

Harriet Page Wheeler Young died in Salt Lake City, Dec. 22, 1871.

Phineas H. Young died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 10, 1879.

PIONEERS, WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

Alexander P. Chessley lived in San Juan Valley, Cal., when last heard from.

Horace Monroe Frink lived in San Bernardino, Cal., when last heard from.

Samuel Bradford Fox resided in Oregon years ago.

Eric Ghnes resided in St. George, Utah, when last heard from.

Stephen H. Goddard resided in Davis Co., Utah, a number of years ago.

George R. Grant lived in Virginia City, Nevada, when last heard from.

Franklin G. Losee lived in Lehi, Utah Co., Utah, when last heard from.

David Powell lived in the state of Mississippi, according to last accounts.

Joseph Rooker resided in California when last heard from in 1857.

Gilbroid Summe is unknown.

John Wheeler is unknown.

Almon S. Williams is unknown.

James W. Stewart resided in Morgan County, Utah, when last heard from.

THE TEMPLE LOT SUIT.

Notwithstanding the clear accounts previously made of the facts involved in the so-called Temple lot suit between the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the Church of Christ, at Independence, Mo., some of the papers continue to publish the misleading statement that the Latter-day Saints of this Territory are parties to the controversy. In the *San Francisco Chronicle* of Sunday, Aug. 12, a dispatch from St. Louis appears, offering the explanation that "the complainant is an Iowa corporation and represents the Joseph Smith section of the Mormon Church, while the defendants represent the Brigham Young interests."

Inasmuch as a transcript in the case has now been filed on appeal from Judge J. F. Phillips of the western district of Missouri, and the matter will again in due time be brought to the notice of the public, it may not be out of the way to reiterate that the Latter-day Saints in Utah are not parties to the suit and are not interested in it beyond the fact that they, in common with all good citizens, desire to see justice impartially administered by the courts. The complainants, commonly known as "Josephites," are, as their name implies, a "re-organization" of scattered members of the Church who for various reasons did not cast their lot with the followers of Joseph Smith when these, in accordance with the rules of the Church and the teachings of the married Prophet, accepted the President of the Twelve as their leader. The defendants, also called "Hedrickites," are another re-organized body of separatists from the Church. Both claim the title to certain property, once belonging to the Church, and the courts have been appealed to for a decision as to which faction is legally entitled thereto. The Church in Utah is no more a party to this suit than the Roman church would be,

if the litigation were carried on say between the followers of Luther and Calvin; for both contestants are as distinctly separate from each other and from the Church as those Protestant divisions are from Rome, whether their historical connection with the main body, or the tenets of some of their essential doctrines is made the test of their ecclesiastical status.

SKETCHES OF UTAH SCENERY.

Among the many advantages by a bounteous Providence bestowed upon Salt Lake City is a scenery unsurpassed in grandeur. On one side is the Lake, the counterpart of which is not known to exist. In forming it Nature seems to have blended in one grand picture the darkest of her shades and the brightest of her lights; now it lies in calm repose reflecting in its deep the azure sky or the gloomy outlines of its forbidding shores; now, lashed by the wings of the storm, its heavy waves dash furiously against its confines, as if bent only on destruction. But whether resting peacefully in smiling sunshine, as is the rule, or impatiently tossing itself under the commotion of the elements, the Lake presents a view which the admirer of nature's great work will not soon forget.

On the other side of the city the Wasatch mountains rise to lofty heights and present a scenery of another kind unequalled in the vicinity of any city in this country. And the impression they give, when viewed from a distance, is but farther deepened when the curious traveler draws near and is in a position to view its various details. The beauties of the fjords and fjelds in Norway or the grandeur of the lakes and Alps of Switzerland may not be surpassed by the bold formations of the Wasatch range, but the latter certainly equal anything in that line made known to the world by the enthusiastic descriptions of tourists or the productions of the artist's brush. All that Utah needs is to become known, and the beauties of her scenery will be classed among the most admirable in the world.

It is therefore a pleasure to announce that Professor Alfred Lambourne, the artist whose sketches of Utah scenery are already well known at home and abroad, has just finished a series of sketches to be issued and placed before the public as soon as possible. The artist intends publishing his last work in two parts at a price within the reach of all. The first is entitled "A Summer in the Wasatch," and the second, "Pictures of an Inland Sea." The former will contain sketches of the Wasatch Mountains; Lake Blanche; Lake Florence; Lake Lillian; the Glen Mouth; Storm over Blanche; Lillian by Moonlight. The sketches of the latter are: Sunrise at Gunnison Island; The North Cliffs; Desolate Shores; Black Rock; Twilight at the Marshes; Afterglow on the Wasatch, and At Rest.—Promontory Point. The pictures are accompanied by descriptions, brief but clear and full of interest.

Of this, Prof. Lambourne's latest effort in behalf of Utah scenery, it is

only necessary to say that it is executed with true artistic skill and the enthusiasm for the beauties of nature for which he is known. In choosing his subjects he has been very fortunate and the way in which he understands to blend the lights and shades so as to produce a maximum effect reminds in much of the matchless drawings of Dore. If the reproduction of the sketches does justice to them, the work will be much appreciated by an art-loving public.

ELECTRICITY AS A PURIFIER.

The manifold uses to which electricity can be put are being added to constantly, so far as human knowledge goes, and the idea of a limit being reached is not yet entertained by investigators and experimenters with the subtle fluid. It has been a prevalent notion for centuries that electrical storms cleared air, earth and water of many impurities, and rendered conditions more healthful for the denizens of this sphere. Now a French scientist and inventor, M. Hermite, of Havre, comes forward with a system which he has discovered of utilizing through man's manipulations electricity as a disinfectant, in connection with the salt sea water.

M. Hermite's system has been tested at Havre, and is reported to have given complete satisfaction. A central station for the electrolyzation of sea water was built on Quai Lombardie, near the Angouleme bridge over the Seine, and pipes in connection with it were laid through all the streets of the St. Francois quarter, inhabited by some 12,000 people of the poorest classes and formerly the hotbed of every infectious disease. The electrolyzed sea water was forced through the pipes and effected a marvelous change. The streets watered with the disinfecting liquid by means of hose connected with the pipes lost that putrid odor which formerly made them not only repugnant but an ever-present danger in the very center of the town. In addition to this two of the most insalubrious houses in the district were chosen by M. David, the town architect, for the application of the Hermite system to dwellings. One of them was situated at 24 Rue de la Fontaine and the other at 35 Rue d'Edreville. A large tank connected with the electrolyzed sea-water mains was placed at the top of each of these six-story buildings, and pipes from the tanks carried down to flush the closets and sinks on the various floors.

In the case of the Rue d'Edreville house, the waste water was conducted direct to the sewers, in which it was found to be almost without odor, though combined with refuse from other parts. The water from the house at 24 Rue de la Fontaine came from the siphons of the closets and sinks perfectly odorless, and was conducted through pipes to the street gutter, down which it ran some distance before it ultimately fell into the sewer. The object of this arrangement was to offer the public a constant, visible and olfactory proof of the purifying qualities of electrolyzed sea water. The disinfectant liquid, so to say, consumed the sewage matter as well as the