## NEWS NOTES FROM LEHI.

**New Buildings Being Erected, the Sugar Factory Operating and Good Health Are by the People.**

Special Correspondence of the NEWS.

LEHI, Utah, Sept. 11, 1896.—The road machine lately bought by the city at a cost of $245 was recently tested and did good work. It will be a good thing if it is put to good use on some of our streets.

**Our city fathers will meet this week and attend to the regular business of the city by allowing bills, hearing petitions and accepting records, etc.**

We are informed that the sugar company is about to put up another one-story building. It will be 40x125 feet and will hold about 20,000 sacks of sugar.

Our Sunday school will hold its yearly anniversary on Sunday, Sept. 13th. The Stake authorities are expected to be in attendance and also some of the Sunday School Union board from Salt Lake.

The water board spent some time in American Fork canyon this week and has had Silver Lake surveyed. At the head of Deer Creek, some 14 miles up the canyon, they also had the Silver Lake flat surveyed for the purpose of turning them into reservoirs. It is said that by pulling in a small dam the lake can be made from 15 to 17 feet, and that the lower reservoir will cover some 45 or 50 acres of land. It is expected that the surveyor will shortly report the attorney esti of the work.

The addition to the Garff opera house is progressing finely. The floors are now being laid, and the work is being pushed to a finish.

About 400 children are now attending our district schools.

The Sugar company made many happy hearts on the 10th by paying to its employes over $2,000 which, when scattered around the town, paid many a debt and caused many a mother and home to smile.

This week Mr. J. Rockhill was arrested for selling liquor on Sunday and brought to trial, but it was decided that there was no cause of action and the gentleman was set at liberty.

Dr. Sashright informs us that the health of the city is fairly good. He has a case or two of fever and some colds and among a few of the people. Those who were quarantined some time ago have all recovered and are now free from the doctor's care.

The wind and rainstorm on Tuesday last was the cause of some trees, stacks and old sheds being blown down and the blowing of a great deal of iron from the trees. It also changed the temperature of the weather.

On Sunday last a ward conference was held in Lehi, one meeting in the N. W. branch meeting house and another in the Tabernacle. Elder Partridge of the Stake presidency, High Councilors C. D. Evans and A. J. Evans, Bishop Cutler and counselors were all present. Some good advice and counsel were given, and W. W. Clark was set apart to preside in the N. W. branch, T. E. Jones having resigned. A good spirit prevailed and all felt well, the only drawback being that our meeting houses were too small to accommodate the people. Some few changes were made in the officers of the different associations. R.

## NEWS FROM PAROWAN.

**Business In the Sink Not So Good As in Former Years—Sunday Items.**

PAROWAN, Utah, Sept. 7, 1896.

To the Editor:

I have noted a few items in my travels through some of our southern counties which may perhaps be of interest to the great public.

At Milford I found there was not that bustle and rustle and rush as I have seen in former years, and in looking through the freight warehouses of the railway and the consolidated company I found them only moderately filled. The time frames were being loaded with various classes of machinery and supplies of various kinds for the mining districts of the Lamar and Gillie lies but it was not from a reading anything near the amount in these lines that marked the prosperous days of Pioche, Baltimore, Ville and Silver Reef. Knowing case, however, claimed these new camps were growing—not rushing, but steadily, which they claimed was surer proof of their more permanent growth and continuance as ore-producing camps. They have created a better demand for lumber and other articles than the mining camps furnished by the various settlements in the south, and I only echo the sentiments of all classes who wish these mining districts to prosper and grow.

While on this subject of mines and mining I must say that while at Beaver I was forcibly struck with the importance of a great mine in any vicinity. There was to be seen huge piles of logs, timber, etc., all destined for Frisco, wagon loads of hay, grain, etc., on their way to the same place and the great mine, the famous Horn Silver, helping directly the whole of Beaver county.

The crops are far from being good in any section through the South and when I look through the thinly grain, and see the small amount of hay compared with other years, I fear ears will surely have to be satisfied by many to pass through the winter.

I was fortunate enough to meet with the gentlemen who had been chosen to appraise the Cameron military reservation near Beaver City, who while very reticent as to their values placed upon the different sections of the reservation, they thought they had given satisfaction to the Government Commissioner Mr. Merritt in their report, but preferred that the values should come through some authorized officer source. I was somewhat amused to find such a strict interpretation placed upon the United States timber laws, it virtually prohibits any settler cutting a timber or lumber from the State when taken from government lands and, while all are glad that the law applies to living timber as well as dry, they say there are thousands of dry trees suitable for mining purposes that must lay and rot because they cannot be hauled out of the State. The question also is working a great hardship upon a goodly number of men who heretofore have gained their livelihood in this industry.

Commissioners from the seat of government are here in Parowan taking testimony with regard to losses incurred by settlers during the Black Hawk Indian war, and I am sorry to say it is reported that fifty per cent of the claims are rejected from the fact that many of the settlers at that time were not fully naturalized citizens of the United States. We trust means will be found to give relief to this class of people who suffered equally with the other class of settlers.

There was quite an unusual storm here on the evening of the 7th. Weather reports from Salt Lake say showers and cooler weather, which from present appearance will be verified.

The factory here is raising energies fair successfully and producing a good article in much less time than from the use of rare acids. The people realize more fully now than ever the force of those maps indicative, but blocks come always in the way of progress. As one man stated to me: He was on a committee for the purpose of selecting a site for a factory and they found a decent boat and his frame during the winter and when they met to discuss the matter omnibus set on his feet down and said if the factory was not built at such a place there would be no factory, and the subject was dropped there and then.

I was sorry to see the meeting house at Paragonah meeting such rough treatment. William Williamson of that place had met with a serious accident some time ago. He was coupling cars in a gulch some better than some of the coarse struck him in the eye, which is still very painful and of which he may lose the sight.

A bear another was trapped in this city, brought to the Lyman McGregor ranch and finally killed. Its and teeth resulting upon young stock and all feel gratified that he was finally captured.

I decline giving measurements they are generally misleading, but this one was generally conceded to be a monster of his kind.

TWIN BROTHERS.

## GUANAJUATO'S CEMETERY

**A Queer Block of Stone Crypts on a Mountain Side—Coffins For Rent.**

P. H. Mack of Inyo county, who is engaged, with Patrick Reddy, in some mining enterprises in the strange little state of Guanajuato, Mexico, 1,000 miles below El Paso, tells a remarkable story of the queer burial customs in the ancient city of Guanajuato, the capital of the little state, a place 350 years old. It is at the old city, in the heart of Mexico, where the burying ground is, that Mr. Mack is interested in the mining enterprises alluded to.

"The burying ground is on a high point of a mountain near the town," said he, "and is nearly 100 yards square. It is inclosed by a wall 15 feet in height and 8 feet thick, and in the walls are 2,000 sepulchrals' places, or crypts, for the bodies.

"When a man dies, his relatives can, on the payment of $10, get him put in one of these crypts. The crypts are sealed up, and he is allowed to stay there for five years. At the end of that time, if the relatives come forward and pay $100 more, the remains are allowed to remain there perpetually. If, however, the relatives have died, moved away or fail to put up the $100, the remains are taken out, carted some and put into a great yard near at hand, where remains have to lie humor accumulated and where humanity to be not deep. There is a flight of steps leading down into a passageway which is 200 feet long. At the end of this passageway is a great block of stone crypts which are 20 feet in depth. In one of these crypts I saw a coffin which had been there for 300 years. It was in a good state of preservation. Some of the bodies in the crypts are those of men who were prominent in the early history of the country. Some of the bodies are those of men who were not Mexicans, but were Americans, Englishmen, etc., who came to Mexico in the early days