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EVENING NEWS.

Saturday, April 9, 1887.

TO NAVIGATE THE AIR.

A SHIP BUILDING FOR THAT PURPOSE.

The Aerial Steam Navigation Company of San Francisco is a corporation organized in accordance with the statutes of California, and its object is to startle the world, if the dreams of the projectors are ever to be realized. It is no less than the construction and operation of an airship. The hour of trial is said to be near at hand. The great "vessel of the air" is approaching completion and a trial trip will be made within a few months. The everlasting fortune of the company will then be made or it will utterly collapse.

The moving spirit in the enterprise is "Prof." William Patterson, who is not unknown to fame on the coast. The company had its inception in July of last year, Mr. Patterson being sponsor. He was modest, and fixed the capital stock at only $100,000, in 50,000 shares at $2 each. Upon these articles of incorporation the following officers were chosen: President, J. G. Severance; Secretary, Charles E. Travers; Treasurer, Howard Livingston; Manager, William Patterson; Engineer, J. A. Haste; Directors, J. G. Severance, S. S. Tilton, Howard Livingston, C. M. Seely, M. D., and William Patterson.

The practical aeronaut of the concern is Mr. Patterson. The airship in course of construction is designed by him and approved by the engineer, in the latter case no regard being had to the old saw, "the more Haste the less speed." Mr. Patterson is exceedingly enthusiastic and confident. He has the theory of aerial navigation down pat, and is confident that he will solve the interesting problem. The grave obstacles that others have encountered count not with him. He has an apparently abiding faith in his ultimate success. The faith of Darius Green in his flying machine was not greater. In conversation with a reporter yesterday, he said:

"Oh, yes, there have been obstacles to overcome. Capitalists have been slow to take hold, but, mark my words"—pointing his index finger straight at the scribe's south eye and raising his voice to a concert pitch—"mark my words; we'll get there just the same."

THE SHIP DESCRIBED.

Having thus forever settled that particular point, the professor took a drawing of the proposed airship from his inner coat pocket, and proceeded with a minute description of the same. The drawing shows the vessel to be cigar-shaped, the upper portion being the balloon proper, the lower half the deck upon which the freight and passengers are to be carried.

"You will observe," continued the aerial navigator, "that the deck of the vessel is closely connected with the bottom itself, the two forming one cylindrical whole. In this my ship differs from any which has ever been constructed. The propulsive force, being placed at the point where the balloon and car are joined, I am able to obtain a much better control of the vessel than other aeronauts have who have had the propulsive force placed in a car suspended at a distance below the balloon. In such cases a head wind could not be prevented from driving the balloon backward while the aeronaut endeavored to propel it ahead.

"There are other essential differences between my ship and all others," said the balloonist. "For example, I do not propose to be encumbered with sandbags or any other kind of ballast. In lieu thereof I intend carrying machinery which will enable me to create the force necessary both to propel and to raise and lower the ship."

THE MACHINERY.

"What machinery will you carry?"

"Three 12-horse engines; one set to operate the two auxiliary propellers, located at equal distances from each other at the bottom of the car, and one operating the driving propeller at the stern, which latter acts also as the rudder.

"The sole office of the propellers first mentioned is to aid in raising and lowering the ship without the loss of gas."

"What sort of fuel will you use?"

"Coal oil and steam spray, fed to the furnaces by an injector. The boiler, which has already been negotiated for, will be a 40-horse power Herschoff, and will be furnished by Cole Brothers of Lockport, New York. Pure hydrogen gas will be used and will be generated in the usual way, by iron-turnings and steam."

"Where is the work being prosecuted?"

"Some parts right here in San Francisco, where the vessel will first be launched."

"When will it be launched?"

"Well, not later than the coming August. The balloon part of the ship will be made in Philadelphia as there are no facilities for its manufacture here. The material is to consist of an external and internal layer of some kind of tough silk, interlaid with a thin sheet of rubber, the whole covered by a tape netting, which, being free from knots, will give the very smallest amount of friction possible."

EASY AS ROLLING OFF A LOG.

"What rate of speed will you be able to attain, do you imagine?"

"Under ordinary circumstances, a mile a minute. With everything favorable, a much greater speed."

"How will you avoid head winds and adverse currents?"

"Simply by rising above or descending to a level below them. This will be easily done by operating the auxiliary propellers in opposite directions. These, you must understand, are similar in shape to a ship's screw, one motion causing the vessel to arise and the opposite motion drawing her down."

"Suppose the balloon should break when at a high altitude?"

"That will be absolutely impossible, as it will be provided with safety valves, which will not allow of a pressure above a given degree. Aside from this precaution, a rent in any part of the balloon need not result disastrously, as by means of a parachute formed by the overhanging sides of the decks, it will be an easy matter to lower the ship to the earth as gently as a mother would lay down her babe. I have taken even another precaution against accidental collapses. The balloon itself divided into three compartments, separated from each other by a partition of the same material of which it is constructed, and each entirely independent of the other; so that, if any of them should collapse, the others will remain intact, thus preventing anything like a disaster."

"Where will your San Francisco works be located?"

"Upon that we have not as yet definitely decided. We have several offers of vacant lots upon which to carry on the work of putting the various parts together as they arrive from the East. It is quite likely we will decide upon a vacant lot on Haight street at the terminus of the cable-car line."

DIMENSIONS AND POWER.

"Can you give me the ship's dimensions, weight, lifting capacity, etc.?"

"Certainly. The length over all will be 180 feet; breadth over all, 48 feet; depth of car, 12 feet; capacity of balloon (hydrogen), 182,000 cubic feet; engines (12-horse power), 3; lifting capacity, 16,000 pounds; total weight, 5 tons."

The following are some of the leading San Francisco stockholders: Schaeffer Brothers, 11 Montgomery street; Captain Robert Watson, 812½ Turk street; J. F. Westheimer, 322 Montgomery street; E. W. Wheeler, 328 Montgomery street; Charles Wheat, 501 California street; Dr. D. J. Stansbury, 1 Fifth street; A. P. Forbes, 6 Golden Gate Avenue; George McCullough, 2520 Howard street; Dr. C. C. O'Donnel and others. Dr. Robert Brown of Santa Cruz is now president of the company.

The capital stock is not in very active demand and the shekels are coming in slowly, it is said, which is not a matter for surprise. It is altogether likely that many days will elapse before the air steamship William Patterson will be making regular trips from the Haight-street moorings, on excursion to "the little stars all around the moon."—*San Francisco Chronicle, April 4.*

A practical smith says in one of our contemporaries that when copper is soldered and the solder is to be colored like the surrounding copper, this can be done by moistening the solder with a saturated solution of vitriol of copper and then touching the solder with an iron or steel wire. A thin skin of copper is precipitated, which can be thickened by repeating the process several times. If a brass color is desired, a saturated solution of one part of vitriol of zinc and two parts of vitriol of copper is used on the previously coppered solder and the latter rubbed with a zinc wire. To gild the soldered spot, it is first coated with copper in the manner indicated above, and then with gum or isinglass and powdered with bronze powder. A surface is obtained which, after drying, can be very brightly polished.

PAPIER-MACHE.

HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS MADE AND THE USES TO WHICH IT IS APPLIED

"A dollar you can't tell me what that match-box is made of," said Dick, handing the object mentioned to his friend, Harry Dolt.

"Don't bet, in the first place," replied Harry, "and don't care in the second. 'Spose all a man wants to know is if it'll hold matches and isn't too big for his pocket."

"Never saw such a fellow as you in my life. I'm sure that if the last judgement was announced, on good authority, for noon sharp to-morrow, you'd take it as a matter of course."

"Why not? When I run up against the inevitable, I try to manage things so as not to get concussion of the brain. Is there anything as startling as your supposed announcement in that match-box?"

"Did you ever see a piece of polished ebony as light as that?"

"Polished pancake! It's nothing but paper-mache. Any child can tell that."

"Perhaps so. But, admitting the fact, there is a child of about six-and-twenty solid winters in front of me who can't tell how paper-mache is made."

"I'm very much given to minding my own business, and, the making of paper-mache is no part of it. But I think it is an open question whether you could accurately describe the process yourself. By the way, why does it interest you?"

"I have the prosperity of Pittsburg at heart. Some people seem to think that all we can or ought to do here is to make iron, steel and glass. Now, with our splendid advantages in point of fuel, I think Pittsburg would be a first-rate place for the manufacture of paper car-wheels."

"That's quite another matter. Now, I'm prepared to listen. But you know I love brevity."

"Well, cotton forms the basis of the paper used. The sheets are pasted together with dextrine until the mass is thick enough to go under the hydraulic press. There they are squeezed into any desired form, which, when dry, is as hard as, and a good deal lighter, bulk for bulk, than any wood."

"Brief enough; go on!"

"This product is poreless, fiberless, sapless and knotless. It is subjected for twenty-four hours to a high drying heat. Then it can be worked with any kind of tool. The varnishing of it is a mere detail."

"It is from this substance that are manufactured all those bracelets of large black beads studded with Scotch imitation diamonds, all those necklaces, pins, clasps and trinkets of all sorts that are taken for pitch coal or some precious wood. Again, those handsome bracelets, composed of semi-lucid and opaline globules that seem to have been cut out of a stone formed by concentric layers like certain precious stones, are merely of papier-mache, cemented with white varnish and coated with the same. So, too, those beautiful nacreous, painted and gilded trays, round tables and caskets that are known as Japanese work, are merely papier-mache. The Japanese know but one kind of gilding, while we have two—the dead and the brilliant. We have, likewise, a liquid nacre taken from the scales of the whitebait that well imitates the white currant and certain transparent berries. The nacre is solidly inlaid by means of the hydraulic press, and finally the surface is finished with pumice stone to make it perfectly even, and covered with a colorless varnish of the first quality."

"Well, that was worth listening to. But if I were as much interested in all this kind of stuff as you are, I think I'd try and invent something myself."

"Too many patent sharps around. Wouldn't pay. More fun in letting other fellows do that."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Jackson's Duel With Dickinson.

In a paper in the *Southern Bivouac* for April, the following conversation between General Harding and General Andrew Jackson, relative to Jackson's duel with Dickinson, is given:

"In conversation with General Jackson one day I said: 'General, is a brave man ever frightened?'

"'I don't know that I am competent to answer that question,' said he. I replied: 'The world accords you as much bravery as is possessed by any man.'

"'If that be so, sir,' said the General, I would say I have been as badly frightened as a gentleman ought ever to be.'

"I said, 'I presume that was in some of your Indian fights?'

"'No,' said he, 'it was when I went on the field with Dickinson. I knew him to be a cool, brave man, and the best shot I ever saw, and I never expected to leave the field alive. I owe my life to the fashion of the day—the full-breasted coat. This and the peculiar conformation of my much-sunken chest were all that saved me. Dickinson's bullet struck what appeared to be the center of my body under the right arm, and the ball grazed my breastbone. I had gone upon the field determined not to fire at Dickinson, but to discharge my pistol in the air, having no ground of quarrel with him, and not wishing to hurt a hair of his head. My quarrel was with his father-in-law, Ervin; but when I felt myself shot, under the impression that I had received a mortal wound, and smarting under this belief and the physical pain, I fired the fatal shot, and no act of my life have I ever regretted so much.

"'Under the conditions of the meeting we had a right to reserve the fire, because I knew that Dickinson could shoot so much more quickly than I could. It has been asserted in the public prints,' said Old Hickory, 'that I advanced on Dickinson to deliver my shot and that he gave back, both of which statements are false, sir. I stood in my place when I fired and Dickinson remained in his, receiving my shot like a cool, brave man as he was.'"

General Harding said that at this same interview, which was the last he ever had with General Jackson, the latter said to him:

"'The world is greatly mistaken about my having an ungovernable temper. I never gave an exhibition of temper without my judgment approved it. I sometimes found it necessary even to prevent the shedding of blood.'"

A Chapter of Coincidences.

A local merchant had advertised for a young man to fill a position in his store, replies to be sent in care of the *Republican*. Calling for the answers, the very first letter the merchant opened was signed with the name of the person who handed him the letter. The signer lived in a neighboring village, and was a stranger. This led the merchant to relate two interesting cases, one being a most remarkable coincidence. A number of years ago his firm made a suit of clothes for a young man, who suddenly left town without remembering his obligations. The result was that the suit was unclaimed. A year later another young man called, said he was in a hurry for a suit of clothes, and asked if by any accident the firm had a suit on its hands which would fit him. The unclaimed suit was produced, and every part of it fitted perfectly. The customer was delighted, and at once paid for it. When he came to give his name it was the same even to the initials as that of the person for whom the suit was originally made. The two young men were not related, and the buyer had never heard of the other. The other case concerned a much prized amethyst ring which disappeared one spring. The gentleman in vain searched for it high and low. The next fall he was showing some buckskin gloves to a customer, and while talking ran his hand into one of them. As he withdrew his hand he suddenly noticed the missing ring on his little finger. Evidently the year previous he had put his hand in the same glove, and on withdrawing it he had unconsciously left the ring behind.

THE LIBEL LAW.—A new law on the subject of libel has passed the Minnesota legislature. Among its provisions is a very just one that no person shall bring suit against a newspaper for libel without giving three days' notice, during which time a retraction may be published, which retraction must be received in evidence, if the suit goes to trial. At present, a newspaper is often subjected to the annoyance and expense of a libel suit, begun while it was yet wholly unconscious of having published any matter likely to give offense. It is only common fairness, if a newspaper has published, without malice, an article or a news item which some person, rightly or wrongly, deems libelous, that it should have an opportunity to prove its good faith by publishing a retraction when evidence is offered to show that the offensive article was founded on erroneous information.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

George W. Cable attacks Henry W. Grady with poetry. We had supposed that the days of barbarism were long past.

THE WELSHMAN WHO EXPLORED THE DARK CONTINENT.

In the *Chautauquan* is an article treating at some length on the achievement of Africa's most recent explorer, Henry M. Stanley, from which we glean the following. After referring to his search for Livington, it adds:

But Stanley has done greater deeds than this. The great lakes had been visited, Livingston had crossed South Africa, discovered Lake Bangweolo and the grandest falls in the world—Victoria—and had explored the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika; but the sources of the Congo, most of the country through which it runs, and its wonderful tributaries were unknown.

Stanley, beginning where Livingstone left off, has done more for geographical science, civilization, and commerce than any other African explorer.

Steamers now ply on the waters of the Upper Congo and its tributaries, which afford an aggregate of seven thousand miles of navigable streams. A railroad is already planned round the rapids of the Lower Congo to Stanley Pool, and missionaries are advancing, with purpose of peaceful conquest, into the very heart of the "Dark Continent." Even European women are traveling the route which, before Stanley accomplished it, the world hardly expected white men would ever successfully undertake.

Stanley has made it possible to establish legitimate commerce with the populous and productive interior, and in the near future to reach the seat of the abominable slave traffic, and break it up, to civilize the people, and to give them the Gospel. Stanley is the founder of the great Congo Free State, to the development of which the King of Belgium is devoting much of his thought and his royal fortune, and for the maintenance of which, for the benefit of the whole world, the power and influence of the great nations of Europe are pledged.

Stanley's sudden recall from this country by the King of Belgium, will prevent thousands of his countrymen from looking upon the African explorer and civilizer. His early life gave little promise of a great career. He was christened John Rowlands, and retained John Rowlands until he was nearly grown up; when he gave it up for that of the New Orleans merchant who adopted him, but who, dying soon after, left him nothing but the name.

Stanley was born in Denbeigh, Wales, in the year 1840. His parents dying when he was three years of age, he was sent to St. Asaph's poorhouse, where he remained ten years and got sufficient education to enable him to teach one year before he started as cabin boy for New Orleans. As "Stanley" he served in the Confederate army, was taken prisoner, entered the United States navy, and became ensign.

In 1886, after a trip as newspaper correspondent in Turkey and Asia Minor, he revisited Wales and gave a dinner to the children of St. Asaph's, and told them what St. Asaph's had done for him.

Stanley appears in his picture with white hair, which must be very becoming to his ruddy face.

The characteristic which most impresses you before he begins to talk, is dogged determination. You see it in the lines of his firm set chin, in the full, bull-dog-like cheeks, in the carelessly cropped hair, in the short, compact, iron frame, and in the full, well-hardened muscles. You see still more of this dogged determination in the play of the muscles of the mouth in speech, which constitutes his chief facial expression.

His hair and mustache, are now the hue of the raven. Why he should think it worth while to practice this little deception I cannot imagine.

His hair became white under the awful strain of his three years experience in traveling from Zanzibar to the Congo. He is not at ease when he is at rest. When he returned to Europe from his trip through Africa, "slowly recovering from the effects of the famine and fatigue endured on that long journey," his only desire was "a long rest and sleep," and after he had written his book, "Through the Dark Continent," he determined to indulge in the "luxury of lounging." But a short trial of the most approved Parisian plan convinced him, he says, that it was productive of nothing but loss of time, health and usefulness." He finally went to Switzerland, where by indulging in plenty of walking and climbing he regained his health and spirits in three weeks, and he was soon in negotiation with commissioners of King Leopold for another trip to the Congo.

The object for which he came to America was to add to his financial resources. He was receiving two hundred and fifty dollars a lecture, and drawing large audiences when ordered to reform by the King of Belgians.

His style of speaking is very simple and very entertaining. He uses no notes. He makes no pretense to literary finish. He is a good-story teller, and has the feminine art of repeating the questions and answers of a conversation illustrative of some point of experience, instead of employing a direct statement of the result of it. He appreciates the importance of the minor touches in making a lifelike picture. On his memorable trip down the Congo he had battles every day with the furious savages, from the point where he embarked almost down to Stanley Pool.

"We also had labored strenuously through ranks upon ranks of savages, scattered over a score of flotillas had, endured persistent attacks, night and day, while struggling through them; had resorted to all modes of defense, and yet at every curve of this fearful river, the yells of the savages broke loud on our ears; the snake-like canoes darted forward impetuously to the attack, while the drums and horns and shouts raised a fierce and deafening uproar." We were becoming exhausted. Yet we were still only on the middle line of the continent! We were also being weeded out by units and twos and threes. There were not thirty in the entire expedition that had not received a wound. To continue this fearful life was not possible. Some day we should lie down and offer our throats to the cannibal butchers.

Had I been a black man I should have long before been slain, but even in the midst of a battle, curiosity, stronger than hate or blood-thirstiness, arrested the sinewy arm which drew the bow, and delayed the flying spear."

And now Stanley, at the age of forty-seven, is off again for Africa; to plunge into the jungle, to march into the very heart of barbarism, whither he goes to rescue Emin Bey.

Earthquake and Volcanic Eruption in Kentucky.

The following is taken from a special dispatch to the Sacramento *Bee*:

CHICAGO, April 1.—The *Times'* Evansville (Ind.), special says: Intelligence was received in this city yesterday, of voleanic disturbances and eruptions on Blood river, near New Concord, Callaway county, Ky., yesterday, which have frightened the inhabitants out of their wits.

Thursday afternoon all the wells in the neighborhood were found to be dry. The same night strange rumbling noises were heard in the earth, similar to an earthquake shock. About 10 o'clock an explosion was heard in the direction of Stiger's Bluff, two miles from New Concord. A column of fire was seen to shoot toward the heavens 150 feet. A perfect pandemonium followed. Men, women and children, thinking the day of judgment had come, fell upon their knees and began praying and begging for mercy. Horses and cattle were wild with frigut, plunging and kicking in the most frantic manner. Fowls flew from their roosts and there was a tremendous uproar generally. The explosions continued at intervals throughout the night, and columns of fire continue to shoot upward. Some of the more courageous citizens have made a vist to the bluff, but the heat is so intense that they cannot get within a quarter of a mile of it, but red hot ashes seem to be flowing down the west side of the bluff. When the informant left, the remarkable eruption was still in progress, and a majority of the people were stricken wild with terror. The scene of the phenomena is in one of the wildest and most rugged parts of the State. Mayfield, 25 miles distant, is the nearest railway station, and efforts to reach that point last night by telegraph were unsuccessful.

An original minstrel joke is at last reported. It comes from Pittsburg and is published in the *Dispatch*: "Chestnuts," yelled several persons in the gallery at the minstrel show. "That's right, gentlemen," responded Bones. "If you don't get what you want, ask for it."

Two Scotch worthies, were, as their noses denoted, very fond of a drop of "Highland dew." Meeting one day in the street, Wull said: "Man Jock, your nose is unco' like the last rose of summer." "Weel, weel," answered Jock, glancing significantly at Wull's nose, "in that case it's no left bloomin' alane!"

JETS OF GINGER.

The man who is afraid to express his opinion might send it by mail.

The missit monarch is the title which the New York *World* gives the deposed Prince Alexander.

Graves (loftily)—"I believe in honor where honor is due." Merriman—"Well, then, suppose you honor this note, which is due."

"He called me an ass," exclaimd an over-dressed dude. "Well, you ain't one," replied his companion; "you're only a clothes-horse."

Just as often as brooms drop a notch or two in the market, the thrifty grocer straightway advertises a sweeping reduction in prices.

Many a young man who has been too bashful to propose to a girl has had her father come into the parlor at eleven o'clock and help him out.

"What time do you have breakfast here?" asked a guest at a Boston Hotel. "The hours for the matutinal repast are from 7 to 9," replied the waiter.

Out West, whenever they have had a blizzard or a tornado, they at once telegraph to the East big stories about the phenomenal rise in real estate.

If, in instructing a child, you are vexed with it for want of adroitness, try, if you have never tried before, to write with your left hand, and remember that a child is all left hand.

A big gopher snake in Florida recently swallowed a rattlesnake and was killed by it, from the inside. This fable teaches that it is not often safe to gopher a rattlesnake.

"My dear," he said, "what is the difference between ingenious and ingenuous?" "The difference between u and i, my love," she replied, and he scratched his head for a diagram.

A placard posted throughout this city recently announced the opening of the Theatre Royal "under the management of Miss Goddard, newly decorated and painted."

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Nounan	John Skinner, P.E.
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Paris, Second Ward	Robert Price
Preston	H. H. Dalrymple
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Brigham City, Third Ward	A. Madsen
Brigham City, Fourth Ward	Jens Hansen.
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Grouse Creek	C. Kimber
Honeyville	Abraham Hunsaker
Mantua	P. C. Jensen
North	Thos. Harper.
Park Valley	E. D. Meecham
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Logan, Second Ward	Henry Ballard.
Logan, Third Ward	Robert Davidson
Logan, Fourth Ward	T. X. Smith
Logan, Fifth Ward	Wm. Hyde
Logan, Sixth Ward	A. L. Sanders
Logan, Seventh Ward	Isaac Smith
Mendon	Henry Hugh
Mill ville	G. O. Pitkin
Newton	Hans Funk.
Paradise	Samuel Oldham.
Providence	Niels Hansen.
Richmond	W. L. Skidmore.
Smithfield	G. L. Farrell.
Trenton	J. B. Jardine.
Wellsville	W. H. Maughan

DAVIS STAKE,

Davis County, Utah.

WILLIAM R. SMITH, President.

J. W. Hess, Anson Call. } Counselors.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Bountiful, East	Chester Call
Bountiful, South	Wm. Brown
Bountiful, West	H. J. Grant.
* *Centerville*	Nathan Cheney
Farmington	J. M. Secrist
Hooper, South	Edwin Parker
Kaysville	Peter Barton
Weber, South	David S. Cook

EASTERN ARIZONA STAKE.

JESSE N. SMITH, President.

L. H. Hatch, Oscar Mann, } Counselors.

Apache County, Arizona.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Alpine	Edward A. Noble.
Brazeau	Jesse J. Brady (Acting).
Heber	William Swap.
Nutrioso	Benjamin Noble.

Valencia Co., N. M.

Ramah	E. A. Tietjen

Apache County, Arizona.

Show Low	Hans Hansen.
* *Snowflake*	John Hunt
St. Johns	David K. Udall
Taylor	M. R. Willis
Woodruff	James C. Owens
Union	Geo. H. Crosby

EMERY STAKE,

Emery County, Utah.

C. G. LARSEN, President.

Orange Seely, Rasmus Justersen, } Counselors.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
* *Castle Dale*	Henning Olsen.
Ferron	F. Olsen.
Huntington	C. Pulsipher.
Molen	L. S. Beach.
Muddy	C. Christensen.
Orangeville	Jasper Robertson.
Price	Geo. Frandsen.
Cleveland	J. Alger, P. E.
Larenee	Calvin Moore, P. E.
Upper Price	F. Ewell, P. E.
Wellington	Jefferson Tidwell, P. E.

JUAB STAKE,

Juab County, Utah.

WM. PAXMAN, President.

Joel Grover, Charles Sperry, } Counselors

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Eureka	John Beck.
Juab	Elmer Taylor, P. E.
Levan	Neils Aagaard.
Mona	J. W. Haws.
* *Nephi, First Ward*	W. H. Warner.
Nephi, Second Ward	David Udall.

KANAB STAKE,

Kane County, Utah.

E. D. WOOLLEY, Jr., President.

W. D. Johnson, jr., Thomas Chamberlain, } Counselors.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Factory	Thomas Stalworthy.
Glendale	R. J. Cutler.
Johnson	W. D. Johnson, P. E.
* *Kanab*	R. S. Robinson.
Lee's Ferry	W. M. Johnson.
Moccasin	Alvin Heaton.
Mount Carmel	H. B. M. Jolly.
Orderville	H. W. Esplin.
Pahreah	T. W. Smith.
Ranch	J. W. Seaman.
Upper Kanab	R. S. Robinson.

LITTLE COLORADO STAKE,

Apache County, Arizona.

LOT SMITH, President.

John Bushman, T. W. Brookbank, } Counselors.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Moan Coppy	A. L. Farnsworth.
St. Joseph	J. H. Richards.
* *Sunset*	F. W. Nelson.
Tonto Basin	Rial Allen.
Wilford	J. H James.

MARICOPA STAKE,

Maricopa County, Arizona.

A. F. MACDONALD, President.

H. C. Rogers, C. I. Robson, } Counselors.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Alma	O. M. Stewart.
Lehi	T. K. Jones.
* *Mesa*	K. Pomeroy.
Papago	Daniel P. Jones.
Tempe	James F. Johnson.

MILLARD STAKE,

Millard County, Utah.

J. N. HINCKLEY, President.

Daniel Thomson, J. V. Robison, } Counselors.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Deseret	J. S. Black.
* *Fillmore*	Thos. C. Callister.
Holden	D. R. Stevens.
Kanosh	A. A. Kimball.
Leamington	L. N. Christianson.
Meadow Creek	R. B. Bennett.
Oak Creek	Peter Anderson.
Scipio	Thomas Yates.

MORGAN STAKE,

Morgan County, Utah.

W. G. SMITH, President.

Richard Fry, Samuel Francis, } Counselors.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Croydon	John Hopkins.
Enterprise	J. K. Hall.
Milton	Eli Whitear.
* *Morgan, North*	O. B. Anderson.
Morgan, South	Charles Turner.
Peterson	James Carrigan.
Porterville, East	J. R. Baxter.
Porterville, West	Samuel Carter.
Richville	A. D. Dickson.

ONEIDA STAKE.

W. D. HENDRICKS, President.

S. P. Hale, G. C. Parkinson, } Counselors.

Oneida County, Idaho.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Clifton	Wm. F. Garner.
Weston	John H. Clark.
Fairview	Reman Hyde
Franklin	Thomas Durant, P. E
Riverdale	Leonidas A. Mecham
Malad	George Stuart
Mink Creek	Mad C. Hansen, P. E
Mound Valley	Robt. H. Williams, Bp
Preston	W. C. Parkinson, Bp
St. John	James P. Harrison, Bp
Samaria	David Rowen, P. E
Cherry Creek	Jos. W. Dudley, Bp

Bingham County, Idaho.

Chesterfield	P. P. Willey.
Marsh Valley	M. L. Gruewell.
Mormon	J. R. Thatcher.
Mound Valley	H. H. Williams
* *Oxford*	N. R. Lewis.

PANGUITCH STAKE.

J. W. OROSBY, Jr., President.

M. M. Steele, David Cameron, } Counselors.

Garfield County, Utah.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Cannonville	Wm. J. Henderson.
Escalante	A. P. Schow.
Hillsdale	Seth Johnson.
Marion	Culbert King.
* *Panguitch, First Ward*	J. C. Davis.
Panguitch, Second Ward	H. S. Church.

Piute County, Utah.

Kingston	William King.

PAROWAN STAKE,

Iron County, Utah.

THOS. J. JONES, President.

Edward Dalton, Morgan Richards, Jr., } Counselors.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Cedar City	Francis Webster, Act
Kanarra	Wm. P. Willis.
Paragoonah	Wm. E. Jones.
* *Parowan*	Charles Adams.
Summit	S. C. Hulet.

SALT LAKE STAKE,

Salt Lake County, Utah.

A. M. CANNON, President.

J. R. Taylor, C. W. Penrose, } Counselors.

SALT LAKE CITY WARDS.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
First Ward	Joseph Warburton
Second Ward	Samuel Peterson
Third Ward	Jacob Weiler
Fourth Ward	Harrison Sperry.
Fifth Ward	S. M. A Seddon.
Sixth Ward	W. H. Hickenlooper.
Seventh Ward	Wm. Thorne.
Eighth Ward	E. F. Sheets.
Ninth Ward	S. A. Woolley.
Tenth Ward	Adam Speer.
Eleventh Ward	Alexander McRae.
Twelfth Ward	H. B. Clawson.
Thirteenth Ward	Millen Atwood
Fourteenth Ward	George H. Taylor
Fifteenth Ward	Joseph Pollard.
Sixteenth Ward	Frederick Kesler.
Seventeenth Ward	John Tingey.
Eighteenth Ward	O. F. Whitney
Nineteenth Ward	Amos Watson
Twentieth Ward	W. E. Bassett.
*Twenty-