

high pressure streams playing on the flames in short order. Besides this all of the company's men—500—gave valuable assistance. The damages will be repaired at once. None of the men will be discharged as a result of the fire. On the contrary, the force will be increased, and every effort made to resume work as heretofore, at the earliest possible moment.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 26.

As the "News" goes to press word was received from the Supreme Court conveying the information that a decision had been rendered in the case of Ogden City vs the Bear Lake and River and Ogden Waterworks company, et al, reversing the order of Judge Rolapp in appointing Thomas D. Dee, receiver, and ordering that the property be returned to the Bear Lake and River and Ogden Waterworks company.

Bulletin No. 52 of the Utah Experiment Station, by J. A. Widtsoe, has just been issued. Among other subjects it considers these: What makes a soil fertile; soil foods essential to plant growth; the chemical composition of soils from Cache and Sanpete counties; some suggestions for maintaining and increasing the fertility of Utah soils.

Some of the facts brought out are the following: Not all substances found in soils are necessary to plant growth.

Cache valley and many other western valleys of Utah, were formerly filled with water, forming a large lake, known as Lake Bonneville. The soils on the hillsides, which have been influenced by the seasoning wash from the mountains, contain most clay. The soils along the middle of the valley are more sandy, although occasional tracts of clay occur.

Cache valley soils do not differ much in composition from the majority of the soils of the arid part of America. They are abundantly supplied with all the essential plant foods, and, with proper tillage, will "last" for an indefinite period. Phosphoric acid is present in least abundance.

There is less lime in Cache valley soils than in any other soil district within the Bonneville basin. This is due to the freshening influence of Bear river, during the time of Lake Bonneville, which prevented a precipitation of lime from the water of the valley.

Sanpete valley was not submerged at the time of Lake Bonneville. It was, however, filled with water at an earlier period.

The soils of Sanpete valley have been formed chiefly from the calcareous shales of the high plateaus of Utah, on the northern edge of which the valley is situated.

The general nature of Sanpete valley soils is that of a rather clayey soil mixed with an extraordinarily large amount of lime. The excess of lime obscures the properties of the clay.

In composition, the soils of Sanpete valley differ from recorded analysis of soils from other portions of the Great Basin, in that they contain more lime. Otherwise they are not strikingly different. They are extremely fertile soils that "last" for an indefinite period. As in Cache valley soils, the phosphoric acid is least abundant.

The large amount of lime in the soils of Sanpete county is due, chiefly, to the calcareous nature of the mountains from which the soils have been made, and partly to the precipitation of lime from the water which once filled the valley.

Utah soils are remarkable from the abundance of plant food they contain, especially of lime.

Utah soils, if treated properly, will not wear out for many centuries.

Utah soils are occasionally deficient in nitrogen. This element may be

added by growing leguminous crops, such as lucern, peas, beans, etc.

Hoed crops should be grown occasionally to make the plant food in soils more available for plants. Fallowing serves the same purpose.

To keep up the fertility of Utah soils a rational system of crop rotation should be followed by the farmers.

Commercial fertilizers are not needed on Utah soils. Money spent on them is, as a rule, money wasted.

A copy of the bulletin may be obtained free on application to the director of the Experiment Station, Logan, Utah.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 28.

Last week Peter Petersen of the First ward of Brigham City, says the News of that place, was showing some queer looking pieces of flint, which he had dug up at Willard Hanson's ranch at Collinston. There were six of the pieces of the same size and shape, and were found lying buried together about a foot under ground. The number of years they have laid there is difficult to estimate. They are each nine inches long, four inches wide and about an inch thick in the center, being elliptical in form with edges like the teeth of a saw. Mr. Peterson thinks they have been used by some of the former Indian tribes as implements of warfare, and it would seem that should one of these pieces be firmly fastened to the end of a strong stick, it would make a very formidable weapon in the hands of a brave.

A story comes to town that a sheep herder named Mike Griffin was found dead in his sheep wagon out near Corinne a few days ago. He was a man about 50 years of age. A companion who was helping him feed noticed the man was not feeling well a day or two before. On approaching the camp he found all was quiet. Mike could not be seen anywhere. He was finally found in his bed, cold and stiff in death. There appeared to be no signs of acts of violence having been committed. It is said that a bottle of strychnine was found in the wagon, but nothing points to an act of self-destruction.

C. C. Nelson was the gentleman who discovered the whereabouts of the ill-fated Griffin. The deceased is a man of considerable property. He owns cattle, lands, and has considerable money out at interest. He is well known in Brigham and other places of the county. When asked as to what kind of a man he was, a gentleman replied to a Bugler reporter: "I have known Mike eighteen years, but I do not believe there is a man in the world who can come to him and say: 'Where is that nickel you owe me.'" That is a unique but admirable encomium.—Brigham Bugler.

Lund (Hawley P. O.), Bannock Co., Idaho, March 23, 1898.

Here is a valley 30 miles long and 10 miles wide in which is about 150,000 acres of good, fertile land of which only about 25,000 acres it yet claimed. Chesterfield, in the north end of the valley, has been the only place here settled until about five years ago, when the Cache Valley Canal Co. brought out Soda creek. This brought in about 50 families in the south portion, constituting what is known as Lund ward, with Hawley P. O., 6 miles from the thrifty little railroad town of Bancroft. The water supply being insufficient to irrigate all the land in the beautiful valley, the larger portion of Bannock county and part of Oneida and Cache have united with us here and organized the Interstate Canal and Power Co., and are going to take out Bear river at a point 7 miles from Lund and run the same south through Marsh valley and clear down to Tren-

ton in Cache valley, George C. Parkinson, of the presidency of the Oneida Stake, is the president of the company, and work is going to be pushed right from now on.

The people in this valley are with a few exceptions Latter-day Saints, and our ward has now been organized over two years, with A. E. Blair as Bishop and A. W. Lundstrom and F. H. Reddish as counselors. We are anxious to see good people come in here to build their homes, and we know the "News" can aid us very much in this direction.

Mr. John Jones writes as follows from Colchester, Ill., under date of the 21st inst.:

I enclose a clipping cut from today's Quincy Daily Herald, containing a synopsis of a sermon delivered there last Sunday by Dr. Riff, of your city. It may be of interest to you as I am led to believe that some of the reverend doctor's expressions are ladled out with an extravagance he would in no wise be guilty of in a Salt Lake pulpit.

The people all over the country are becoming much interested in the Forty-fifth State, and when such statements are given out from the pulpit in a region where the people are prone to believe, it has a direct tendency to do harm.

I desire to add that the weather east of the Mississippi is, and has been, abominable, with the end not yet in sight. All roads are simply impassable, and rains fall daily. Farm hands all through Illinois are working at from \$14 to \$18 per month, for seven months commencing the middle of March. All other kinds of labor are paid in proportion, and idle men are everywhere waiting for prosperity. We people back here, from what we are enabled to glean of the "Great West," believe that you are all right, and when silver gets back to where it ought to be, you will know a prosperity we here may not dream of.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 29.

Will the descendants of Margaret Garvey, who went to Utah in 1858 from Philadelphia, and who married a man named Harris in Salt Lake City, correspond with Mrs. Ellen Stinger, 1236 S. 31st St., Philadelphia, Pa.?

J. H. WILCOX.

Elder Wm. J. Heckmann, now on a mission in Switzerland, desires to obtain information of the following persons:

Two sons of Edwin Beck, of Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, who were working in smelters in Utah in 1890, Christian names not given; Jacob Dintzer, from Zuben, canton Thurgau, Switzerland; Heinrich Roth, a baker, from Teufen, canton Appenzell, Switzerland, who was born in 1868 and emigrated to Utah in 1890.

The relatives of these parties are anxious to hear from them, and have desired the above named missionary to find them. Information of either of the persons mentioned may be sent to the Elder, whose address is Herr Wilhelm J. Heckmann, No. 33 Zeitweg, Zurich, Switzerland.

In response to a request for information, coming from Nephi Lord, St. Catharine, Linn county, Missouri, who wanted to know the whereabouts of Benjamin Ashworth and family, Mr. James Anderson of this city furnishes the "News" with the desired information. He was acquainted with both the Lord and the Ashworth family, the latter coming to Utah in 1854, and the former remaining in Missouri, to which place they came from England. Mr. Ashworth's sister, was Mrs. Ephraim Lord. Mr. Ashworth died in this city a number of years ago, leaving a family of