

love of the Lord and of His principles—a love of sacred temples and of the holy labors that have to be done therein for the salvation of men. Then we shall be proud of them and pleased with them, and they will bring honor to us; and when we are weak and feeble, tottering toward the grave—when our feet stumble and slip, we shall have some around us that are so firmly established that they can come to our rescue and help us, if we happen to need it.

God bless Israel, that their hearts may be open and free, and their hands ready and willing to accomplish this great work that is just ahead of us and them, that we may be fully prepared to enter into that sacred house, and to do everything else in the future that God requires of us as His Saints, that we may have salvation and exaltation in His celestial kingdom, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

### DEATH OF ELIZABETH C. WHITMORE

Elizabeth Carter Whitmore, widow of the late James M. Whitmore, died on the 24th inst. at 6:45 a.m. at her residence, No. 56 south, First West street, of liver complaint, after an illness of four weeks.

Sister Whitmore, daughter of Richard Carter and Elizabeth Lones, was born in Alabama, January 11th, 1827. Her father removed with his family to Texas, and having joined the "Rangers," passed through the perils incident to that condition, and was rewarded by seeing his children prosperous under the benign influence of the "Lone Star State."

Sister Elizabeth C. Whitmore was made familiar with the Gospel as proclaimed by Elder Wm. W. Allen, who was filling a mission to Texas in 1855. Conviction fastened itself upon her mind and she proclaimed herself ready to forsake everything she possessed upon earth that she might feel that she was approved of the Lord. It looked, at the time she formed this resolve, as if she would be tried to the uttermost extent, for she immediately met with great opposition.

Nothing daunted she was baptized, and faithfully strove to live what she professed.

Her husband followed her example and they came to this Territory in 1857. In 1861, he being called on a mission to southern Utah, she accompanied him to fill this call from the Lord, and she has proven an efficient aid to the people of that section ever since, for notwithstanding her husband was killed by the Indians in the fall of 1865, Sister W. was equal to every emergency and husbanded with great ability her resources and evinced business qualities seldom excelled.

She has cherished a great desire to see the Temple of this city completed, with the hope of being permitted to enter within its sacred precincts and complete the work she desired to do to unite her, under the everlasting covenant, with her kindred dead.

Being assured two weeks ago by her physician that it was impossible that she could survive many weeks, she, with reluctance, summoned her daughter and four sons to her bedside and informed them that it was important that they assume the cares and respon-

sibilities she had carried, and having urged upon them the necessity there was to devote themselves to the work of the Lord with the strictest fidelity, she surrendered the hold she had upon mortality, and departed, as she had lived, devoted to her God and the best interests of her friends.

### THE BEST SHEEP FOR UTAH.

It is hardly possible to overestimate the necessity of securing the very best sheep known in order to surmount the difficulties that every year become more numerous and overwhelming to the wool industry in Utah.

Compare for a moment the cost of handling a flock of sheep ten years ago with that of today. The cost of caring for a flock of 2500 then would be no more than \$50 per month; while now it is double that amount or even more. At this rate what may we not look for in the near future? What must be done? The answer presenting itself to me is: Secure sheep that will produce 12 pounds of wool where grew only 5 pounds before, and yet preserve good sized and well shaped bodies.

The care of sheep has claimed my attention for many years, and I am prepared to prove that the French merino fills the bill more perfectly than any other breed known to this Territory. I come to this conclusion after careful examination of the sheep raised in this Territory, as well as the breeds imported from the East, the West, and from Canada.

A month's time spent in California last fall in search of the best sheep only confirmed this view. This is saying a good deal, considering that this coast state has taken greater interest in the science of sheep-breeding than any other in the Union, as is proved by the sheep it has furnished us in the past.

Men located near a meat market may find it to their advantage to breed the coarse-wooled sheep in preference to the fine, owing to the fact that the lambs are larger at a given age; and, when fully matured, are large and well suited for mutton.

Under the head of coarse-wools may be mentioned the Shropshire, Leicester, Hampshire, Oxforddowns, Southdowns, Cotswold, Lincoln, and Blackface. Although each possesses distinct peculiarities, the wool is of about the same quality; the fleece not the heaviest and the bodies large, heavy, and of a rounding shape.

Yet among all the Coast ranches very few favor this class, in spite of the fact that railroads are handy and markets not far off. Yet I grant that for strictly market purposes these varieties excel but, consider for a moment, that only half the increase, the wethers, is marketable; and generally these are not parted with until after the third clipping.

It is safe to say that the French merino will double the fleece of the coarse-wooled varieties named, and that they are equally as valuable for the eastern markets, on account of the great amount of wool they produce during fattening.

My experience with the coarse-wools has been that they shear tolerably good fleeces the first clip or two, but from this on they continually decline. They almost entirely lose their wool on a brushy range, and often get lost themselves, being of a restless, roaming

disposition, always looking for the most tender grass. Yet to the credit of these sheep, it must be said, they are good mothers and with less attention will raise more lambs proportionately than the merino flocks.

In the past the price of sheep for mutton has varied not according to the real value, but more according to the experience or inexperience of the sheep men themselves. Inferior wools, previous to the establishment of shipping associations, sold for nearly as much as the better qualities. But the time is fast coming when every wool grower will receive returns for his product according to the scoured pound, and not for its weight as first brought to market. And the mutton buyers will pay prices in proportion to the size, and wool qualities of the animal—the better wool qualities being worth more, as before stated, on account of producing more wool during fattening.

Had the sheep of Utah to be fed or pastured at home, the argument might be brought in for the small merinos that is made for the Jersey cow, that they produce more according to the feed used. Yet I believe even for feeding, that the French merino have the advantage, being larger, and yielding more scoured pounds of choice wool than any other sheep known in our country.

But I would have the reader keep in mind that many of the sheep imported for pure French are but an inferior class when compared with the real stock. Last fall I had the pleasure of witnessing the truth of this.

On the same train on which I had in charge two car-loads of full blooded French merinos, were as many of this inferior class going to Ogden to be sold. Needless to say, the salesman had no success as long as the real stock was in the adjacent corral. The person in charge told me that the lot was trash that the owner had no use for, and had decided to send them to Utah. The information was needless to all who compared them with the genuine stock. Experience has taught me that the French merinos are but adapted for traveling the hundreds of miles from the summer to the winter range and return. They will stand more cold, and will rustle their feed in snow where the little, short-legged Spanish merinos sulk and perish.

In buying sheep, get the best and you will never regret it. Money spent for good stock will not only be a source of profit, but will gratify that professional pride which every breeder should have in his flock.

HANMER MAGLEBY.  
MONROE, Utah.

Negotiations are pending between Mr. Crawford, an Eastern theatrical manager of long experience, says the *Denver News*, and the owners of the six lots on Champa street south of the Boston building. Mr. Crawford proposes the erection of a fine theater building to cost \$150,000. The obstacle in the way is the figure placed on the lots, over \$200,000. Two conservative realty dealers were questioned concerning this. Both stated that in their opinion \$200,000 was not too much for the property, but that the owners, if they did not want the money badly, could well afford to accept a trust deed on the whole, if the purchaser would erect the building, and give liberal time.