

## PREHISTORIC RELICS.

## SPECIMENS FOUND IN A PENNSYLVANIA CAVE.

Since publicity has been given through the *Spirit* to the discovery in the stone quarries of S. E. Hawbecker at Williamson of bones which must be those of mammoths, much interest has been attached to the quarries and to the probable result of the investigations which will be made in the near future. It is not generally known that in August of 1826 the remains of a mammoth were discovered in Path Valley. General Samuel Dunn in that month found in his millrace, which he was widening, a tooth about seven feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter at the root. About the root there remained a portion of the jawbone. This immense tusk weighed seventy pounds and the enamel on it was hard and firm, while the inner part was yielding to the influence of time and was becoming soft, but still retained a beautiful whiteness. Other very large bones were unearthed at the same time, but they crumbled to pieces when touched.

In connection with the discovery of the bones at Williamson, mention has been made of the caves discovered beneath Mr. Hawbecker's quarries. Not far away another cave was discovered in years that are a long way back in the past. In 1832 a Mr. Reese found a cave at the base of the North Mountain, in Peters township, while digging a well for water. From the fact that a largespring issued out of a rock near by and a sort of sinkhole was some distance from the spring he concluded that he could probably find water quickly by digging in the sinkhole. He followed up his conclusion, and, after going down a few feet into the earth, heard running water. At the lower extremity of a fissure in the rocks, about twenty feet, he came upon the water. Entering the fissure he found himself in a large cavern, the opening to which was partially obstructed by loose stones which soon gave way to solid rocks which afforded him a beautiful scene. In every direction could be seen stalactites, pendant from its, in many places, majestic ceiling. "Cave-crochons without number and of a bewildering variety of size and color were to be seen pointing downward from the ceiling and inward from the sloping walls—some white, some red, some brown, some green, and others as transparent as glass, and all as solid as marble," as one who saw the cave describes it. The path of a stream, which sometimes ran full and at other times was nearly dry in places, lay in the center of the cavern. From this main channel numerous smaller ones branched off.

In the principal channel were several falls, or what some persons denominated cataracts or cascades, over which the water rushed and fell with a swish and a crash that were almost deafening. The extent of the cave was never known, no thorough exploration of it ever having been made. No person ever ventured into it further than 300 feet from the entrance. At that point there was no appearance of its termination. The cave is said to have been full of magnificent stalactites and spars. Here could be found the spars seen on trees, shrubs, etc., which gave the appearance of a petrified grove. There the spars were formed into the likeness of men, birds, beasts, etc. In another place, raised on a pedestal, was a striking resemblance of a half-unfurled flag. Hundreds of other likenesses were to be found in the cavern, the scenes being of much grandeur, it is said.

Exactly where the cavern is located is not known, it is believed. Several parties have searched for it, but without discovering its whereabouts. Whether the well, from which entrance to it was had, is now closed up or whether the pump in it is daily used by persons unconscious of the existence of the wonderful cavern, is not known. Perhaps the old cavern will some day be found and its cavern full of glistening stalactites and stalagmites explored to its full length. Under the North mountain may lie a cave which equals Luray or the Kentucky Mammoth.

## Mrs. Cleveland and Temperance.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Mrs. H. B. Moulton, who is treasurer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union here, has a high opinion of Mrs. Cleveland's devotion to the temperance cause, and believes that the President takes a lively interest in enforcing the laws. She says that if Congress passes a bill providing for prohibition in the district, the President will sign it. "I have seen enough of him," she says, "to know that Mrs. Cleveland (God bless her!) is one of the best women in the world. She would banish the wine cup from the White House if she could and from Washington society. All she can do is to set an example of abstinence, and an angel could not set a better example than she has done. Of course at the state dinners at the White House there is always wine, but even there Mrs. Cleveland set the example of abstaining from it herself. Go where she will she never tastes wine or intoxicating liquor of any kind. Often, I am told, when the president has poured some wine in his glass, and is about to raise it to his lips, an appealing glance from the eyes of his wife causes him to lay it down and turn to the water and coffee instead. The President has always been very friend-

ly to us. The district commissioners are enforcing the liquor laws more strictly now than formerly, but we don't thank them. If left to their own sweet will they would not do it. They do it because President Cleveland has told them they must. They do it just as they revoked the license which they had granted to a barkeeper to keep a drinking bar within the grounds at the national drill last May. I went to the commissioners on that occasion and asked them to revoke the license. They told me they would not do it. The next day Mrs. La Feta and myself called at the White House and asked the President to interfere. Instantly he communicated with the commissioners and in the shortest possible order thereafter the commissioners revoked the license. Mr. Wheatly and the other stockholders in the national drill lost \$1,800 by the transaction. That was the sum that the barkeeper had undertaken to pay for the privilege of keeping a bar there."

## Experiences with Patents.

"I s'pose you fellers ain't got no paper you want me to sign an' beat me out o' some money?" said a Dakota farmer near whose house we camped one night.

"N," I replied.

"I told the old woman you didn't look hardly sharp enough to be in that style o' business," replied the observing agriculturist.

"Have you been troubled much with those kind of sharpers?" I asked.

"Well, I 'pear to be doin' my share o' s'portin' them. There's a churn over in the corner that cost me \$50— they got me to order a dozen of 'em when I thought I was signin' a 'greement to tell the neighbors what a good churn they was. I got a \$100 bay rake out to the barn on the same plan. Then I had to pay for eight lightnin' rods on my house, when I thought I had only signed for one. 'Nother man et dinner here, give me a quarter for it, an' I signed a receipt that turned out to be a check for \$30 on my bank account. 'Nother good-lookin' feller said he was collectin' autographs o' prominent men, and I shoved mine on to a blank piece o' paper, which he filled out as a bill o' sale for my best horse, and led the critter off."

"Then I made a three boss ev'ner that I thought up all myself one night, an' 'bout a month after had to give a feller \$15 'cause he said he got a patent on it ten years ago. I got a drive well in the back yard that I've been payin' \$25 on 'bout twice a year. There are two notes at the bank for me to pay now, that I signed when I slapped my name onto some recommendations of a mowin' machine, an' which the feller cut in two an' made notes of. Then yesterday another cuss come along with a petition to the Legislature ag'in high taxes, and I socked my name onto it, an' now I'm waitin' to see whether it'll turn out a mortgage on the farm or only a common note. I'm mighty glad you fellers ain't got no scheme, 'cause I'd be sure to go into it."—*Chicago Tribune*.

## The President to the Pope.

President Cleveland's gift to the Pope is a copy of the United States Constitution, beautifully engrossed and richly bound. It was forwarded to Rome through Cardinal Gibbons, who received it about three weeks ago. It was accompanied by a letter in which the President requested the Cardinal to send his cordial congratulations to the Pope on the approaching jubilee. The book is gilt-edged, containing fifteen pages, each eighteen inches square, and is bound with velvet of a cream color. The words "The Constitution of the United States of America" are on the centre in gilt letters. The book rests in a handsome case of Tyrian purple. The few persons who have seen the present speak very highly of its merits as a specimen of what Americans can do in that line, but the greatest praise it has created has been that given the President for the simplicity of his gift.

This sensible view is from the *American*: "Some of our contemporaries assume that the inconvenience and injury which the strike inflicts upon the public renders it quite needless to enter upon any discussion of the merits of the dispute. But the public have in their own hands the opportunity for a remedy against such injuries which they have failed to make any use of. Let the legislature provide for thirty days' notice of strikes, lock-outs and dismissal of regular employees, under proper penalties, whenever the industry concerned is one which involves the immediate supply of social needs, and has a monopoly of supply. Such are gas-works, water-works and transportation companies of all kinds. The term of notice, by giving the contestants time to cool, would obviate nearly all strikes, and the equal application of the principle to both parties to the controversy would prevent even the seeming of injustice."

A FREAK IN HENS.—A lady at Indian Spring has a hen that is quite a curiosity. It has a coat of hair in place of feathers. Although it is only a chicken, still it is a wonderful freak of nature. It came from a flock of ordinary chickens, and the cause of its singular coat is a mystery. It lays, sits and hatches like other chickens, and some of its offspring is like the parent, but she has not yet succeeded in bringing them to maturity.—*Savannah News*.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

One would really think that the manager of an electric light company might have learned, by either precept or practice, how to escape harm from his plant, but it seems not. Elmer E. Wood of the Canandaigua (N. Y.) Electric Light Company, on Sunday night, noticing that a street lamp burned dimly, attempted to do something to the carbon. The rest is told in the press dispatch as follows: "His kid glove was wet and, coming in contact with the magnetic part of the lamp, he received a terrible shock. He groaned, and then dropped unconscious upon the ground. When he was picked up a moment later he was dead. The only mark upon him was a small black hole in his thumb."

That the frequently repeated frontier military movements in Europe will sometime result in the breaking out of a bloody struggle of mammoth proportions appears reasonable. The *American*, judging from the following, seems to have formed a different opinion. It says: "That the military movement on the frontiers of Austro-Hungary and Russia are the first step to a great European war is not the judgment of the most far-seeing students of the European situation. Such movements are a natural concomitant of the military situation in Europe. Each of the governments implicated in the absurd and offensive military system which weighs upon Europe must vindicate its course by the pretense that war is imminent. So about once a year or oftener they 'march' up the hill, and then march down again, and ask for more money and more troops. Apart from the wickedness of such a conflict, it would be better economy of both money and life to have a war, for the years spent in barracks are taken out of life in the worst sense."

A prominent exchange says: "The German aggressions in Samoa are so clearly in defiance of the agreements made by that country with the United States and the United Kingdom, that both countries have acquired the right to interfere for the protection of this inoffensive people. In its eagerness for new colonies the German government shows a callous recklessness as to native rights and international opinion, which could be acquired only in the atmosphere of a Prussian barracks. It outdoes even British insolence, and hardly makes the affectation of recognizing in the dark-skinned races any rights which the white races are bound to consider, much less respect. Indeed in some recent cases, as in breaking down the quarantine at Yokohama in 1876, the English have found the exuberant and gratuitous brutality of the German authorities a very useful instrument to open the way for their own plans. In Samoa one king has been deposed because he respected the duties and claimed the rights specified in his treaties with the other two powers. In his place has been put a worthless fellow, who is simply a tool of the Germans. All this the English and American governments bear in silence, and when an American ship of war appears at the islands, she finds the shore lined with German sentinels to prevent her crew from landing, and the natives are forbidden to hold any communication with the vessel."

## PANGUITCH STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Panguitch Stake of Zion met in the new meeting-house Dec. 10. President Jesse W. Crosby presiding. The conference was addressed by Bishops Miller, Allen and Peterson and the Counselors of the President of the Stake, Brothers Cameron and Steele. Much good instruction was given to the people by the various speakers and all were much pleased and benefited by their attendance.

GEORGE WOODS, Stake Clerk.

MR. COLE'S UNIQUE NECKTIE.—Mr. A. Judson Cole, who is the manager of one of the large Chicago wholesale houses in the line of gentlemen's furnishing, shows a novel necktie, which he has just received from Texas. It is a rattlesnake skin made up in the form of a four-in-hand tie. The point rattle is set in the centre of the outer fold to serve the purpose of a tie pin. As it glistens and shows all sorts of shifting colors in the sunlight or gaslight, it makes a very attractive, if not exactly conventional, tie. Mr. Cole says that it was sent to him as a sample, the sender saying that, as the stock of rattlesnakes in this country is inexhaustible, he can supply as many of these strange ties as the Chicago house may want.—*Chicago News*.

BROWN'S COUGH BALSAM  
and Tar Troches are invaluable in every family for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat.

BROWN'S ARNICA SALVE  
is every box warranted for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Old Sores, Piles and Sore Eyes. No cure no pay.

BROWN'S SASSAPARILLA  
has no equal. Stands alone as the Great Blood Purifier and cure for Rheumatism. All Wholesale Druggists sell Brown's Family Medicines.  
Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, General Agents.



## Unfailing Specific for Liver Disease.

**SYMPTOMS.** Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for Rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; sometimes nausea and water-brash, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations; bowels alternately constipated and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR  
(PURELY VEGETABLE)

(A generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action.)

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

## LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

An Effective Specific for  
Malaria, Bowel Complaints,  
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,  
Constipation, Biliousness,  
Kidney Affections, Jaundice,  
Mental Depression, Colic.  
Universally admitted to be

## THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

for Children, for Adults, and for the Aged.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
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**DEAFNESS** Its causes, and a new and successful cure at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application.  
T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 21st St., New York City.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:  
One dark red and white STEER, 2 or 3 years old, tip off both ears, and branded L J on left hip.  
If the above described animal is not claimed and taken away within 10 days from date, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder, Saturday, January 21st, 1888, at 1 o'clock p. m., at Oaion Creek precinct estray pound, Morgan County.  
HENRY FLORENCE,  
District Poundkeeper.  
West Porterville, Morgan Co., January 10, 1888.

SLEIGHS, CUTTERS  
—AND—  
PORTLANDS.

A CAR LOAD CHEAP STEEL GEARED  
SWELL-BODY CUTTERS.

ONE CAR LOAD OF CHEAP HICKORY GEARED, NORWAY IRON & STEEL SHO  
SWELL-BODY CUTTERS.

WEITH'S BOBS  
FOR USE ON BUGGIES AND LIGHT WAGONS.

ONE CAR BOB SLEDS.

The largest invoice ever brought to this city by one house and the LOWEST PRICES ever quoted for cash, or on approved security.  
The above described sleighs are all handsomely trimmed, in sleigh plush, car plush, or silk plush and mohair.

Buggies and Spring Wagons, Farm, Freight, One and Traveling Wagons.

FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.

SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS, WEIR STEEL PLOWS, SULKY PLOWS & HARROWS.

STUDEBAKER BRANCH HOUSE, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
WRITE US FOR PRICES.

## CONSUMPTION CURED

AND LUNG AFFECTIONS  
Home Treatment. A latest discovery by a celebrated German Physician. In a POSITIVE remedy in Every Stage. Treatise sent FREE to any sufferer.  
Dr. W. F. G. Noetting & Co., East Hampton, Ct.

## LEGAL NOTICE.

In the District Court, in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

Daniel H. Kimball,  
Andrew Kimball,  
Alice Kimball and  
Sarah Kimball Sickles,  
Plaintiffs,

vs.  
Benjamin Johnson and  
Harriet Johnson,  
Defendants.

The People of the Territory of Utah, send greeting:

To Benjamin Johnson and Harriet Johnson, Defendants.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days, otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court declaring void a certain deed made and executed by plaintiffs on or about May 1st, 1884, to said defendant Harriet Johnson, on the ground that the said deed was obtained by fraudulent representations of said defendants, and purported to convey Lot Two instead of Lot One, Block 25, Salt Lake City Survey, and ordering also that said defendant deliver up said deed for cancellation and for plaintiffs' costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness the Hon. Charles S. Zane, Judge, and the seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the Territory of Utah, this Fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.  
H. G. McMillan,  
Clerk.

By J. M. ZANE,  
Deputy Clerk. wlm

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:  
One red HEIFER, 1 year old, one under and one upperbit in right ear, square crop off left ear, and blotched brand on left hip.  
One buckskin colored HORSE, white strip in face, four white feet, and both ears split; no brands visible.  
If damages and costs on said animals be not paid within ten days from date of this notice, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder at Parley's Park precinct pound, at 10 o'clock a. m., January 18th, 1888.  
WM. ARCHIBALD,  
Precinct Poundkeeper.  
Parley's Park, Jan. 8, 1887.