

Jown W. McPherson, traveling Elder in the Liverpool conference.

William Jones, traveling Elder in the Manchester conference.

Elder Charles Williams Jr. has been appointed to preside over the Cheltenham conference.

Elder James Holley has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Birmingham conference.

Elders A. Saxey and Fred. W. Nicholls have been appointed to labor as traveling Elders in the London conference.

Elders A. B. Call and J. T. Rackham have been appointed to labor as traveling Elders in the Norwich conference.

Elder George Hind has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Nottingham conference.

Elder Francis A. Stowell has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Irish conference.

Elder A. M. Ledingham has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Scottish conference.

Elder William A. Thayne has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the New Castle conference.

Elder Samuel Banford has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Cheltenham conference.

FOOD PLANTS OF INDIANS.

Dr. Havard, of the United States army, furnishes an interesting list of plants used among the Indians for food. The Aztecs, he says, cultivated Indian corn as far back as in the year 666 of our era and eight hundred years later it had become known among all agricultural Indians.

Next to Indian corn in importance is the kidney bean. The Lima bean, pumpkin and squash were also extensively cultivated at the time of the landing of Columbus. Peaches and oranges were introduced by the conquerors of Mexico, but in 1698 the French found them cultivated by Indians in Louisiana and in 1732 the Georgia natives had fine orange groves. The Jerusalem artichoke grows wild in the Southwest and ground nuts were early noted as Indian food. The nuts, seeds and young leaves of the *Nelumbium luteum* and the nuts and seeds of the *Orontium*, or golden club, furnish palatable food. Sunflower seeds are utilized both for oil for anointment and for bread. Wild plum, hickories, and the wild mulberry were occasionally planted and one species of grape was cultivated by the Pueblos. The roots of the arrowhead were eaten by numerous tribes and the common Indian turnip was the bread-stuff of the Senecas. The Florida sago palm was used by the Seminoles and the prairie apple was the staple with the Sioux.

The Utes used to chew a species of hickories root. Among numerous other plants enumerated are a species of potato in common use among the Navajos. Fremont found the Indians around the Great Basin feeding on the roots of *Valeriana edulis*. Almost all bulbs of the lily family are eaten, the quamash furnishing the chief root food of the Rocky Mountain and British Columbian Indians. Garlic and smilax are also used.

Among the fruits are the following,

cactuses, nuts of various pines and junipers, acorns, hickories and walnuts. The alcoholic beverages known as pulque and mescal were made from the juices of agaves. Raspberries, blackberries, wild apples complete the list.

A REMARKABLE WILL.

Some very singular matters are brought to light in the probate court now and again after lying hidden for a long period of time. The latest discovery in that direction is in regard to the will of one Dr. Winslow, which was executed on May 3rd, 1876, the testator having died about ten months later. The will has reposed quietly within the dark vault of the probate court from that time until now. A few days ago inquiries came from interested parties in the East concerning it and this fact has fetched a remarkable document once again to the surface.

Here are some of its singular provisions: The deceased doctor decreed that forty-eight hours after the last spark of life had fled from his body his heart be cut out by some competent surgeon, "placed immediately in a strong glass bottle having a ground glass stopper accurately fitted, and that this vessel be filled for embalming" with a solution in which the heart shall be immersed; that then the vessel be placed in a box constructed of thick oak plank, saturated with coal tar and buried in the grave of his venerated mother on the island of Nantucket, his father, to whom he was "indebted for his enlarged views of life," having been already placed by his mother's side. "In that spot," said the doctor, "I wish my heart to rest forever." Reference to the claims against the doctor's estate reveals that this provision was carried out at a cost of \$50.

Having disposed of his heart, the testator required that his body be burned, suggesting that he would be satisfied if the method of cremation "practiced by the ancient Romans was observed," but if that was impracticable, then the body might be "burned in a gas house or similar retort, as was the custom in Germany." The ashes were to be put in a strong glass and placed in the cemetery of Mount Auburn, at Cambridge, Mass., in the same grave and coffin with his wife. The testament expresses hope that no ceremony will be admitted, "particularly that which might be administered by priest or minister." Testator added: "Then shall the dust return to the earth, as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it." The incineration of the body took place at a spot where Councilman Clawson's wholesale house now stands, at the rear of Second South, between Main and State street, at a cost of \$1,000. This fact is disclosed in the claim presented by Dr. J. F. Hamilton. Then the doctor proceeds to dispose of his property in the usual way, expressing a desire that the executors will use every endeavor to obtain \$10,000 for three books, the only volumes of their kind extant, "the same containing the maps and delineations of some 200 cities as they existed over three centuries ago, and during the middle ages."

The text of the will, together with a descriptive account of the incineration of the doctor's body, etc., appeared in the columns of the News at the time. The matter then created quite a sensation in the community.

Dr. Winslow was about 60 years of age at the time of his decease, and was born at Nantucket, Mass.

BRIEF LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

The will of George Sinnett, who died in Spanish Fork on the 30th of last April, has been filed for probate. Among the beneficiaries is the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to which money and land is bequeathed. The will also provides that the dividends on sixty-five shares of stock in the Spanish Fork Co-op. shall be distributed annually on Christmas day to the poor members of the Church of the Third ward of Spanish Fork.

It is stated that a petition, bearing about 1,000 signatures, will be shortly presented to Governor West, asking for the pardon of John Benson, of Grantsville, now serving a ten years' sentence in the Utah penitentiary. Benson was sentenced by Judge Zane on October 29, 1893, for the killing of Dr. C. O. Elliot at Grantsville on April 17, 1893, the jury having convicted him of voluntary manslaughter. A young man named Hyrum McBride, Benson's brother-in-law, who took part in the killing and who is also serving a ten years' sentence, will presumably be restored to liberty if the Governor should decide to grant a pardon to Benson. Most of the jurors before whom the case was tried have signed the petition, and Judge Zane likewise thinks that Benson has been sufficiently punished for his crime.

The officers and members of the Utah Woman Suffrage Association, and others who were interested in the recent occurrence of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, desire to hereby express their thanks and gratitude to all who assisted in any way toward the success of the conference and the entertainment of the distinguished women, who honored the citizens of Salt Lake City by coming hither to hold meetings of this large and influential organization. Especially do they wish to express their sincere appreciation of the favor extended them by President Woodruff and his counselors and President Angus M. Cannon in the free use of the Assembly Hall which accommodated the large gatherings of people, who came to listen to the fervid eloquence of Susan B. Anthony and the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Mesdames Mary C. C. Bradford and Lyle Meredith Stansbury. Thanks are due in a large degree to Colonel and Mrs. Neph W. Clayton and the managers of the Saltair railroad for their kindness and courtesy in placing at the disposal of the party the two cars to convey them to and from Saltair to view the Lake, and the elegant pavilion which was very much enjoyed by the visiting ladies. We also tender thanks to Manager Burton for helping with the Theater for the union service, and these genial gentlemen who assisted in the exercises—to the Hon. Mayor and county officers who allowed the