

tired and sick of railroads. They want us to move; let them move."

Mr. Fullmer said that Fort Square could be used as a pleasure garden or public park, but he was opposed to putting a depot on it.

Henry Reiser said—"I am surprised that the council had not taken steps to improve it years ago. It is a nuisance. Years ago plans were gotten out to improve it. There was a contract to plant trees and care for them, but this was not faithfully carried out. Every time a train passes my house it shakes the building; shakes it pretty good. I do not think they will get it. If we do not live to see it a park, I hope our children will."

Miss Louie Poulton contributed a solo, which she sang beautifully.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted without a dissenting vote:

Whereas, the action of the City Council, in passing a resolution agreeing to sell the Old Fort, or Pioneer Square, against the almost unanimous voice of the citizens and property owners and residents of the southwest portion of the city is strongly condemned by us, and

Whereas, by such action the city councilors who voted "aye" on the proposition have shown themselves in the light of masters, rather than servants of the people, having passed a resolution in direct opposition of the wishes of those interested and most nearly concerned, and

Whereas, it is an understood fact that the City Council is merely the custodian of the property of the corporation, and has no right to dispose of it contrary to the wishes of the people; therefore be it

Resolved 1.—That we, citizens, taxpayers and residents of the southwestern portion of the city, in mass meeting assembled, herein express our most emphatic disapproval of the action of the council in agreeing to sell the Old Fort block.

2.—That we heartily endorse the action of the four members of the council who heeded our petition to prevent the illegal disposition of the property.

3.—That we will in every legal way use our best effort in preventing the sale from being confirmed by applying to the courts to protect us in our rights.

4.—That we will, by our influence and by our means, sustain the action taken by Mr. Pickard in applying to the courts for our redress.

Mr. Glaque moved that a committee be named to solicit subscriptions to secure funds for employing able counsel to fight the matter in the courts, thus assisting Mr. Pickard in his action. Messrs. Green Glaque and Anderson were named.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

The event of the hour in Salt Lake City is the visit of H. M. Stanley and party. He arrived here on Sunday, March 8, accompanied by his wife, his mother-in-law, Lieut. Jephson, Major Pond, Miss Glass and Miss Horne. The party were the guests of Mrs. John W. Young, at the Templeton hotel, during their stay here. On Sunday they rested for part of the day, and then received some visitors and friends.

On Monday, during the forenoon, a special train, chartered by Mr. Young, conveyed the Stanley party to Buffalo Park and Garfield Beach. President Wilford Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff, President Geo. Q. Cannon and a num-

ber of other distinguished citizens of Salt Lake City, accompanied the party. In the afternoon a reception was given by Mrs. John W. Young at the Templeton, in honor of the Stanley party. Mr. Stanley, owing, it is alleged, to indisposition, was not present, but Mrs. Stanley and her mother—Mrs. Tennant—received the visitors. During the reception the quartette club discoursed charming music. Mr. Weihe gave some violin selections which charmed Mrs. Stanley. She gave him letters of introduction to London musicians of note, to be used if he should ever visit that metropolis. Five hundred invitations were sent out for the reception, a vast majority of which were accepted.

At 8 o'clock March 9th, the famous explorer made his bow to a Salt Lake audience of nearly 2000 people, at the Theatre. It was supposed that Stanley was only an indifferent talker, but his lecture completely dispelled this idea. He spoke with ease and correctness. His delivery was smooth and graceful, and at times charmingly animated.

He was introduced in a graceful little speech by Judge Zane. Mr. Stanley on coming forward received a hearty welcome. He opened his lecture by saying that at the close of the war he accompanied Generals Hancock and Sherman as special correspondent to Kansas, where Indian troubles existed. In 1868 he went to Abyssinia, as a war correspondent of the New York Herald. He next witnessed the Cretan rebellion, and after that the revolution in Spain. It was while here that he received a telegram from James Gordon Bennett to come at once to Paris. Mr. Stanley in very simple language said: "Arriving there, I called at the Grand Hotel, knocked at a bedroom door, and, after some delay, was admitted to the presence of James Gordon Bennett, who then gave me a detail such as no correspondent has ever received before or since. I was first told to go to Egypt and attend the opening of the Suez Canal, from there to ascend the Nile and interview Gen. Samuel Baker, then to proceed to Jerusalem and explore the subterranean retreats recently discovered; from there I was told to go to Constantinople, and from there to the Crimea, for the purpose of writing up the old battle fields of the Inkerman and Balaklava. That finished, I was to proceed to the Caspian Sea; from there to gallop to the Persian Gulf, and from there start out on a search for Livingstone, who was then supposed to be in the heart of the Dark Continent. A trip to China was also planned for the purpose of telling the readers of the New York Herald what possibilities there were there for the advancement of American trade."

He described his first visit to Africa in 1871 with a good deal of warmth. He described his first meeting with Livingstone, and the determination of the grand old man to remain in Africa to prosecute further researches in geography. Stanley parted with Livingstone on May 14, 1872, and never saw him again. Livingstone died fourteen months later.

In 1874 Stanley visited Africa a second time, in the interest of the London Telegraph and New York Herald.

In 1884 he visited Africa again in

quest of Emin Bey. Stanley related the part he played in this expedition with considerable feeling.

He told how Leopold, King of Belgium, got interested in Africa, and how that continent is now divided among the European nations, with one free State, the Congo, in the centre.

The lecture, in every way, was a success. Mr. Stanley and party left for San Francisco at 2 o'clock this morning.

THE ARIZONA FLOODS.

A letter just received by Mr. S. F. Kimball, from Mesa City, Arizona, dated February 27th, states that on Thursday morning, Feby. 25th, the Salt River was higher than it was ever known to be before. It inundated a portion of Phoenix, Tempe and Lehi. Harvey Harper's and Swartz's places were badly flooded, but when it commenced to snow in the mountains the river soon fell, and the settlers from Lehi who had nearly all moved up on the Mesa returned to their homes. They found an immense amount of damage done. The railroad bridge was completely demolished. Thirty-five houses were washed down the river at Phoenix; Smith's mill and ice factory came near going; also three houses at Lehi, Steele's and Louis and Ernest Crismon's. On Friday it cleared up with every prospect of pleasant weather, and all moved back to their homes. On Saturday it commenced raining again and rained incessantly for forty-eight hours. The consequence was that the Lehi people began to swarm into Mesa city again, occupying all houses that could be had. Mrs. Mary Jones was confined just about six hours before the flood came, but they got her up on the mesa all right and she is doing well. Also the wife of Bishop T. E. Jones was very low at the time, but they managed to get her into a safe place.

Tempe and Phoenix had not been heard from by the writer since the previous flood. The last flood was three feet higher than the first. The school house and Titling building are full of Pima Indians, who had lived in civilized style in the Papago Ward, to the number of several hundred, and who lost everything. Five of the Indians were also drowned. At the time of writing the river had gone down and the families were all moving back to their homes. Both the Sisters Jones were doing well. The dams and corals were all badly injured, but the extent of the damage could not at that time be estimated, as the water covered a part of them. It would, however, require a great amount of hard labor to put them in running order again.

Henry C. Rogers and Brother Simpkins, who lived up close to the hench, or mesa, supposed they were on safe ground when the flood occurred, but to their surprise the water drove them from their homes at midnight.

The resolutions relating to Senator Hearst's death, adopted by the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, the Mining Exchange, and the Ore Producers' Association, have been beautifully engrossed, and forwarded by Mr. Simon to the U. S. Senate at Washington.