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EVENING NEWS.

Saturday . February 27, 1886

THE MAILS

WHEN THEY ARRIVE AND DEPART.

MAILS.	ARRIVE.	CLOSE.
Eastern	8 05 pm	7 0 am
California and west	11 00 am	4 5 pm
Montana and north	8 00 pm	2 0 am
D. & R. G. East	5 20 pm	10 0 am
Ogden, Utah	11 05 am	7 0 am
Ogden, Utah	8 05 pm	4 25 pm
Park City, Utah	8 05 pm	7 30 am
Tooele, Utah	4 00 pm	7 20 am
Alta, Utah	5 20 pm	6 30 am
Bingham, Utah	4 00 pm	6 30 am
Southern Utah	6 50 pm	6 20 am

The above is standard mountain time.
JOHN T. LYNCH, Postmaster.

FATE OF CANE CREEK MOBOCRATS.

FROM Elder Geo. J. Woodbury who has just returned from Tennessee, and who recently had a talk with Brother Condor, of Cane Creek, in that State, the scene of the massacre in which his son and stepson, as well as Elders Berry and Gibbs fell victims, we learn that seven or eight of the fourteen persons who were engaged in that awful tragedy have died during the past year and a half.

The deputy sheriff of Hickman County, who was one of them, died last year, and had become so despised before his death that his funeral was only attended by negroes, not a single white man going near him.

Another of the mob died last year from a mysterious disease which the doctors said they had never seen anything like. He turned black all over, his eyes burst out of their sockets, his mouth turned inside out, and he suffered untold agonies before death came to his relief.

Still another got into a drunken brawl and was stabbed by one of his fellows who had also taken part in the massacre, from which he suffered long and severely and after recovering became deranged. While in this condition he talked continually about the Cane Creek tragedy, often telling where the horses were hidden and how the deed was committed. His companions in crime finally became so alarmed at his blabbing that some of them remained constantly at his bedside and prevented others from coming near to listen to him until death stilled his tongue.

Solomon Hinson, the chief instigator of the massacre, who rode about for two days previous to its occurrence inciting the people to hatred of the "Mormons" and gathering men for the contemplated raid upon Cane Creek, and who is uncle to Dave Hinson, the leader of the marauders who was killed in the fray, has been gradually wasting away ever since that time until he has became a mere skeleton, and his death from consumption at an early day is expected.

Still another of the mobocrats has gone crazy, and his wife boldly asserts that his condition is the result of his having taken part in the murder and the memory of the deed preying upon his mind. Indeed, many non-"Mormons" in that region freely express the belief that the fate of all these mentioned is nothing short of retribution for the crime of killing the "Mormons."

John Vanderver, one of the mob, who was a rather noted Baptist preacher in that region and did all he could previous to the massacre to stir up a murderous feeling, by going about the country reading the villainous "Red Hot Address" published in the Salt Lake *Tribune* to his congregations, was last year excommunicated from his church for rape, but was afterwards reinstated on declaring publicly to his congregation that the victim of his outrage was as much to blame as he was. Since then he has been preaching away as hard as ever, with undiminished popularity.

EASY CONVICTIONS.

THE Butte *Town Talk*, which is a bitter opponent of the "Mormons," shows its appreciation of the manner in which convictions are secured in Utah, by the following comments on a recent arrest:

"This arrest is undoubtedly the precursor of a conviction on the charge of polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, for an acquittal is a thing unknown in a Mormon case as the law is at present administered, just as a conviction was impossible a few years ago. When the district attorney and the court say convict, the jury ask no more questions. So the work goes on and no man need feel dissatisfied. It is a desperate social disease—this Mormonism—and requires a desperate remedy. Occasionally a man may be convicted without much evidence against him, but it is safe to say that he deserves punishment on general principles."

When such proceedings are inaugurated and called the administration of law, and intelligent people will justify them no matter against whom they are used, it speaks badly for the nation where such things are permitted. And when they are encouraged it is a proof that justice is fast taking its departure and there is danger ahead. No country or people can prosper under such a state of things admitted and approved in the above paragraph. And the fact that they can go on without rebuke is proof that disaster and destruction are imminent, and if the rule was carried out, of convicting accused persons with little or no evidence, because they deserve punishment on general principles, what would become of the editor that advocates the theory, and indeed the officers, judges and juries that act upon it, if they were to change places with their victims?

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

THE subject of aerial navigation has received a good deal of attention from scientific minds of late years, with very encouraging results, and it is not unreasonable to anticipate that within a few years the problem of sailing through the air, which has taxed the ingenuity of inventors for so, long will be fully solved.

In the coming May an international exhibition of navigation, traveling, commerce and manufacture is to be held in Liverpool, Eng., under the patronage of her majesty, the Queen. The aeronautical section will include the following:

1. Models of designs for the accomplishment of Aerial Navigation, by mechanical means only.
2. Models of designs for the accomplishment of Aerial Navigation partly by buoyancy and partly by mechanical means.
3. Models constructed to elucidate either of the two last objects which are capable of flight and carrying their own motive power.
4. Machines constructed upon a scale calculated to carry a weight equal to that of a man, upon the principles advocated by the inventors. (The practicability may be demonstrated by the flight of a model of similar character, and of weight-carrying capacity sufficient to enable a judgment to be formed as to the probable efficiency of the large machine when actuated by the power necessary for its support and propulsion, whether by manual or mechanical methods.)
5. Light Motors. (It may be observed that light motors are in request for other purposes than Aerial Navigation. But for the latter object it is essential that extreme lightness shall be a condition.)
6. Balloons navigable or otherwise.
7. Balloon material and appliances for propulsion or otherwise.
8. Kites or other Aerial Appliances of that character, for saving life at sea, for traction or otherwise.
9. Instruments of measurement and machines likely to prove useful to Students of the problem of Aerial Navigation.
10. Objects of interest connected with Aeronautics.

CREDIT FOR HONESTY.

WE quite agree with the Omaha *Herald* in what it says on the question of honesty of purpose in the following, but decidedly disagree with its conclusion as to mistaken faith. The faith of Daniel of old appeared to be a mistaken one when he persisted in manifesting it by praying to his God contrary to the laws passed for entrapping him, but the result afterwards proved that it was not, as it will also in the case of the "Mormons." Following is what the *Herald* says on the subject of "The honesty of mistaken faith:"

"They are, thank God! I have lived with them as charged," replied Abram H. Cannon on the witness-stand at Salt Lake yesterday, when asked if two women with whom he was confronted were his wives. His is a striking illustration of the real Mormon. He was immediately convicted, as he knew he must be, but he gave the answer that was to convict him sturdily and with the fervor of conscious martyrdom. Truth and loyalty to the women he had chosen in his mistaken faith rose above the fear of punishment. It is a remarkable trait of this devout but misguided people—the real, sincere Mormons—that they will sacrifice everything worldly for the maintenance of their convictions. It is the very strongest proof of their honesty, and cannot fail to command the respect of honest men; it cannot make their convictions right, and will not pave the way to tolerance from a government which has set its irrevocable flat against their creed and set; but it shows that they believe with the intensest sincerity of heart and soul in the doctrines of their faith. "They are, thank God!" No man, with a prison staring him in the face, utters such words, when he knows that his faith is a mockery and his life a perpetual falsehood.

CALL A HALT.

The attention of Congress is respectfully called to the large array of loose-legged clericals in this country, who seem to be operating too much at random in their respective fields of labor, and to the necessity for enacting a law prohibiting the landing of any more of such persons on our shores.

Brother Downs of Boston has slipped from the mill and sprawls around on the floor in his effort to catch on, but does not appear to have time or inclination to correspond with Rev. Bro. Armstrong who is so wearied and flabbergasted after visiting houses of ill. in Atlanta that he flies to the arms of his—well not exactly, but to Cincinnati beer.

It appears to be against the church ordinances in Atlanta to drink beer in such places as Bro. Armstrong was wont to congregate. It may have been that he was contemplating the course of Rev. Brother Bristor, who in a locality not far from New York, chooses not to visit houses of ill. but rather to engage in the fitting of fourteen year old girls in his employ, to such manner of life and business as shall be required of them in such places.

At Carmi, Illinois, Rev. Brother Castell opened the game in that playground by a criminal assault on his 18-year old daughter, then lit out on the run, leaving a wife and two grown daughters to marvel at the wickedness of those who are not church members, and to wonder where and in what role the old man will bring up.

Every day, week in and out, we see in the daily papers accounts of what are coming to be considered ministerial regularities all the way from New England to California. Then we look at the official records of crime and pauperism in Utah, and find that 80 per cent. of the population are Mormons. That 20 per cent. of the population are Gentiles, so-called, and that all the property of Mormons, and thus drive them in poverty, out of the country they have made productive and attractive. That 83 per cent. of the crime and pauperism in Utah, is furnished by the 20 per cent. of non-Mormon population. That the Mormon Church is the only one in this country (that will not tolerate liquor drinking as a beverage. That the children of Mormons show a larger percentage at school than can be shown in any other part of the United States. That crime, drunkenness, seduction, fornication and bastardy are virtually lost arts among the persecuted Mormons, of whom not more than two per cent. are polygamists or in plural wife relationship.

In his message, President Cleveland reads a homily to virtue, and thanks God that the homes of Mormons are not the Christian homes of the country, and then advises the explusion of all Mormons from the county. But he has nothing to say against clerical laps and slums, against the employment of convict labor in competition with free labor; nothing to say in favor of notifying China to call back the Chinese who came here under treaty stipulations, to compete with American labor; nothing to say against National Bank class privileges or in favor of silver coins as the legal tender; no recommendation that the government erect postoffices in each village of 1,000 or more inhabitants, to the employment of labor and the creating of more government property. Nor has he anything to say against a Cabinet officer who enters into a scheme whereby his official influence will be made to yield him millions of dollars clear profit.

But then, this is a period of civil service reform and of a right of the rich to war upon all who are poor, that they may be made poorer in this country where all are born free and equal, and where none but the rich can control legislation.

There is much food for thought in all these things, but a majority of people act without thinking.—*Brick Pomeroy's Democrat.*

THE FAULT OF THE "MORMONS."

WE are very far from upholding polygamy, and it may be that the Mormons are a bad lot—we say nothing at present, for we do not like to write about anything which we are quite sure we *don't* understand—but we have got it into our head that the principal fault of the Mormons, in the eyes of the big men who are now trying to drive them out of Utah, or to force them to abandon their social and political system is—what do you think? Polygamy? No. Treason? No. What then? Well, as we imagine, mind you, for we are not quite sure—as we imagine, the trouble is their *infernal land system*, which prevents any of the big capitalists from grabbing up all the best land in Utah and all the improvements which the Mormons have made by over thirty years of hard work! Right or wrong, we say, we suspect or imagine that, and that alone, or chiefly, to be at the bottom of all the outcry. Polygamy? Polygamy be hanged! What can men who keep up half a dozen "establishments," and never miss a chance to corrupt and degrade and then abandon any good-looking working girl they see—what Christianity or decency can they have to be "shocked at the degraded condition of women in Utah?" Bah! There's more than that behind it all, and we have a suspicion that they are using the conscientious Christian people of the East to turn the grindstone, while they, the rascally hypocrites, sharpen their axes.—*Hayes Valley Advocate.*

AN UNPREJUDICED CRITICISM.—Highly educated Teuton, who knows everything: "Der fault I haf to find mit der English is, dot it has not dot perspikooity dot ter Tcherman has. Now, for oxample, in der English you say 'science.' Dot conveys no idea. In Tcherman we haf der simple vord, 'Wissenschaftlichen,' which is melodious and comprehensilt. It is der same mit your papers. You haf a 'Real Estate Journal.' Dot is three words. In Tcherman we say 'Grundeigenthumzeitung,' in one. It is more flexible. In your theaters you haf a paper called der 'Entr'acte.' We call such a paper 'Theaterzwischenaktazeitung.' It is more pesutiful. English is a veak langk-witch; unt, besides, Tchermans speak it unt write it petter as der English.—*Boston Gazette.*

Teacher (severly)—"John, why is it that boys' hands are always dirtier than girls'?" John (hesitatingly)—"Please, sir, the girls washes the dished."

SORGHUM VS. SUGAR CANE.

TESTIMONY OF THE VALUE OF THE FORMER PLANT.

Our agricultural friends appear to be again clamoring for a living. For a quarter of a century it was cotton, and we have not yet recovered from the demoralization of the reign. The venerable President Wayland once addressed his class of students as follows: "Charles II, as you know, young gentlemen, was one of the most atrocious scoundrels that ever disgraced even a throne. He found England a moral, religious and God-fearing people, and he left it a brothel;" and when we recall how, during the reign of King Cotton, the press and the pulpit even rendered servile obedience; how many of our best and greatest men, through material or political policy, did not hesitate "to bend the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning;" how moral and religious truths appeared to many as through a mirage, we may accept the sturdy condemnation of President Wayland as not unjustly applying to the reign of cotton.

But since the Rebellion we have seen another agricultural monarch on the throne—corn, and certainly the extent of his kingdom even surpasses that of his predecessor. But, to the careful observer, the reign of King Corn, during the past twenty years, would suggest for its illustration another European personage, viz., Louis of Bavaria, for it does not require long investigation to prove that the reign of this new agricultural king has been leading, and is now leading, towards bankruptcy; for this continuace of our present agricultural methods tends to that inevitable result.

Already our fertile farming lands in the West show very sensible signs of impoverishment, and this exhaustion of the soil has begun to arouse careful attention and some little anxiety.

In a single year the amount of the two principal fertilizing constituents, viz., potash and phosphoric acid, taken from the soil by our leading crops, aggregates in value 17⅞ per cent. of the aggregate value of the crops themselves. These two constituents, at the prices they bring when sold in the form of commercial fertilizers, in 1879, amounted to a value of $336,342,580, while the total value of the crops amounted that year to $1,919,954,397.

The diminished yield of wheat and corn in those central States which furnish all our surplus of these cereals, and which produce over 70 per cent. of our total yield, is very decided, and in a single year amounted to a loss of over $35,000,000 through the inability of the soil to produce such crops as were formerly the average results.

This unfavorable tendency has caused some to proclaim Grass as king, but this appears to be a reversion to primitive ages and a nomadic life. It is, however, evidence that according to the best judgments of our best agriculturists there is occasion for inquiry as to whether there may not be a change made for the better in our present methods.

Within the past few years a new and very serious phase of this problem has presented itself, for, in addition to our diminished acreage yields, our foreign markets are being largely supplied from the lands of India and Australia, which are being opened up to agriculture, so that it appears probable that whether we will or no, a new departure in our agricultural methods must soon be taken.

Instead of searching after the unattainable, in attempting to discover some non-existing foreign market for our surplus products and manufactures, it would be well that a practical method be adopted for the actual relief of our congested industries, by establishing new channels for the employment of labor in this country.

During the past five years, 1880 to 1885, both inclusive, according to the report of the Bureau of Stastistics of the Treasury, there have been imported into the United States the following principal agricultural products, valued as follows:

Sugar and molasses	$171,087,733
Tea	30,374,460
Textile materials	59,371,309
Wool	64,133,510
Coffee	254,901,741
Total	$589,558,720

The duties paid upon the above were as follows:

Sugar and molasses	$124,463,313
Textile materials	7,926,661
Wool	24,356,225

Of the above, coffee alone exceptad, there is no doubt that these supplies may be produced in our country, and by our own people. The question as to their economical production by our people alone remains for consideration.

The Chinese minister has frequently assured the writer that, in his opinion, there was no doubt that we could grow our own tea in this country.

As to the question of sugar there can no longer exist a reasonable doubt that its economical production over a vast area of our territory depends solely upon the intelligent application of the principles and practices which have been developed in connection with the recent investigations of sorghum.

It has been fully establishnd that in this plant, of which over 200 varieties are known to be under cultivation, we have a plant, which as a cereal, is fully the equal of Indian corn, both in the quantity of its yield of seed per acre and in the quality of its seed, as shown both by chemical composition and extended feeding experiments; and which in addition is, after the harvesting of the seed in its stalks, fully equal as a sugar-producing plant to the best Louisiana sugar cane.

To fully grasp the importance of the above statement, it is well to consider that at present our corn crop occupies fully 40 per cent. of all the cultivated land in the United States, including even the grass lands, and that the value of the corn crop is equal to 40 per cent. of the aggregate value of our cereal crops, together with our grass, potato and cotton crop.

It is also to be observed that fully 95 per cent. of our corn crop, which this year is estimated as being about 2,000,000,000 bushels is used in feeding, and largely in the production of pork.

It is also to be remembered that the corn crop is grown, especially in the West, solely for its seed, no use whatever being made of the stalks.

Last year the three largest growers of sorghum in the United States averaged a yield of twenty-five bushels of seed per acre, but at Amherst, Mass., Dr. Goessman is reported to have secured thirty-eight bushels of seed per acre. The seed has a chemical composition practically identified with corn, but containing a little more starch than corn. The President of the Rio Grande N. J. Sorghum Sugar Company, in a letter to the writer, says: "We are now feeding 500 hogs upon it, and consider sorghum seed as more valuable than corn for feeding." Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, in a letter, says: "Since 1865 I have never failed to try to grow sorghum enough to yield me seed enough to fatten my own pork and winter my cows and sheep. In my section, sorghum grown solely for the seed, would pay better than corn." Professor Swenson, Superintendent of the Hutchinson, (Kan.) Sorghum Sugar Works, writes me that "a crop of ten tons of cane can safely be relied upon on fair land, and the seed will pay for the crop." Similar testimony is at hand from many others.

In Kansas, the area in sorghum in 1883 was 102,000 acres, and 48,000 acres were worked up for sirup or sugar. The average yield of cane upon the 48,000 acres was 9¾ tons per acre.

Last year the three largest sorghum sugar plantations in the country, at Rio Grande, N. J., Hutchinson and Sterling, Kan., had an aggregate of 2,500 acres of sorghum, and their average yield of cane per acre was 8¾ tons. They produced in all 795,000 pounds of sugar, and 212,100 gallons of sirup and molasses. The average product for each ton of cane worked for sugar and molasses was 45.3 pounds of sugar and 8.22 gallons of molasses.

Three factories reported the cost of manufacture of a ton of cane, namely at Sterling, Kan., Lafayette, Ind., and Cedar Falls, Ia., and the average cost was 1.04 per ton.

It would appear therefrom that the necessary cost of working a ton was not over $1, and that this represents the cost at present of 45.3 pounds of sugar and 8.22 gallons of molasses.

Clinton Bozarth of Cedar Falls, Ia., gives in detail the cost of growing and manufacturing 20 acres of sorghum, including in his estimate $2 50 per acre as rent of the land. His total expense was $1,280, and he sold his products at $5,020.

The President of the Rio Grande Company writes me that they lost fully one-half their sugar in working their cane, and the Superintendent of the Hutchinson Works, writes me that they lost about five-eighths of the sugar present in their cane. This then remains a margin for future improvements.

Last year there were made seventy-two analyses of the juices of sugar canes grown in Louisiana, and fifty-four analyses of the juices of sorghums grown in Washington, D. C., and the average results showed a content of sugar in the sorghum juices of 14.76 per cent., and in the sugar cane juices of 13.05 per cent.

These results, which are practically identical with those obtained by me and published in 1879, indicate the presence in a ton of sorghum cane of 200 pounds of sugar, and 230 pounds of sugar in a ton of sugar cane.

One of the leading sugar refiners of the country in a recent letter says: "I for my part have no doubt that in the hands of a scientific and practical person the production of sugar out of sorghum plants will be a very profitable business," and one of the largest sugar planters of Louisiana assured me that, "if only the sorghum men can rely upon an average of thirty pounds of sugar to the ton of cane, they can successfully compete with sugar cane as an economical source of sugar."—*Correspondence Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

THE ONION.

THE FATHER OF VEGETABLES—ITS ORIGIN.

There is little doubt that the onion is the oldest vegetable known to mankind. The native plant the allium cepa, the parent of all cultivated onions is not a native of this country. Cortez, when relating incidents of his brilliant conquests in Mexico, is reported by Humboldt to have said he saw onions in the market place of the ancient Tenochitlan, and that the Mexicans called these onions xonacatl. But careful inquiry shows that the name xonacatl does not apply to our cultivated species of allium. In the seventeenth century only one single allium was reported from Jamaica, and that was our species; and it was in the garden with other vegetables from Europe. Costa, in his "Natural History of the Indies" says expressly that the onions of Peru were brought from Europe. To Europe, then, we must go on the track of the first onion. Any European will say that onions have always been cultivated there.

Shakespeare mentions the onion. In his "Midsummer Night's Dream," Bottom, a weaver, giving final directions to Quince, the bellows mender, Snout, the tinker, and Straveling the tailor—all humble folks who are about to present a play before the duke and his party, after telling them to go home and attend to this, that and the other, says:

"And most dear actors eat no onions, nor garlic, for we are to utter sweet breath, and I do not doubt but to hear them say it is a sweet comedy."

When Helena, at the close of "All's Well that Ends Well," finds at the same time her husband and her mother, the old Lord Lafen exclaims:

"Mine eyes smell onions, I shall weep anon!"

In the introduction to the "Taming of the Shrew," the lord, sending instructions to his page to enact the part of wife to the drunkard whom they are about to befool, says:

"Bind him and shed tears,
And if the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift."

Shall we find our first onion in England? No, its very name tells us that it is no native. Onion is merely the English way of pronouncing oignon, and by the French at some time or other, the onion bulb was brought into England. Chaucer, writing 500 years ago, mentions the onion as a well-known domestic vegetable. Another 200 years takes us back to the Norman conquest, and I think we may take another 200 and say that 1,000 years ago the onion was making its way into England. A thousand years sweeps away the history of England, and leaves a small island, torn with strife of its recent Saxon conquerors, and harrassed with sea pirates, an island almost unknown to the nations on the continent. Another 1,000 years and Britain is an island lying far away from civilization.

Two thousand years takes us back to the border land between ancient and modern history. Another thousand and a few years more and we hear the groans of the Hebrews in Egypt as they drag the heavy stones for the massive forts of Rameses and Pithom, or make their daily tale of bricks under the sharp gaze of guards who stand over them with rods. Then a successful conspiracy is made, and the Hebrews under Moses and Aaron throw off the yoke of Pharoah and defeat him on the shores of the Red Sea; and we hear the songs of triumph of these emancipated slaves as they take their first steps in freedom. The journey to the land of promise is not one long holiday of pleasure. Some present privations seem harder to bear than the late fearful slavery, and, praising the good old times, they revile Moses, and ask him bitterly, "Who shall give us flesh to eat? We remember the fish we ate in Egypt, freely, the cucumbers and the melons, and the leeks and the onions and the garlic." And these onions whose flavor could be better remembered than the hardships of tyranny. Can they be of the same species as our onions of to-day? Certainly they are. They are grown in Egypt to this day, and called now by the very name used for them by masters and slaves when Israel was there in bondage.

Seven thousand years have passed since the building of the first pyramid. Yet even then Egypt was an old country; its people civilized. Ten years ago the onion was brought into Egypt, and from where? It was brought from India. History can tell us no more. The sacred writings of the Hindoos and the oldest records of the Chinese mention the onion as a cultivated plant. If we would find our first onion we must leave history and try some other line of inquiry. We join the botanists and continue our search, and we find ourselves climbing the mountains of Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and exploring the wide lands behind the Hindu Kush mountains. And there, in the birthplaces of mankind, we find our onion—the allium cepa—from which have sprung all the onions grown all over the world. On the monuments of Egypt the onion is called batzel, the name it goes by in Egypt at the present day.—*New York Star.*

The Language of Christ.

The language used by Christ was the Aramaic, the dialect of northern Syria. The Israelites were much in contact with the Aramæn populations, and some words from that tongue became incorporated into the Hebrew at a very early date. At the time of Hezekiah, Aramaic had become the official language of both Judea and Assyria—that is, the language spoken at the courts. After the fall of Samaria, the heathen inhabitants of northern Israel were largely carried into captivity, and their places were taken by colonists from Syria, who probably spoke Aramaic as their mother tongue. The fall of the Jewish kingdom hastened the decay of Hebrew as a spoken language, as is generally assumed, but after the return to Judea the Jews found themselves a people few in number, among a large number of surrounding populations using the Aramaic tongue. When the later books of the Old Testament were written, Hebrew, though still the language of literature, has been supplanted by Aramaic as the language of common life. From this time on, the former tongue was the exclusive property of scholars, and has no history save that of a mere literary language.

—Last Wednesday evening a little girl, aged about two years, daughter of Mr. George Watson, of the west field, Logan, Cache County, was playing with some comrades, near Little Logan river, near which its father's house is situated. Suddenly its mother missed it, and going to find it, discovered its body in the river. She made haste to get it out, and gave the alarm meanwhile. Some men working near by ran to her assistance, and they endeavored, by means of rolling, etc., to bring the child to, but in vain. It had been too long in the water, and life was seemingly extinct. The little one was a bright girl, and her death was mourned by all who knew her.

"Jennie," said a venerable Cameronian to his daughter, who was asking his consent to accompany her urgent and favored suitor to the altar; "Jennie, it's a very solemn thing to get married." "I know it, father," replied the sensible damsel; "but its a great deal solemner not to."

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Elizabeth Oakley, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Oakley, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, care of Henry Taylor, Third South Street, Seventh Ward, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Jan 16, 1886.

JAMES OAKLEY,
Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Oakley, deceased.
dosw 4w

LOOK WELL TO YOUR

Horse's Feet.

The above drawing was made from a set showing the lamination of iron in the Cold Rolled and Shearing process.

This drawing was made from the nail taken from the hoof and coffin bone as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

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Dr. FOOTE, Senior,

Of 120 Lexington Avenue, New York,

Hereby cautions the public NOT to Employ or Communicate With a man styling himself "Dr. Foot, Jr." without making due inquiry.

This man came to Salt Lake City representing himself as the son of Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of New York, the well known specialist, as abundantly proved by affidavits. As rumors came into Salt Lake City from Dakota and Montana from an exposé made there, he changed his base and represented himself as the son of a more noted specialist in New York City than Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the well known author. Mr. JOHN F. TROW, of the well known Trow's Directory, in New York City (forty years in the directory business), Ex-Governor FRANK FULLER, of Utah, and the Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, for many years Postmaster in New York City, also Surveyor of the Port, have their affidavits that there are no other doctors in New York by the name of FOOT or FOOTE, excepting Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the author of "Medical Common Sense," etc., and his two sons, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, JR., and Dr. HERBERT T. FOOTE. The genuine Dr. FOOTE, Jr., will hereafter always employ the initials, E. B., in designating his name. Heretofore he has been known not only at home but wherever his publications have been circulated, by the name of Dr. FOOTE, Jr. Greater care will be taken hereafter in view of the fact that an unprincipled person has assumed to profit by his and his father's reputation.

Those desiring further and more detailed information in respect to this matter, will receive it by addressing Box 414, Salt Lake City Utah.

Persons having information of advantage to plaintiffs will kindly communicate the same to J. W. Avery, with Sutherland & McBride, Salt Lake City.

Those desiring to consult Dr. FOOTE professionally or to order remedies should address either

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