

## ZION'S CENTRAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The regular semi-annual meeting of Zion's Central Board of Trade was held in the Council House last night, beginning at 7 o'clock. Vice President William Jennings in the chair. A number of subjects pertinent to the objects of the Board were discussed. One of the leading features of the meeting was an elaborate, carefully prepared and able report by A. O. Smoot, chairman of the committee on wool and woolen manufactures. It will be published at an early day.

In the hands of Secretary Webber is a report on salt, furnished by W. Budge, chairman of the committee on that subject, which is quite interesting, especially in view of the fact that it has been considered difficult to get that article of a kind suitable to its more delicate uses in this part of the country. We herewith present it:

### REPORT ON SALT.

To the President of the Central Board of Trade, Salt Lake City:

SIR:—Your committee on the subject of salt, have succeeded in obtaining an analysis of the salt from near Bear Lake, and of the Liverpool salt, and also of the waters of Salt Lake, which we respectfully submit: The Salt Springs near Bear Lake—where according to the report, the best salt is found—is situated about 25 miles east of Montpelier, in Bear Lake County, Idaho, and are capable, if worked to advantage, of producing three tons of salt every twenty-four hours. The road to the Salt Springs is not good, but can be improved at comparatively little cost, and salt can be delivered in Montpelier at a cost of about 60 cents per 100 pounds. We are pleased to present as a positive fact the superiority of salt found near home, as it is important to procure at a cheap rate an ingredient that is so necessary in the manufacture of butter and cheese, rapidly growing industries, as well as for household and many other purposes.

WM. BUDGE, Chairman.

UNIVERSITY OF DESERET,  
Salt Lake City, Utah,  
October 10, 1881.

The Bear Lake Salt submitted to me for analysis gave the following results:

	PER CENT.
Chloride of Sodium (common salt).....	97.581
Sulphate of Soda (glauber salt).....	.347
Sulphate of Lime (plaster of Paris, or gypsum).....	1.180
Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom salts).....	.069
Sulphate of Potassa.....	Small quantity
Organic Matter.....	Trace
Total.....	98.187

In making an analysis of Liverpool salt, I found the following substances:

Chloride of Sodium.....	94.226
Chloride of Calcium.....	.488
Sulphate of Lime.....	2.261
Chloride of Magnesium.....	.881
Soda.....	.555
Chloride of Potassium.....	Small quantity
Total.....	98.489

Analysis of solid matter in the Salt Lake water gave the following:

Chloride of Sodium.....	79.199
Chloride of Magnesium.....	10.011
Sulphate of Soda.....	6.639
Sulphate of Potassa.....	2.485
Sulphate of Lime.....	.879
Excess of Chlorine.....	.550
Total.....	99.793

Some of the above combinations of the elements in the salt are only the probable forms in which the elements exist. The true combinations could, however, vary but little from those here given, and, therefore their action on butter and other substances can be quite accurately determined. In making the analyses, the Soda and Potassa in the Bear Lake and the Liverpool salt were obtained and weighed together as chlorides. The limited time did not permit me to separate the soda from the Potassa; and, in consequence the results as above given are not so definitely stated as they would have been had the separation been made. They are, however, sufficiently accurate for the purpose for which the analyses have been made.

Of all the substances in the salt from Bear Lake region, Salt Lake and Liverpool, sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of potassa, chloride of calcium, chloride of magnesium, chloride of potassium, are the ones capable of producing a bad effect on butter. All these substances are more or less bitter. The most disagreeable one is sulphate of magnesia; it is extremely bitter and nauseous. The Bear Lake salt, according to the above analysis, contains a very little of this substance, not enough to pro-

duce any unpleasant effect. Sulphate of soda, another ingredient of the Bear Lake salt, is somewhat bitter and acrid, and is probably found in sufficient quantity to impart a very slight bitter taste to butter with which the salt is combined. The sulphate of potassa is a nauseous and slightly bitter substance, but exists in a very small quantity in the Bear Lake salt; so that it could produce only a slight change in the normal flavor of butter.

In the Liverpool salt, the bitter substance, chloride of magnesium and chloride of calcium, are greater in quantity than the bitter substances found in the Bear Lake salt. chloride of potassium in its properties is much like chloride of sodium, yet if present in large quantities in common salt, it is very apt to injure the flavor of butter in which such salt is used.

The bitter substances exist in greater quantities in the solid matter, or salt, of Salt Lake water than in either the Bear Lake, or the Liverpool salt.

In accordance with the above analysis of the salt from each of the three places named, the Bear Lake Salt contains the least amount of bitter substances; and, although it contains a little of the most disagreeable one, the quantity is so small that it is probably the best of all for salting butter, and for other family uses.

The Bear Lake salt is not so clean as the Liverpool. It contains a little organic matter of which the Liverpool is entirely free. With a little care, however, in preparing the salt for use, the organic matter could, doubtless, be eliminated, and the Bear Lake salt be made as clean as that of Liverpool.

JOS. T. KINGSBURY,  
Chemist in Deseret University.

### SAN RAPHAEL VALLEY.

#### A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SETTLEMENT.

To-day we had the pleasure of a visit from Brother Thomas Tidwell, just in from San Raphael Valley, Emery County, a locality newly opened for settlement, about which very little is known in this part of the country. It is about 160 miles southwest of here, is over 800 feet lower than Salt Lake Valley, and consequently much warmer, taking the year throughout. Brother Tidwell was the first man to enter and settle in the valley, which he did two years ago. Quite a number of others have taken claims but have not yet got down to business, being mostly at work on the railroad. There are about six families living there now, but no organization has yet been effected.

The valley is about thirty miles long and varies in width, the average being two miles. It affords over 40,000 acres of tillable land, stretched along the bottoms, the soil being rich and productive, the growth of nearly all kinds of vegetables being wonderfully rapid. Melons, squash, pumpkins and corn thrive remarkably, and small grain yields well. The San Raphael river, which is of about the same proportions as the Sevier, runs through the valley, affording an ample supply of water. Among the peculiar features of the country is that many thousands of acres of land are covered with a dense growth of cottonwood trees.

Brother Tidwell's place is five miles from the line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, the work upon which causes an intense flush in business, a sample being that hay now commands the high price of \$60 a ton. Of course this rate is merely transient, and will soon go down with the completion of the railroad work in the vicinity. The Tidwell farm is also fifteen miles from Green River. There are openings affording desirable facilities for numbers of new settlers.

### A DEMENTED MAN SUICIDES.

WILLIAM BOWMAN HANGS HIMSELF WITH A CLOTHES LINE.

Yesterday evening, about six o'clock, William Bowman, of the 11th Ward, was discovered by his little son Willie, suspended to a clothes line a short distance from the back of his house.

For some years he had been working at the quarry in Emigration Canyon, being one of the most expert quarrymen in the country. He has been in the habit for a long time, at intervals, of imbibing im-

moderately of intoxicants, and after each indulgence became low-spirited, and had on more than one occasion, attempted self-destruction, but at all other times he was a very kind and obliging man.

Last Saturday he seemed more despondent than usual, and on Sunday morning, as stated in the NEWS of Monday, attempted to end his life with a table fork, by stabbing himself in the throat. On Saturday his brother, John Bowman, of Uintah, was telegraphed to come and take care of him. That gentleman arrived on Sunday evening, from which time he did not leave him, night nor day, as he feared that William would do some desperate act to himself or family. Soon after John arrived at the house William said, "Have you come to the execution?" to which the brother replied, "What are you talking about? You have been drinking." William answered, "There will be an execution before you leave." In consequence of these remarks he was watched more closely than ever, and everything kept out of his reach that he could do injury with.

Last evening as his brother John, and a young man named Orson Hoggan, were sitting together on one side of the room, the latter asked William, who was at the opposite side of the apartment, how his appetite had been during the day. William arose from his seat, crossed the floor and went to where his brother was sitting, seized a lamp which was on the shelf and turned it over, extinguishing the light. He then grappled his brother, threw him to the floor and struck him several times on the face, bit the end of his nose, and tried also to seize his throat with his teeth, but only succeeded in biting his beard and the collar of his shirt. By a desperate effort John got loose and ran out of the house. In the meantime Mrs. Bowman and the children had also got out of doors. In the house Mr. Hoggan had made attempts to separate the brothers, but being in the dark, was unsuccessful.

As soon as John ran out of the house William followed and must have gone directly up the lot. Search was immediately made and the little son before named saw what he supposed to be his uncle in the rear part of the premises. He returned and reported, when Joseph Smith, who resides close by, and Orson Hoggan proceeded to the place and found it was William who had twisted the rope in a half-hitch around his neck and was hanging from the line, his feet touching the ground, being nearly in a sitting posture. When cut down he gave one gasp and died. Upon examination it was found that the deceased had an ugly cut on the back of the head about two inches long, laying bare a portion of the skull. John had run into Mr. Patterson's, next door, where his wounds were dressed, one of which is a bad cut on the forehead.

Yesterday morning William sent for Bishop McRae, expressed to him his sorrow for his past misconduct, and stated that he would never drink again. This was evidently only done however, to throw his watchers off their guard, as he closely observed their every movement, apparently seeking an opportunity to escape from the house.

Deceased was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and seven children.

Since the above was written Coroner Taylor held an inquest over the body. It was shown, in addition to the foregoing facts, in the evidence, notably in the testimony of John Bowman and Joseph Smith, that the deceased had been greatly exercised over the loss of the quarries in which he had worked for many years, and which had been swallowed up in the claims of the Salt Lake Rock Company. He considered that he had been deprived of the means of living of himself and family and asserted that he would prefer to die in what he said were his quarries, with his shotgun in hands, rather than live and have them slip out of his grasp. In view of the character of the evidence before the jurors—Jeter Clinton, Bryant Stringham and William Smith—they returned a verdict to the effect that deceased "died from the effects of strangulation self-inflicted, while temporarily insane from the effects of strong drink and troubles occasioned by the loss of stone quarries which he considered he had been robbed of."

Forty-eight new cases of yellow fever and two deaths were reported at Pensacola, Florida, last Saturday.

## THE "LIBERAL" CONVENTION.

P. T. VAN ZILE THE CANDIDATE.

After recess, the "Liberal" Convention re-assembled in the Opera House yesterday afternoon, shortly before three o'clock, and proceeded to business. The real business done, leaving out the speech part of the programme, was to nominate several persons for "Liberal" candidate for Delegate to Congress. Allen G. Campbell was the first name presented, but he declined. P. T. Van Zile, J. R. McBride, and E. P. Ferry were respectively nominated, each in turn refusing to be a candidate. The convention adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

In accordance with adjournment the convention met this morning. After some preliminary talk the delegate from Summit County nominated Judge P. T. Van Zile as the "Liberal" candidate for delegate to Congress, and the vote was taken by counties; the result being declared, the vote was then given unanimously by the convention, and Judges McBride, Baskin and Mr. Ferry were appointed a committee to notify the gentleman. Speeches were made by three or four members, when the committee returned and Judge Van Zile was introduced to the convention, the members receiving him standing. He made a very moderate and conservative speech—very much unlike his former rabid public expressions—accepting the nomination, urging the party to work earnestly, and stating that although he was willing to carry the "Liberal" banner, he fully expected that the votes of the party would be overslaughed in November by those of the dominant People's Party. Although this would probably be the case, he considered it his duty to accept the situation and though they should be defeated, yet the influence of their work would in effect prove a victory. He further stated that he was no enemy of any man or woman in Utah and that the members of the party were not necessarily enemies of any individual, nor of "Mormons" as such, but they opposed the party on principle. His speech was applauded, and the convention adjourned.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 14.

**The Report.**—The excellent report of the arguments in the mandamus cases that has appeared in NEWS, was the reportorial work of Brothers George F. Gibbs and John Irvine.

**Books and Papers.**—Brother Ernest S. Penrose will start on a trip south, on Monday, taking with him a stock of Church publications for sale, and will also solicit subscriptions for the NEWS and Juvenile Instructor.

**Produce Market.**—Agricultural products are all in good demand in this market, prices firm. The following are the present ruling wholesale rates.

Wheat finds ready sale at 90c. to \$1 per bushel. This year's crop is lacking in quality, the most of it having ripened before it was fully matured, hence it is not so full and plump; consequently will not give as great a yield in milling. It is not anticipated to advance much past present figures.

Oats are active at \$1.85 to \$2 per cental. Although a greater acreage was sown this past season, the demand exceeds the supply, and importations will have to be resorted to.

Corn is so little grown that the greater bulk has to be brought from Eastern markets, which control the local price.

Barley is not much used by stock men, hence is but seldom called for. Hay is now selling at \$14 per ton, an advance over last season's rate; a somewhat less crop having been cut, and a larger amount being fed to beef cattle is the cause.

Lucern now rates at \$10 per ton, about same as previous season, with a good supply and steady demand.

Potatoes are generally of excellent quality and slow sale at 40 cents per bushel. There is no demand for them from outside markets, the high rates of freight both east and west, precluding their shipment at present. Increased railroad competition may possibly be of advantage another season, in disposing of the surplus "murbies." At present the outlook is, however, blue.

Eggs are scarce, and now frequently enquired for at 30 cents a dozen.

## LAND SURVEYS.

UNITED STATES  
SURVEYOR GEN.'S. OFFICE,  
Salt Lake City, U. T.,  
October 13, 1882.

The following plats of subdivisional surveys, executed by Ferdinand Dickert, U. S. deputy surveyor, have this day been filed in the Local Land Office, to wit:

Township No.	North	Range	3 East
"	" 2 "	"	3 "
"	" 1 "	"	4 "
"	" 2 "	"	4 "

FRD. SALOMON,  
U. S. Sur. General,  
E. H. HESSE,  
Chief Clerk.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY OCT. 19.

Conference Appointments for Quarterly Conferences until April, 1883.

Salt Lake Stake—January 6 and 7, 1883.

Weber and Juab Stakes—October 21 and 22, 1882, and January 20 and 21, 1883.

Box Elder and Tooele Stakes—October 28 and 29, 1882, and January 27 and 28, 1883.

Cache and Wasatch Stakes—November 4 and 5, 1882, and February 3 and 4, 1883.

Bear Lake and Summit Stakes—November 11 and 12, 1882, and February 10 and 11, 1883.

Sanpete and Morgan Stakes—November 18 and 19, 1882, and February 17 and 18, 1883.

Willard and Sevier Stakes—November 25 and 26, 1882, and February 24 and 25, 1883.

Utah Stake—December 2 and 3, 1882, and March 3 and 4, 1883.

Davis Stake—December 9 and 10, 1882, and March 10 and 11, 1883.

Panguitch Stake—December 2 and 3, 1882, and March 3 and 4, 1883.

Kanab Stake—December 9 and 10, 1882, and March 10 and 11, 1883.

St. George Stake—December 16 and 17, 1882, and March 17 and 18, 1883.

Parowan Stake—December 23 and 24, 1882, and March 24 and 25, 1883.

Beaver Stake—December 30 and 31, 1882, and March 31 and April 1, 1883.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
F. D. RICHARDS.

October 14, 1882.

**Correction.**—Among the names of missionaries published as having been called at the late Conference, was that of Thomas L. Lend, of Ephraim. It should have been Thomas S. Lund.

**Progressing.**—We learn from W. W. Taylor, of Harmony, that his son, the lad who, a few days ago, had a quantity of decayed bone taken from his leg by Drs. Anderson and Williamson, is progressing favorably, with a good prospect of speedy recovery.

**Mutual Improvement.**—Yesterday the regular quarterly conference of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations of Weber Stake was held at Ogden. At the morning session reports were made and the usual business attended to. In the afternoon the meeting was addressed by Apostle Moses Thatcher and Elders Arthur Stayner and C. W. Penrose.

**Municipal Elections.**—We publish to-day an order from the Commissioners in reference to municipal elections. We learn from the Secretary that the Commission is not informed in regard to the times when the various municipal elections take place. This can be learned from the territorial statutes, but it would be as well for the City Recorder to communicate with Secretary Thomas forthwith, and give the date of the elections under their respective charters.

**Convicted and Sentenced.**—The Enquirer (Provo) says that the result of the trial of William Duffey in the First District Court, for the killing of Wm. Neugent, commonly known as California Bill, was a verdict of murder in the second degree. As will be remembered the killing