

[COMMUNICATED.]  
REMINISCENT.

The death of a prominent citizen—of those who have been accustomed to "move mountains"—throws the mind back among the great actors and public characters of the years gone by. Changes recur to memory which had been almost forgotten, and the fact that a new generation is now the active working force of our time becomes more fully apparent.

Trade circles, civil offices, ecclesiastical positions are all largely in fresh hands. There are new conditions, new duties, new issues and new methods. Things once deemed stable have been removed; things once thought sacred are now commonplace, and things once claimed to be the ne plus ultra of perfection are relegated to a disavowed past, as if they were relics of ignorance only used by "mossbacks," and unfitted for a brighter—a more progressive age. We call in question the wisdom of the past with as much nonchalance as though the philosopher's stone was truly ours; and the earnestness, the good work of past leaders is looked upon as savoring too much of permanence for times of contrast and superficial or deceptive industrial moods.

Salt Lake City has been our long-loved home. We have seen its changes, its growth, its improvement. We have seen new men, new firms, new rulers, new officers and a new age, and strange thoughts (half personal) tell that where so many have gone, our time cannot be long extended. Other eyes will see, other pens will write, other actors will appear, and a future may dawn as unlike the present as this is unlike the past. Times of transition will be the destiny of much, times of greater permanence, of consolidation will come to institutions, while the actors will become more visibly new as the love of change increases and theories multiply. Innovations will press into conservative circles and the one who passed but yesterday, were he to revisit in thirty years from now his old familiar haunts, would neither be known or know.

We had handed to us the other day by an old-timer and old friend the first Directory issued in and for Salt Lake City. In glancing over its advertisements, while only thirty years have passed, but very few of them still remain. Indeed, a stranger would rather look upon it as a Chicago venture, although the imprint of E. L. Sloan & Co., Salt Lake City, is on its introductory page. Of the firms in existence still is noted the since famous Z. C. M. I., then lately organized, also the old firms of Auerbach, Cohn, Kahn, and Walker Brothers, who with inevitable modifications still survive, and the firm of Dinwoodey & Sons is today the successor of the then very modest owners. It would be impossible to recount the names of J. B. Maiben, F. A. Mitchell, W. C. Dunbar, David Day, Staines & Needham, Stubbs & Kirkwood, G. W. Davis, Woodmansee Bros., Bassett & Roberts, A. & E. T. Ivins, Stringfellow Bros., Naisbitt & Hindley, Kimball & Lawrence, etc., without having awakened many familiar scenes and things of earlier days. Of the long array of butchers in those times, not one survives; of carpenters and carriage builders not one; and in several other departments the names and firms have perished from that line of action and some have gone altogether out of sight.

Like trade life, official life has changed completely. Utah was then a Territory, officered in the main by strangers. So far as remembered, not a Federal appointee save our present citizen Hon. E. D. Hoge, then a stran-

ger and associate justice, still survives. Chas. Durkee, Governor; Edward Higgins, secretary; Chas. C. Wilson, chief justice; Wm. I. Appleby, clerk of the Supreme court; F. H. Head, superintendent of Indian affairs; A. L. Chetlain, assessor of internal revenue; J. A. Clark, surveyor general; C. H. Hempstead, U. S. attorney; Josiah A. Hosmer, marshal—all are gone or now "to fame unknown;" while our venerable R. T. Burton, then assistant collector, survives in name and fame the whole. Of Territorial officers at that date J. D. T. McAllister, now of Manti Temple, alone survives. Of the Legislative Council officers, three Charleses are living; of the Council itself, President Woodruff and Apostle Lorenzo Snow are left; while of the twenty-six Representatives nearly a dozen are still among the survivors, prominent among them being Pres. J. F. Smith and Apostle Brigham Young—of the officers three—then juniors—are yet in active life.

When it comes to Salt Lake county officers, R. T. Burton, then assessor, and J. T. Caine, then notary public, are all that remain.

Of the municipal organization of Salt Lake, the then marshal, John D. T. McAllister; of the aldermen, H. W. Lawrence, Samuel W. Richards, and A. H. Raleigh; and of the councillors, R. T. Burton, Wm. S. Godbe, Peter Nebeker, George J. Taylor and Thos. Jenkins are the ones yet left. Of other city officers, Fire Chief J. D. T. McAllister; A. H. Raleigh, inspector of buildings; H. J. Faust, inspector of stock, and Joseph E. Taylor, city sexton, survive with their honors and responsibilities varying in importance and degree.

Of the hotels of that time, not one is now existent, and the public buildings then enumerated were the Temple, then not very much advanced, and the old Tabernacle, the Council House, the court house and Seventies hall, which now are all gone.

Educationally, the "mercantile department of the University of Deseret" was in operation under Professor Park; Morgan's Commercial college under the lamented John Morgan; the Union Academy, under Dr. Doremus; and Rager's Seminary. The last three are all gone, while the former has become more truly a university, and the latter have given place to the public school system, which has no superior in the United States.

The Church organization has had to suffer great changes and great loss. President Young and his then counselors have passed away. His successor, President Taylor, is also dead; and of the then Twelve, one half have gone to join their associates, the founders of both Church and State. Of the Presidents of Seventies, all are gone; of the Presiding Bishop and his counselors, none survive. Those who had been champions of the new (old) faith and pillars in the Church have all been called away; and yet after all there is quite a preponderance in favor of Church officials in regard to length of days when compared with the great host of appointees from abroad who have many of them "strutted their brief hour upon the stage" and then gone (in the main) to a sure and irredeemable oblivion.

The directory in question is unique, not only for its contents, suggestive though they be. Its compiler claims that it was a work of greater magnitude than expected. It had to be printed in Chicago, and the obstructions both as to compilation and transit point an essential difference in facilities between then and now. The new machinery now used by the "News" tells a story of study, of mechanical ingenuity, adaptation and invention that makes the little modest contracted composing and printing rooms of boyhood seem insignificant by

comparison; and a directory of today is not only a business indispensable, but it is a work of art, of order, system and grasp such as would have worried to death the gifted Sloan, who was once an editorial worker on the "News." He would have been appalled at the labor and detail which are demanded by this rapidly changing era in which we have our being.

The more this brief epitome is studied the greater the surprise. The hosts who come before the mental vision—those who have toiled and gone, whose names come back with strange force though we have not seen or heard them, save in their works, for ten, twenty, thirty, forty years or more, admonish us of "the setting sun," and cause a not selfish inquiry as to whether our works will be blotted out in great part as the works of some of our mighty men have been—the name of the State, the names of towns and cities, the names of streets in cities, the obliteration of wards and boundaries, the giving to our school houses of names with whom our sympathy is slight when the fathers founded them and their generations have to pay for this ignoring, which is semi-libellous and should be remedied forthwith. We have had men pushed into power who deliberately foisted these names upon our streets and schools, who thought it no evil to cut down a twenty or thirty year old tree if planted by "a Mormon," and would, if they could, have obliterated every trace of Mormon toll and nomenclature. They clamored for the narrowing of the streets of Salt Lake City, because their poor legs were unable to get across them. They sought to make private property of our water supply, and sold out municipal interest in our lighting. By all modern and equivocal methods they have sought to bring the people into bondage and even now are doing it all through the State. Our "Ancients" did not do this, and the day is looked forward to eagerly when a reaction will set in and the legacy of freedom be once more enjoyed by the men who were inspired to "build better than they knew," and whose names are yet living in history as workers and a few on the pages thereof, as found in the old directory of thirty years ago!

## BLACKLEG AMONG CATTLE

Logan, Utah, March 22, 1898.  
A great many inquiries are being received at the station in regard to the disease commonly known as blackleg. This disease causes the death of many hundred calves and young cattle yearly in our State, and it would be difficult to estimate the total annual loss in the United States. It is a disease more prevalent during the spring months, but June, July, August and September are the only months exempt from outbreaks of this disease. Complaints have been made that already this spring hundreds of calves have been lost by this disease, and the purpose of this paper is to give some information to prevent, if possible, this annual loss to our farmers.

An animal with blackleg moves stiffly some one of the four legs, depending upon which part of the body the disease "settles" in, being very stiff and requiring an especial effort on the part of the sick animal to use it.

The disease may settle on either side, but during a visit recently to a Boxelder county farm, where the disease was prevalent, I noticed that in every case, it was the left side that had been attacked. The most characteristic symptom of the disease is the formation of gas directly beneath the skin of the affected part. The tissue is swollen and tense, the circulation of