later located at Independence, Missouri.) Besides the two sons who reside in the latter place, a daughter of John E. Page now lives in Tennessee and a third son resides in Kansas.

As Jackson County, the land of Zion, where the Saints in the near future expect to build a temple to the name of the Most High, and also a holy city, in which the Lamb of God shall dwell in peace, I have taken pains to collect the following from various reliable sources:

Jackson County is located in north latitude 39 degrees 4 seconds; its northwestern corner commencing at the confluence of the Kansas River with the waters of the Missouri, the latter of which for a distance of forty miles of its meanderings separate it from Clay and Ray counties upon the north. Upon a straight line the distance is 27 miles from the eastern to the western boundary. The length of the eastern boundary north and south is 23 miles, and the extreme length from its most northern point upon the Missouri River to its southern line is 27 miles. It is bounded on the east by Lafayette and Johnson counties, south by Cass County, and west by the Kansas State line, having an area of 385,404 acres.

Jackson County presents some physical features found in no other county in Missouri. There are three elevations or ridges passing through it from the south bearing northward 30 degrees east. The water drained from these ridges feed streams upon the east and west sides, those upon the east side of the western ridge become tributaries to the Big Blue, which discharges its waters into the Missouri six miles below the mouth of the Kansas River, and those upon the western slope empty into the Kansas. The waters drained from the central ridge

form streams upon the west side, that also become tributaries to the Big Blue, and those drained from the eastern slope empty into the Little Blue, which forms the eastern boundary of the second ridge. The waters of the Little Blue are discharged into the Missouri at a point thirty miles by the river line east of the mouth of the Kansas. Waters drained from the third or east ridge form streams that also become tributaries of the Little Blue, flowing west, and those from the east side flow into the Sol-a-bar, which discharges its waters into the Missouri about three miles east of the northeast corner of the county. These principal streams having their sources in the country south and west of Jackson County are made up of springs that are found upon the uplands in great number. Along the streams are found bodies of excellent timber. The three elevations mentioned passing through the county north and south terminate abruptly on the Missouri River, the middle one having an elevation of 354 feet above high water mark at a point four miles north of Independence. The western ridge terminates at Kansas City at an elevation of 202 feet above high water mark, and the eastern ridge breaks off near the northeast corner of the county. These three elevations, running nearly parallel with each other, the eastern and western approaching the central, finally unite or consolidate in one general elevation about five miles south and five miles east of the southwest corner of the county, forming a topographical elevation, the general direction of which is southwest, and may be followed by the continued elevation to the summit of Pike's Peak, in Colorado, without crossing a single stream of water.

These elevations with their perfect drainage present an exceedingly pure atmosphere throughout the entire county, thus precluding the possibility of malaria to exist to any great extent. Hence it is one of the most healthy and desirable places of Missouri from a sanitary standpoint.

It can be safely estimated that 300,000 acres of the entire area are susceptible of high cultivation for agricultural purposes. The soil is very rich and fertile and the river bottoms are susceptible of yielding a larger crop per acre than any other lands northwest of the Mississippi River. The lands upon which the buckberry grows are regarded as being the richest and most productive. Wheat and Indian corn are raised in abundance. The wonderful blue grass grows spontaneously and its beautiful carpet covers the whole country, lending beauty to lawns and door yards, and wealth to innumerable pasture lands. Under cultivation or in prepared ground, its spears grow to the enormous height of four feet, and its seed spikes stand firm and erect at the height of two to three feet. This grass excels all others as a pasture grass. The earliest in spring to attract the leaping herd, it is the last to succumb to the frosts and snows of winter, after having furnished good grazing all through the spring, summer and autumn months. Timothy, orchard grass and red clover also grow with great rapidity when cultivated.

Being located upon the highest elevation of land between the Rocky and Allegheny mountains the air in Jackson County is pure, healthy and salubrious. The sky is generally clear; there is scarcely a day but some sunshine is seen, and snow in winter rarely lies on the ground over a week or ten days.

Jackson County is especially adapted for stock raising.

Of the many sorts of timber which grow to great perfection are the hickory, ash, oak, elm, hickory, sugar maple, walnut, etc.; the latter has attained a height of from 50 to 100 feet in the county.

The county is well supplied with springs of living water rushing out upon every hill side. Wells of from 10 to 50 feet deep give a supply of good limestone water.

Jackson County is known for its fine orchards. Apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums, quince and grapes are raised in abundance, and in the berry line, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc.

Independence, the county seat, is one of the oldest towns in Northwestern Missouri, having been laid out in 1827 by commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of Missouri, to preempt a tract of land upon which to locate a county seat for Jackson County. The original plat contained 240 acres, upon which there are sixteen springs of pure crystal water. Since then the city has been largely added to, and the additions made now include 600 acres within the corporate limits. The town is located upon an elevation of 1,075 feet above the Atlantic Ocean and 338 feet above the level of the Missouri River, being the highest point in northwestern Missouri, or between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains, along the same line of latitude. The court house is located in the center of one of the highest elevations. The grounds upon which it stands comprise one acre and a half, being beautified by trees and a magnificent lawn of blue grass. From the cupola of the court house a most beautiful view can be had of the surrounding country. In 1881 there were 33 stores, 3 colleges and 12 church edifices in Independence. Now there are a number more. In 1881 the town contained 3,250 inhabitants; now they claim upwards of 5,000.

Kansas City, now said to contain 150,000 inhabitants, is situated at the

confluence of the Missouri and Kansas rivers in Jackson county, reaching up to the Kansas state line, and is extending east toward Independence. It was first settled in 1838 and was then known as Westport Landing. The town of Westport being located about five miles inland. On account of its location it became the headquarters for the Santa Fe and southwest overland Indian trade and soon began to grow rapidly. During the civil war, however, the town experienced a serious struggle and came out of the conflict with a population of less than three thousand inhabitants, but since then Kansas City has grown with wonderful rapidity. During the past two years upwards of \$2,000,000 have been invested in new manufacturing and commercial enterprises. Thirty miles (double track) of cable roads have been built and are in successful operation. Public and private buildings to the amount of over \$12,000,000 are said to have been erected last summer.

There is at present about as much prospect for the Saints to return to Jackson County to possess it as there was anciently for the children of Israel to return to Jerusalem from their captivity in Babylon, after the seventy years predicted by the Prophet as the period of bondage were ended, when the wicked Belsazzar mocked the God of Israel by desecrating the holy vessels taken from the Temple in Jerusalem. The events of a single night at that time, however, so completely changed the condition of the children of Israel that that which the day before seemed an utter impossibility now became comparatively easy, and the words of the Prophet were literally fulfilled. Israel did return to their own land. So also shall the words of the Lord be fulfilled in regard to the Latter-day Israel. Zion shall be redeemed as the Prophets have told, and the Saints occupy this land of their inheritance. In my next I will tell you something about the Hedrickites, the custodians of the Temple lot in Independence.

ANDREW JENSON.

Probable Murder.

A dispatch dated Helena, Montana, Sept. 13, says: A week or two ago a man and woman, giving their names as Mr. and Mrs. George Bryson, arrived in Helena and engaged quarters at No. 410 Bridge Street, a boarding and lodging house managed by Mrs. Bennett, an English lady. Since that time the woman has mysteriously disappeared, and the man was arrested today charged with her murder. The pair gave out when they came here that Minneapolis had been their abiding place, where the woman had conducted a laundry, which she had sold out, and it was not long before she imparted the information that she had considerable money about her in drafts and notes and cash, sewed up in her clothing in different places so that Bryson, if he discovered one check or draft, would not get all of them. Bryson drank a good deal and gambled, getting money from the woman.

It soon leaked out that they were not man and wife. They quarreled incessantly, and Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Levy, who lived in the house, say they heard Bryson threatening to kill her several times. The woman was afraid of him, but seemed to be madly in love with him, and insanely jealous. She was old enough to be his mother. They took frequent walks together, usually going in the direction of the mountains.

After one of these walks Bryson returned alone and said his wife had gone to Butte. He did not go to bed that night, but packed his own and his wife's baggage in trunks and had them removed to some unknown destination in the morning. Mrs. Bryson has never been seen since.

The police have been searching for Bryson ever since, but he has eluded them until yesterday morning, when he was caught in a house near the Union depot. He was taken to jail, was very sullen, and declared that the woman is in Seattle. He refused to tell anything about the trunks. There is an air of suspicion about the man's talk. The police are united in the opinion that he murdered the woman.

Bryson, it appears, is an old criminal, having served three years in the Minnesota penitentiary. The authorities here were warned of his coming when he left Minneapolis. The writer of one of the letters says that Bryson served 60 days in Minneapolis workhouse for beating the woman out of \$200. She had him arrested, but when he was released he promised to marry her if she would sell out and come to Helena with him. Bryson had made his threats to "do" the woman and she feared that he would. The writer said he would keep his promise as he was a desperate character.

Parties knowing Bryson in Minneapolis state that he would not stop short of anything to secure money, and they were confident that he would make away with his dupe who was induced to convert everything she had into cash and follow him out here. The reason, it is supposed, that he remained in Helena was because he was afraid to attempt to leave, as every avenue of escape has been closely guarded since it was discovered that the woman was missing.

The mountains and foot-hills in the vicinity of Helena are being scoured by searching parties. Some old prospect hole is likely to yield a ghastly find. The story about the woman being at Seattle is not believed.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Some Salient Points in Relation to It.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 24, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

I would like to lay before you some items concerning the sorghum sugar industry showing in what estimation the industry is held by some intelligent men who have investigated and are well posted in what has been accomplished.

The Hon. W. D. Kelly, in a recent address, as stated in the *Elmira Husbandman* said: "Sorghum is working a revolution in the industries of the world." "At Fort Scott in Kansas they have made sorghum sugar, that will, when the industry is fairly organized, yield a profit to the grower of sorghum and the maker of the sugar if sold at one cent per pound."

S. S. Boyce, editor *Chicago Journal of Commerce*, recently said, "There is not the least doubt in the minds of those who have taken the pains to inform themselves, but that sugar in every way the equal of cane sugar can be produced from sorghum." "And that this business is to furnish a new industry to this country, saving the \$150,000,000 of money now paid for foreign sugar, give employment to land, capital and labor, and to many million dollars worth of machinery."

President Adams of Cornell University, in a recent address said, "I regard it as demonstrated that sugar may be produced from sorghum at a cost not exceeding two cents per pound."

The Hon. Norman Colman, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, said in an address, among other things: "I know of no other industry in which one can invest capital with more certain assurance of profit." Again: "The sorghum industry has come to stay. No flouring mill is more surely turning out flour from wheat than is this factory (at Fort Scott) turning out sugar from sorghum cane." Again: "At Fort Scott the experiments produced 235,000 pounds of pure white sugar, which was sold on the spot to merchants and experts at six cents per pound." "The first yield resulted in 100 pounds to the ton of cane." "There is no question that the seed of the sorghum is equal in all respects to Indian corn for feeding stock."

The commissioner also states "If this production of sugar from sorghum holds out, and there is no doubt that it will, the farmers of the country will laugh at the tariff," and finally "There is no plant to compare with sorghum in making sugar." "No plant is more at home in this country than sorghum and it is one of the most vigorous and productive plants I can mention."

It is now clearly demonstrated that the action of frost is not so fatal as it was considered a short time since, and although it is very desirable to be as safe as possible from frost, yet one need not despair at a light touch.

I have much pleasure in stating to you that I have surrendered every other business on purpose to devote my whole time and attention to the establishment of this business in Utah.

ARTHUR STAYNER.

San Marcial, N. M., Sept. 18.—A shooting affray occurred at Las Cruces at two o'clock this morning between two Mexican brothers named Tomas and Pamposo Perez. It appears that the brothers were both paying attention to the same fair señorita, and that Tomas upon discovering that the fair object of his attention showed a preference for his brother, sought that individual and fired six shots at him, only one of which took effect, and that passed through the left thigh, making a dangerous and ugly wound. At last accounts he was in a critical condition.

DEATHS.

RAWLS.—At his residence in Treasure, Idaho, Sept. 13, 1888, of general debility George Rawls. Deceased was born March 7, 1811, in England, and was blind thirty-seven years. He embraced the gospel at Dudley, and died as he lived a faithful Latter-day Saint.—(Com.)
Millennial Star, please copy.

LUSTY.—In the Nineteenth Ward, at 7:30 this morning, of summer complaint, Albert Arthur, son of Albert Edward and Susanna Lusty, aged 13 months.
Millennial Star, please copy.

HOUTZ.—In Ogden, Sept. 20th, of Bright's disease, Heber O. son of John S. and Mary E. Houtz, aged 21 years, 4 months and 8 days. His body will be taken to Brigham City for interment.

YOUNG.—At her residence, in the First Ward of this city, at six o'clock a. m., September 20, 1888, Mrs. Hannah Ida Hewitt Young. She was born June 11, 1839, and was therefore 49 years 3 months and 9 days old. She leaves an aged husband, two sons, two daughters, seven grandchildren and many friends to mourn her loss.

WRIGHTON.—In Brigham City, Box Elder County, Sept. 9, 1888, at 1 a. m., of typhoid fever, Thomas Ezra Wrighton, who returned on the 6th of June last from a mission to England.

Thomas Ezra was the third and only living son of Wm. and Hannah Wrighton. He was born in Brigham City on the 11th of February, 1831, and died at the time of his death the object of a seventy. On August 20, 1853, he left home to fill a mission in the Northwestern States and labored energetically in Idaho and Minnesota until the fall of 1856, when he was released to go to Eng-

land to complete his mission. In the month of October he joined a company of Utah Elders in Chicago, proceeded with them to New York and took passage on the *Arizona* to Liverpool. He was appointed by President Wells to labor in the Birmingham conference which he did with an earnest zeal until May, when he was released to return home, after performing a faithful mission and baptizing ten souls into the Church. He also obtained quite a number of genealogies of his father and mother's families, and then came home to die.

A few days previous to his death he called his mother to his bedside and told her he had now passed the crisis and was going home to a better sphere, to preach to the spirits in prison. He was buried on Monday, the 10th.—(Com.)

REISER.—In the Sixth Ward of this city, September 19, 1888, of typhoid fever, Heber John, son of Henry and Catherine Reiser; born March 2, 1830.

ROGERSON.—At the residence of her son-in-law, U. Bull, in Parowan, Utah, Mary Rogerson, daughter of James Farren and Mary Harrison; born in January, 1803, in Yorkshire, England; died August 26, 1888.
Millennial Star please copy.

RECEIVER'S SALE

Of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order and judgment made by the District Court of the First Judicial district of the Territory of Wyoming, sitting within and for the county of Laramie, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Charles E. Anthony and Clifford M. Anthony are plaintiffs and the Wyoming Hereford Association, Sir Charles Clifford and Colin J. McKenzie, are defendants, and wherein the undersigned was by said court appointed receiver, which said order and judgment was made upon the application of the Stock Growers' National Bank of Cheyenne, the undersigned as such receiver will, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1888, at the ranch of the said Wyoming Hereford Association in said county of Laramie, about six miles southeast of Cheyenne city, offer for sale and sell for cash to the highest bidder about six hundred and ninety (690) head of Hereford cattle, of which all but about forty head are thoroughbred, pedigree animals, registered in the English or American herd books, the remainder being high-grade, superior Hereford cattle. Said sale will commence at 10 o'clock a. m., September 27th, 1888, and will be continued from day to day until completed, and will be made in lots best calculated to carry into effect said order of court.

COLLIN HUNTER, Receiver.
CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 19, 1888.

\$20 REWARD!

STRAYED FROM ALEXANDER HOLLAND, near East Canon, about July 20th, a bay MARE, medium size, 4 years old, with


hobbles and bell on nape and on left


hip and shoulder, and cut on breast with barbed wire.

Give information to SEARS & JEREMY, Second South Street w., Salt Lake City. d & w

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One sorrel 6 or 7 year old HORSE, strip in face, left hind foot white, some saddle marks, branded  on left thigh, shod all round.



One brown 5 or 6 year old MARE, and a suckling Horse Colt with her, the Mare is branded  on left shoulder.


If the above described animals are not claimed on or before October 5th, 1888, they will be sold at public auction, at the estray pound in Tooele City, at 11 o'clock a. m., October 5th, 1888. M. B. NELSON, Poundkeeper.


Tooele City, September 19, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One bay HORSE, 9 years old, three white feet, branded  and  on left thigh.

One brown MARE, star in head, 10 years old, branded  on left thigh.

One black HORSE, star in head, 8 years old, blotch brand resembling  on left thigh.

If said animals are not claimed and taken away on or before the 23rd day of September, 1888, will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at my corral in Harmony Precinct, Washington Co., Utah.

JAS. F. PACE, Poundkeeper.

Tooele City, September 19, 1888.

500 genuine Spencer 7-shot Repeating Rifles (of world-wide reputation) 50 calibre, metallic cartridges,

ONLY \$6.00.

The subscribers offer another lot of the above rifles, having sold last season over 1000 of them. They are the genuine Spencer 7-shotter, and a bargain to anyone wanting a rifle for hunting, target, or defense: originally cost \$30.00 each, and only offered at above low price from having been sold at a large sale at a great sacrifice. Have patent cut-off to magazine, making the arm a single loader or repeater at will; take the 50 calibre metallic cartridge, sighted from 100 to 500 yards. Cartridges 50 cents per box; brass bullet 25 cents. It can also be used as a SHOT GUN, as shot cartridges can be furnished, making it a Repeating Shot Gun. Price for Shot Cartridges, 35c per box. Send P. O. Order, and order at once, as lot is small. Orders filled in rotation. Price only guaranteed for present lot. Cut this out, as it will not appear again.

A discount to dealers ordering a case of ten or more. WM. HEAD & SONS, 107 Washington St., Boston, Mass., Established 1820.