

ty. Several have laid out homesteads and will proceed at once to make the mountain sides blossom as the rose. Bishop Nichols says there are still left many equally good tracts of land in that vicinity which he would like to see other young men of Brigham take up.

A treatise on the silk worm and its habits has been lately printed at Logan, Utah, edited by S. Katogi. It is a translation from the Japanese, in which language it was written by Thomas Katsumura, the great authority on silk culture in Japan.

Katogi is a cousin of Katsumura, and is himself well informed on this subject. His translation is made into the best of English, and his arrangement of the matter is good. He first takes up the subject of the selection of eggs and the manner of caring for and hatching them; then the five successive ages, the preservation of cocoons and the methods of handling the moths to secure the production of eggs; and lastly, he gives a few paragraphs on the cultivation of young shoots of the mulberry.

In the pamphlet of thirty-two pages, there are sixteen illustrations besides a number of scales. A table showing how much the worms grow, how the hurdles should be enlarged, and what quantity of leaves should be given in conformity with their growth, accompanies the consideration of each age.

This treatise is for sale at the *Woman's Exponent* office at the price of twenty-five cents. It is certainly worth this sum to those who are interested in the subject or desire to gain information upon it, as it is probable that some day the industry of silk culture will be one of the important enterprises of this country.

For the last three weeks the Tabernacle has been undergoing a thorough renovation and remodeling, and now it presents a handsome appearance, both inside and out. The ceiling has been whitewashed, all the woodwork painted and additional seats put in. The side walls of the building have been painted in imitation of slate-colored marble, while the pillars represent Sienna marble, making a beautiful and striking contrast.

Additional seats have been placed in the northwest and southwest corners of the building, making an extra seating capacity of 500. A new railing has been placed on each side of the stand where the Bishops and home missionaries are located, and the seats lengthened to allow more seating room.

The painting has been under the supervision of J. B. Walkley, who has had about thirty-five men in charge. The carpenter work has been directed by A. K. Wright, with about twelve men in charge.

Saturday morning the scene was one of activity, making preparations for the Conference meetings Sunday, and although the work will not be finished for about two weeks, yet the house will be in good shape for tomorrow's meetings. It is estimated that the work will cost about \$6,000.

Monday the lifeless body of W. S. Montero, a printer, was found at his room at 72 South Second East, and a bottle labeled laudanum was found in the room.

The deceased was about 33 years old,

and came from Virginia, where his father, a prominent physician, lives. He was a compositor by occupation. Lately he has been dependent and has dissipated a great deal.

As it has not been his habit to arise until late, no surprise was occasioned when he did not leave his room during the forenoon and the early part of the afternoon. At last Jimmie Graham, son of Robert Graham, at whose house Montero boarded, endeavored to gain admittance to the room to put it in order. He found the door locked with the key on the inside. At last Mr. Graham became aroused and a window to the room was raised, and young Graham got in. He found the body lying on the bed, with the face buried in a pillow. A bottle which had contained two ounces of the poison lay near. Coroner Offenbach was notified and removed the body to Evans' undertaking parlors.

The coroner's inquest was held Tuesday morning over the remains. The jury consisted of C. B. Duret, L. Watts and A. M. Richardson. They rendered the verdict that the deceased came to his death during the night of Sept. 8, from causes unknown to them. They did not think that the empty bottle was sufficient evidence that he had suicided, and as no post mortem examination was held, the cause of death and, if the laudanum was taken, the intent of its use will never be known.

There was an exciting scene at the ranch of C. B. Wilson (of Fish Haven) on the Little Blackfoot, last Sunday afternoon, says the *Montpelier (Idaho) Post*. The haying hands were indulging in a Sunday dip in a deep pool, where the Blackfoot comes gurgling around a big bend. The water is about twenty feet deep and the youngsters were having a great time in the water. One of them, Melville Loveland, of Fish Haven; although a good swimmer, became exhausted and began to call for help. Mr. Wilson, who was some distance off, on the steep bank, at first thought the young fellow was only "cooling," but in an instant saw that the case was serious and dived in and with a few powerful strokes reached the side of the drowning lad. The boy grabbed him and in spite of warning locked his arms around him and both went down into the cold waters of the pool. It was only by almost superhuman efforts that Wilson tore himself loose from the grasp of the almost dying boy and "pulled" for the remainder of the distance the apparently lifeless body to the shore in front of him, unable to leave it to get breath on the surface more than twice, as it would have been impossible to find the body again if left to float down the current, and being unable to support the 150 pounds above water. One of Mr. Wilson's dives lasted two minutes. Mr. Wilson has done many daring deeds and has saved lives before, but he should have been a proud man when he lay unconscious on the bank (yet able to give directions for the resuscitation of the boy) and at last saw Loveland open his eyes. The men at any rate are proud of the "boos" and say that if he had not been there it is probable that more than one life would have been lost in the vain attempts to save the boy from drowning. Both are none the worse from their narrow escape and are

again back in the hay fields, although Mr. Wilson suffered for several days from the effects of his long dive.

#### A MILE A MINUTE.

The Union Pacific train bearing the delegates to the Democratic State convention at Ogden Thursday made the run of 37 miles in just 42 minutes. As it was necessary in some places to slow down to a 40-mile an hour rate, it was necessary, to make this time, to run at a little more than a mile a minute speed a considerable portion of the distance. This is a remarkable feat of fast running, considering that the train consisted of eight passenger coaches loaded to their utmost capacity. In fact, there should have been another coach on the train; but there was not time to place it there after the large number to be accommodated had been ascertained. The train was slightly delayed in leaving, owing to having to wait for the band.

It was not alone from this city north that a fast run was made. The train from Provo was smaller than that which went to Ogden, consisting of three passenger coaches and locomotive. This made the trip from Provo in 70 minutes. Seven stops were made, which would reduce the actual running time to a point where the forty-eight miles took only about the same number of minutes. In several places the speed of the train was nearer seventy than sixty miles an hour.

Thursday's *Rio Grande* Western train came in in two sections, the occasion therefore being a surprise to the passenger department of that road in the success that followed its representatives in their efforts on Peach Day at Grand Junction, to induce people there to extend their trip to Salt Lake. Of those who attended the interesting event at Grand Junction, 190 came on to Salt Lake City today. The manner in which Weller, the Salt Lake champion, won the bicycle race from the Colorado crack bicyclist was a surprise to the Peach Day visitors who witnessed the contest, and who fancied that the Colorado men would have it all their own way.

The 29th National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which includes this year the specially interesting features attending the dedication of a national park at Chickamauga, Tenn., will open at Louisville, Ky., on October 11, and continue three days. For those who attend from Salt Lake City, the Union Pacific announces a specially low rate—\$43 for the round trip. Tickets will be sold September 6, 7 and 8, and will be good returning until October 6.

Dr. T. C. Hiff and Col. E. W. Tatlock are among the Salt Lakers who have announced their intention of being present at the encampment. Dr. Hiff has prepared to serve notice on the G. A. R. that Salt Lake City will expect the encampment in the year 1900, and will make preparations accordingly. At present there would not be sufficient hotel accommodations in this city, but five years is expected to make the necessary change in this respect. The G. A. R. encampments are so large that several years' notice of the intended place of holding is usual. Denver expects the national encampment in 1896.