

tions and music all evinced the refining and chastening hand of the B. Y. Academy of which Holden has been a liberal patron to the benefit of the whole community. Columbia as typified by Miss Badger and her aids was a living poem and would have moved Herr Most to thank God for the glorious land we live in. Holden deserves all the good things she enjoys.

A. B.

## A SUGGESTION.

People of many nations are continually coming in our midst, either induced by curiosity or a desire to learn more of the people called Mormons. Travel on the American continent is not considered completed until a visit has been made to the City of the Saints. A good many of these people are not conversant with the language here spoken, and if they speak it at all, it is but imperfectly. Their questions are not easily understood either, and there is just a possibility that a wrong answer might be given to their questions. Many visiting our city are desirous of gleanng all the information possible, in the shortest time, as time here with them is limited. An idea has occurred to me, which if put into practice, might fill a long-felt want.

We have in our city men of intelligence—well along in years, well acquainted with the places of interest, and thoroughly conversant with the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Some of these men speak other languages. Now if we had an office where these men could meet, or make engagements with those needing their service, I am sure that visitors would leave us with more correct ideas of the Mormons and also the Mormon city.

Advertise this, let eastern papers copy; tourists would then know when they reached here, where to apply for a guide, who would show them all places of interest for a stipulated sum, and also give them correct information upon all important subjects connected with our beautiful city. Besides, we have many men, who through age, or otherwise, are unfitted for manual labor. If sober, honest, virtuous men, good Latter-day Saints, could not this be made of double calling—the means to live, and to live to do good?

ANON.

## EUREKA ITEMS.

**EUREKA, Juab County, July 5.**—The loyal citizens of Eureka showed their respect for Independence Day by hoisting the Stars and Strips on every liberty pole and house top. Stores and private dwellings were decorated with the national colors. As there was no public demonstration, all were left free to enjoy the day according to their own inclinations.

Eureka has not witnessed for many years such a dull Fourth as this last. There are a number of causes for this dull state of things of which the low price of silver is the chief.

Many of the employees of the Bullion-Beck and Champion Mining company have gone home to the various settlements to spend the Fourth and see their families.

The "auld Scotch bodies" of Eureka

had their usual outing to Homanville. The glorious Fourth is always a big time with them.

Silence held away at all the mines; the noise of the machinery was hushed, the smoke and the steam had all disappeared. Some of the mines are shut down for a week, others for a longer period.

That dread disease, diphtheria, has made its appearance in town in the family of Loreaz Fuellinbach, and has carried off two of his children, one a baby about a year old, and the other a bright little boy, Alma, of eight years and nine months. Mrs. Fuellinbach and her daughter, Mary, are down with the disease. Two other children, Francis and Girtrude, were attacked but have recovered.

The house is quarantined and the afflicted family has to bear its troubles and grief comparatively alone.

A few friends attended the funeral of Alma on Tuesday morning, July 4th, at 9 o'clock. The baby was buried Monday morning.

O.R.

## WIRE UNDERGROUND.

Councilmen Hardy and Rich have long advocated the underground wiring system for the principal business streets of the city. Both have introduced resolutions into the Council making it incumbent upon the municipality to require telephone, telegraph and electric light companies to put their wires under ground. Twice did the Council put itself on record favoring the scheme as a matter of public policy, and it was expected that something would be done in the premises before paying the central thoroughfares. The failure to carry the resolution into effect, however, does not mean the abandonment of the proposition.

Councilman Rich, while in the east recently, made a study of the matter, and today he received a large number of fine photographs and blue print illustrations, showing the system in course of construction and in actual operation in New York, Chicago, Boston, Portland (Maine), Atlanta, Omaha and other cities.

The illustrations are beautiful ones and proves the system to be anything but the intricate arrangement that many imagine. With the same mail came a letter, of which the following is a copy:

NEW YORK, July 3, 1893.

Hon. E. Rich, Member City Council, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Sir—Replying to your inquiry made in this office a few days ago, we enclose you a circular letter which will tell you the different places where our conduit is in use. We also forward you under another cover a series of photographs which will show the method of laying. We regret we have no literature on the subject of underground conduits, but it has always been our method to personally interview companies contemplating underground construction which has always been more satisfactory both to us and to them. We would say in relation to subways in Salt Lake City that we built the complete system in Omaha, Nebraska last summer and from the writer's knowledge of your city, would say that the cost would be about the same in both places, that is you could estimate safely that the conduit system complete including manholes,

would cost about 35 cents per foot, per duct. This means that if we would lay in one section ten pieces or ducts, the cost would be \$3.50 per running foot of subways.

We presume the telephone company in your city will probably build their own system as they have done in all the cities of the United States. This seems to be the most satisfactory way on account of the telephone wires being of a very small gauge and the electric current being very delicate, they give better service when they have a sub-way system of their own. It is customary to build sub-ways systems for low tension wires, that is telephone and telegraph on one side of the street and for high tension, that is electric light and power wires on the other side of the street. That is the method that is adopted in this city, also in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

If your city contemplates building a sub-way system the writer would be pleased to make a journey to your country, as he thinks it would be both advantageous to this company as well as to yourself.

We would be pleased to hear from you on this subject at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

THE NATIONAL CONDUIT MFG CO.  
JAS. P. McQUAIDS, Sec'y.

## FAINT AND THIRSTY.

**BEAVER, Utah, July 3, 1893.**—About the 1st of June Edgar Clark started from his home in Parowan, Iron county, for Pahrashont's Ranch, Mojave county, Arizona, a distance of 200 miles. The ranch is seventy-five miles due south of St. George. Mr. Clark's purpose was to purchase and gather cattle, so he took along twelve or fourteen employees, mostly young men and boys. All remained at the ranch for more than a week, in which time they built eight or ten miles of fence. Subsequently eight of the young men started out upon a trail, said to be that of some of Major Powell's men who tried to go through that country twenty-three years ago. This division of Powell's men had refused to go any further down the Colorado river, and started for the settlements. When near the springs at the ranch they were killed by Indians.

The eight men of Clark's camp had the idea that the trail would lead them in a few miles to the north wall of the Colorado, which they were desirous of visiting. It was four o'clock in the morning when they started out on horseback, but the distance was greater than they estimated, and they did not reach the river until four o'clock in the afternoon. The latter part of the journey was accomplished on foot, the horses being left at Green's Springs, ten miles from the ranch. The men had failed to take water with them, and during their trip over the rocks and sand with the thermometer ranging at 140 to 160 degrees had become intensely thirsty. Several of them were almost exhausted, and one, a young man named Lyman, fainted from the heat and thirst before reaching the river.

When they arrived near the Colorado the thirst of the men seemed intolerable, but the water was still beyond their reach, the stream being hemmed in by rough and perpendicular cliffs which it appeared impossible to cross. At this time the condition of the men was awful. Their tongues were so swollen that they could