PROVO LETTER.

Progress in the Trial of Enoch Dash.—The Defense Begins.

Special Correspondence of the News.

PROVO, Oct. 23.—The Enoch Davis homicide case occupied the entire time yesterday in the First district court. The principal witnesses examined were Dr. Colder, four sons of the deceased, ranging in age from twelve to eighteen years, and a little girl six years of age. The three younger children were in the room where the deed was committed, but, strange to say, they heard nothing during the night. A sack full of wearing apparel and bed clothing, all blood stained, discovered at the northeast corner of the house, was brought in as evidence. The evidence is all circumstantial, but it seems to point very strongly to the guilt of the defendant. The prosecution rested, and the opening statement of the defense was to be made this morning. It is now generally supposed that the insanity plea will not be advanced, but the attorneys decline to say what their defense will be, contenting themselves with saying that a surprise is in store. Mr. Kinney, who was associated with the defense, by appointment of the court, has decided to act.

The city council met last night in adjourned session. Among other business transacted was the reference of the matter of revising the city ordinances to the committee on printing, with instructions to procure an estimate of the cost of such work. A bill was also introduced and passed its first reading, providing for the preservation of the health of the city by having cesspools, privy vaults, stables, curtilages, refuse, etc., properly attended to.

A license to wed has been issued to Charles Malstrom of Mapleton, and Edith Peterson of American Fork.

S. H. Tolles, of the Salt Lake Vinegar Works, is in the city doing business with our merchants.

Building is quite active in the Garden City at present. The Mallett business block is receiving its finishing touches, and the Reed Smoot and Southworth Brothers' business blocks are going up with a rush.

An Elder Suffers from Poison Ivy.

COVEVILLE, Cache county, Utah, Oct. 22, 1892.

Editor Deseret News:

Elder Henry H. Allen of this place returned home on the 20th from Indian territory. He was released on account of sickness. In May last he was poisoned with ivy; its effects were serious and their recurrence several times caused him a severe sickness. He was thrown into chills and fever, and this trouble associated with the poison obliged him to return home. He was absent a little over one year. During his labors he assisted in opening up fields of labor in the Chickasaw and Seminole nations, visited the Pottawattamies and labored among the Cherokees and Choctaws. He enjoyed his mission very much, and had good success. He made many friends, and feels greatly encouraged in the prospects of the mission. This is the first of the Elders who has been bothered with the poison ivy or poison oak; he is now improving rapidly. A. K.

PROF. ALLEN'S POSITION.

Its Anomaly Pointed Out by an "Observer."—Its Possible Motives.

Editor Deseret News:

Professor C. E. Allen, clerk of our county court and the nominee for Delegate to Congress of the Liberal party, seems just now to be the idol of at least some Democrats styling themselves Tuscaroras, and not least does he seem to be the idol also of some few Liberal Republicans, while a northern professor—I'm, I think, by name—has been on the part of some the subject of much unfavorable criticism, in such circles being far from the idol of any one.

The first professor above named I believe claims to be a Republican. The second, as I understand, claims to be a Democrat; and I judge by some of his speeches—though as a Republican I believe his judgment is at fault and some statements he has made he would find very hard to prove—that he is in entire sympathy with the great national Democratic party. Now, sir, I wish to ask why is it that Professor Allen, being a Republican, is no longer advocating the policies and principles of the great national Republican party? In all of the speeches he for four or five years past, here in Utah, has delivered, not one word, so far as I have learned, has escaped his lips in favor of the McKinley bill, reciprocity or any other great doctrine of the national Republican party. One would think as a "professor" and "first-class" Republican that he would at the very least have some little desire in his heart—more especially as he seems to believe the commoners of the Territory are not educated up sufficiently in American politics to be yet trusted with the government of the Territory—to present to the people of Utah his views concerning the government of which he is so proud to be a member, and especially the superiority of the doctrines of his loved Republican party above the principles, etc., of the Democratic party. It may be, however, that he honestly believes in the slogan of his "glorified Liberal" party—"Country before party." Of course "office before country" never once entered his honest heart!

The thought, however, occurs to the writer that it is both possible and probable that Professor C. E. Allen is human, and like two or three gospel preachers whose names could here be given, who, tempted by the "filthy lucre" of this wicked world when offered more hard cash, gave up the conversion of souls to Jesus and engaged in the real estate business, mining, etc. When the tempting offer was made him (a few more dollars monthly) he gave up teaching "the young idea how to shoot," readily accepted an engagement as clerk for some wealthy miner or broker and very soon drifted into Utah politics which has said is making him so famous. Had it not been for this good fortune who knows but that the Honorable C. E. Allen of today might not now be a college professor or possibly a preacher of a sectarian gospel? OBSERVER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 24, 1892.

Probate Court.

The following orders were made by Judge Bartch this morning:

Estate of Benson W. Chase, deceased; hearing on final account and distribution came on regularly. Account allowed and case continued till November 1st for settlement of distribution.

Estate of G. R. F. Simpson, deceased; hearing on petition for letters of administration came on regularly. Order made appointing Henry Page administrator, on filing a bond in the sum of $4,800 and taking the required oath.

Estate of Nils Petersen, deceased; hearing on final account and petition for distribution came on regularly. Case continued till November 1st.

Estate of Henry Sttroughton, deceased; hearing of return of sale of real estate came on regularly. Order made confirming sale.

SILO BUILDING.

Round Silos Are Best Because Least Exposed to Weather.

Professor F. H. King furnishes to The Rural New Yorker a valuable illustrated paper showing how to build a round silo, as follows:

Round silos may be built of wood, stone, brick or metal. The results have shown that rectangular silos, and will usually be found cheaper for a given storage capacity. Round silos at one of the experiment stations may be readily constructed so small as twelve feet inside diameter.

The foundation of the round silo, as of any other, should consist of masonry, and it can well does not extend more than eighteen inches above the surface of the ground, in the instances we have seen, and seldom less. Where the silo is an attachment to a basement

FIG. 1—FOUNDATION.

barn, and where it is practicable to do so, the bottom should extend to the level of the floor upon which the stock is fed. The round silo of course may be built with a stone basement of finishing eight or ten feet below the surface of the ground as readily and with the same advantages as any other type. Indeed, I would urge the desirable practice of building the bottom at the site at least two, if not three, feet below the bottom of the feeding stable, wherever the ground is dry enough to prevent water from standing in it.

In Fig. 2 is shown one method of laying and leveling the foundation wall where it is only two or three feet high. A line is stretched from the top level with that of the proposed wall. Rib boards nailed to stakes their tops level with that of the center pole and 12 to 18 straight edge which serves on a pin at A. A simpler method is to drive down a stake like a tent handle at the center and then bore through a board at a hole large enough to slide easily over the stake; then, on setting this board to the length of the radius of the silo wall, it can be turned about in determining the position of the outer edge of the batter. When the wall is once started it can be laid up with the plumb or level like any other. In bringing it to a level a long straightedge may be used, reaching from the center to the wall, or it may be laid upon the wall directly, stretching from point to point like the chord of a circle. The top of the wall inside should be leveled so as nearly to meet the lining of the structure above, as shown in Fig. 3.

Showing the construction of all wood round silos. Silos may be made in sections as those of the silo circle, bolted in sections and bolted together. Plates the same, spiked to tops of outside. Studding 2 by 4 inches, four apart. Sheet inside may be cool, lapped, or on the depth. Hay and it will give a silo thirty feet deep. Lining made from flooring spaced in rows. Outside sheeting the same. Siling for silos under thirty feet outside diameter, common siding nailed on for silos from twelve to twenty-eight feet outside diameter, common dressing or siding may be used. A shown ventilators between studding. Joists before are used at bottom between studding, and the boards lack two inches of reaching plates at top inside. Both sets of studings are covered with strips so as to keep out vermin. There should be a line of facing corners from top to bottom, such as those here for Fig. 3 and about ten to five feet apart.

The silo and plates are most simply made by cutting board timber, of the same width as the siding, into lengths of from two to twelve feet, according to the diameter of the silo, varying on the level determined by the diameter of the radius of the circle; from the diameter of the radius of the circle; from the silo less than thirty feet in diameter should be one foot. In those over thirty feet the studding may be sixteen inches apart. After the silo are placed the studding should be vertical to three feet as in a balloon frame, and nailed and plumbed and stayed with a board nailed to a post set in the center of the silo. After pounding and sawing the studding to this direction, it may be stayed in an opposite one by spiking boards around and nailing them to the studding.

The lining should be of spliced timber, and may be obtained by splitting fencing to two or by a special order at the mills. Two thicknesses, with a layer of good tar paper between, are required, and the two layers of boards should break joints. Experience may show it best to use four layers of spliced timber, with two layers of tar paper between to secure perfect outlets next the wall, but the additional layer may be added at any time.

The sides should consist of two layers with paper between where the temperature of winter demands them. When the circle is less than thirty feet in inside diameter should be one, and the siding must be reduced to be as shining cloth. Outsides being siding, sheathed, answers every purpose, and is made to order by some mills. Where the circle exceeds thirty feet in diameter drop siding may be used, that of the siding of the lining must easily put on.

The ceiling should be made of spliced timber cut and to every stud, because the boards act as hoops and the lengthwise strain comes upon the nails, for the reason also the boards should be made to break joints on the studding. For the inside lining, it is better to use 10-penny nails for the last thickness so as to reach the outer edge of the siding. The nailing for the lining be carried out so as to use the siding, so every nail hole thus formed will admit a large amount of air.

FIG. II—CONSTRUCTION.

In putting on the siding and the lining also, after the first course of boards is in place, the next should be started one rod back of where the first was begun, so that the ends of two courses shall not meet on the same stud. This should be rigidly observed to secure the greatest strength and to keep the circle true as at first. Where large groundsills are required, it is unnecessary to use the tops of the studding before beginning to put on the siding, which should go on before the lining.

The method of roofing can be seen the roofing is shown in Fig. 3. Three inch sawed joist or a single board can be used to hoop through the bottom board between each pair of studs and secured on the inside with wire nails to keep out vermin. At the top, hence, the siding lacks 12 to 24 inches of reaching the plates, and the inside joist the center for a course of dry air entering below than the outside to escape through the ventilator in the roof. The coverings of the joists outside may be provided with sliding lids hung to plates by a single screw, if experience proves that they need be closed during very severe weather.

Diphtheria and Cookery.

The importance of cooks in the political world is much greater than people suppose. An ambassador's influence has often been in proportion to the skill of his cook.

On a memorable occasion in Vienna, when there was much excitement in all the European courts over affairs of international moment, the French ambassador was suddenly recalled by his government.

"It is a very grave affair, is it not," Prince Metternich was asked by a lady at a court ball. "This recall of the ambassador"

"Not so grave, I assure you, madame," the prince responded, "as it would have been if it had been the French ambassador's cook who was recalled. The ambassador can easily be replaced; it would be difficult to replace his cook!"—Youth's Companion.

Virginia's Dismal Swamp.

The Dismal swamp in Virginia, one of the largest swampy tracts in America, is also one of the most picturesque areas of reclamation. It contains fully 1,200 square miles, and is at present of little value except for a supply of timber. It is an old sea bottom, and the western boundary of the swamp is a sea cliff and beach. The chief animal population of the higher classes consists of water birds and snakes. Of the larger animals bears are abundant, and there is a peculiar and very ferocious species of wild horned cattle. The fights of the bears are said to be very exciting.—Geothwaite's Geographical Magazine.

Derivations of Some Common Words.

One remembers how on the 15th of June, 1215, King John signed the great charter of the constitutional freedom of Britain, and how, after he had signed it, he flung himself in a burst of fury on the floor and gnawed the straw and rushes with which the floors of those days were strewn. Now what was "chartis" originally nothing more or less than a sheet of papyrus strips glued together as writing paper. So it is to the Egyptian reed that we owe our "charters," "charts," "cards," "cartes" (blanche and de visite), our "cartoons" and our "cartridges."—Good Words.

Brought Back to Life.

Mr. Passavant recounts an instance of a peasant boy who revived after being supposed to be dead for several days. The boy bitterly resented his being called back to life, and informed those that gathered about him that he had been in a beautiful place, and had associated and conversed with his deceased relatives. Before his insensibility his faculties were not even ordinarily brilliant, but afterward he conversed and prayed with surprising eloquence.—Yankee Blade.

Children of Mine Laborers.

Among the mine laborers of Pennsylvania, except in rare instances, the Slavs and Hollons never send their children to the public schools. The boys are early set to work among their own people, and the girls can seldom make acquaintance with those of other nationalities. This clannish habit prohibits the acquisition of the English language and prevents the fostering of American patriotism in the coming generation.—Henry Rood in Forum.

M. Fiard has calculated that the quantity of heat accumulated in the lake of Geneva during the summer is equivalent to that which would be given out by the burning of 51,000,000 tons of coal.

Think of paying $250,000 for a single meal! That is what a wealthy Roman once did, when he wished to impress a dozen guests with his disregard for riches.

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From Park City and Cache Valley..... 10:30 a. m. / 3:00 p. m.
From all Eastern points..... 12:00 p. m. / 7:00 p. m.
From Cache Valley and Ogden..... 7:15 p. m. / 12:00 m.
From Milford and intermediate points..... 10:00 a. m. / 6:00 p. m.
From Park City and Eureka..... 6:15 p. m. / 10:00 a. m.
From Tooele and intermediate points..... 4:00 p. m. / 10:00 a. m.

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For all eastern points..... 8:00 a. m. / 7:00 p. m.
For Ogden and intermediate points..... 8:45 a. m. / 5:00 p. m.
For Pacific, Portland, San Francisco and Cache Valley..... 10:00 a. m. / 6:00 p. m.
For Cache Valley and Park City..... 6:30 p. m. / 10:30 a. m.
For all Eastern points and the Park..... 7:30 p. m. / 8:00 a. m.
For Eureka, Juab and Milford..... 7:00 a. m. / 7:00 p. m.
For Juab and intermediate points..... 4:00 p. m. / 10:00 a. m.
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No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and points West..... 7:20 p. m.
No. 2—For Ogden, Pueblo, Denver and points East..... 4:00 p. m.
No. 10—For Ogden only..... 10:00 a. m.
No. 1—For Ogden and points West..... 3:45 p. m.
No. 3—For Ogden and points West..... 11:55 p. m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE.

No. 5—From Provo, Grand Junction and points West..... 9:00 a. m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and points West..... 7:00 p. m.
No. 1—From Ogden, Pueblo, Denver and points East..... 11:40 a. m.
No. 9—From Ogden only..... 4:00 p. m.
No. 2—From Ogden and points West..... 10:45 a. m.
No. 4—From Ogden and points West..... 11:55 p. m.

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