

ON THE BORDER.

Sketch of Detroit.—Development of Canada.

Editor Deseret News:

The next place at which we stopped was the city of Detroit. This city deserves more than a passing notice. If we believe the records of the early French voyageurs, it boasts an earlier history than any of the great cities of the Union. Before Boston, New York or Philadelphia were founded, zealous Catholic missionaries had penetrated to the outlet of Lake St. Clair. The stream up which they sailed they named *De Troit*, or the straits. The spot on which they erected their first cross, and where they built their first rude fort, was called *La Villa de Troit*, or the city of the straits. Usage has shortened the name to that which it now has.

As early as 1660 this place had become

A TRADING POST

of considerable importance. This was twenty years before Penn had made his famous treaty with the Indians, while New Amsterdam, now New York was still in the hands of the Dutch, and Boston was busy burning old women for witches.

For more than a hundred years Detroit flourished under French rule. A considerable portion of the neighboring country was settled, and many of the Indians brought nominally into the Catholic church. In the meantime, it is said, the trails which the Indians made through the woods were gradually widened and called streets, with names which they still bear. On this theory alone can their crookedness be accounted for. In the war of 1815 the city was taken by the British, but restored at the close of the war. Many souvenirs of these conflicts can be seen in various parts of the city.

Situated on the banks of Detroit river, which is simply a strait between the great lakes, and being also the junction of

NUMEROUS RAILWAYS,

Detroit possesses good commercial facilities. The vast lumber districts of Northern Michigan, and the iron and copper mines of Lake Superior, make it a favorite spot for shipbuilding. Thousands of tons of ore are here smelted annually, and numerous car-building establishments keep many mechanics busy.

The position of Detroit on the line between the United States and Canada gives it a rather mixed population. Thousands of refugee slave who took shelter in Canada before the war, have now returned, and make their home in Detroit. Great numbers of Canadian law-breakers have taken refuge here also, while American law-breakers prefer Windsor on the opposite Canada shore for their residence. The descendants of the old French colonists still number several thousand. Here are to be found French bookstores, French churches, schools and newspapers. Detroit has the largest French population of any American city except New Orleans.

Many of the

PROMINENT CITIZENS

of the Union have had their residence in Detroit. Here dwelt General Cass, so long prominent in western politics. Here also lived the great Republican Senator, Zachariah Chandler. A story is told at the expense of Senator Chandler's eldest son, which may be worth relating. Fred Douglas, the great mulatto orator, was lecturing in behalf of the African race, and at the close of the lecture was addressed by young Chandler who profusely introduced himself by saying: "I am Senator Chandler's son." Fred Douglas replied: "I am very happy to meet you, sir; for I have good reason to believe that I, also, am the son of a United States Senator."

Detroit is emphatically the

CITY OF CONTRASTS.

Few streets are more beautiful than Woodward Avenue on a gala day; and few cities can boast more stately mansions than those that front on Jefferson Avenue. Yet within a few hundred feet of those brown stone palaces may be found the deepest degradation and vice. The churches are stately and numerous, yet within the shadow of those spires may be found the wretched and the fallen, and no friendly hand is stretched out to reclaim them.

But it is now time to leave Detroit. The river is here over a mile wide, and very deep, with a current fully seven miles per hour. There is no bridge to span the distance, but we see a huge, strange, looking craft, bow pointing up the stream, coming toward us. It is longer than an ordinary train of passenger cars, and the engines that drive its huge machinery are more than twelve hundred horse power. In a few moments it has reached us and been moored to the wharf. The bell rings, the train of cars goes on board, the bell rings again, the boat is loosed from its moorings, the huge wheels revolve, and while our trunks and grip-sacks are examined by the custom-house officials we are quietly transferred from the dominions of Uncle Sam to those of Queen Victoria.

As soon as we cross the river there seems to be something peculiar in the general appearance of the country. The railway passes along the south shore of Lake St. Clair, over a very level country, in some places still covered with the primeval forest. The farms are said to be about forty rods broad

and a mile and a half long. The inhabitants seem to be for the most part

FRENCH CANADIAN

peasantry, descendants of those who settled this part of Canada, more than two hundred years ago. Their little white-washed cabins, and their little Norman French ponies seem to be of exactly the same type as their ancestors possessed so many years ago. The schoolhouses are small and have a rather neglected appearance, for the French Canadian does not worry himself greatly about education. We also pass numerous little graveyards each containing from a dozen to thirty graves. It would seem that each old family had a burying place of its own, where their descendants have continued to place their dead.

After a few hour's ride we alight and find ourselves amid the scenes of early years. It is said there is something sadly pleasing in revisiting early haunts. We found it so. We wandered into the forest. The giant trees some of them four feet or five feet in diameter, mingled their branches high overhead. The early spring flowers were dotting the ground with pink and purple and gold, the robins were hopping about among the shrubs, and the squirrels ran up the trees exultingly, when they heard our footsteps in the crisp dead leaves of last year's growth. Truly,

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods.

Here near the edge of the forest we visited an old man named Stimson, now nearly ninety-eight years of age, yet in good health and with the use of his faculties, and able to work each day in his garden. He was an acquaintance of my father, and was glad to see us. He had much to say of the past, especially of the early years of this century. It seemed strange to converse with a man who had

ENLISTED

in the British army, in 1811, fought in the Peninsula War, and retired from the army a year before Queen Victoria was born. The old man is temperate in his habits, cheerful in his disposition and takes a lively interest in the leading events of the day.

The principal questions now engaging the attention of Canadians are the fishery treaty, the development of the Canadian Northwest and the ever-increasing question national independence or imperial federation.

The fishery question seems to be a theme of endless discussion. The treaty, over which the United States Congress spent so much time, will not be accepted by Canada unless certain features of it are eliminated. But if this were done the treaty would be objectionable to the American people. And so the whole question remains as it was three years ago, or rather, it is now regulated by the treaty of 1818. That treaty was framed when Canada was a political nonentity. It can scarcely be expected that a treaty less favorable to Canadian interests could be made now, by a joint commission of American, British and Canadian statesmen.

To a landsman the question may seem one of minor importance; but when we recollect that Canada's interests on the ocean depend, in a great measure, on the success of these fisheries, we can readily perceive why she is so jealous concerning them. In the taking of fish sixty thousand men are annually employed on the banks of Newfoundland, and in the bays and inlets of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The value of the fish annually caught is a vast amount, yet only a small item compared with the value of these fisheries as a school for sailors. Men whose boyhood has been spent on the sea will

EAGERLY BECOME SAILORS.

Hence arises Canada's commercial importance. Canadian journals boast that the total tonnage of Dominion vessels is greater than that of the United States. I have no means of proving how true this is, or the further claim that the Dominion is now the fourth commercial power of the world, only England, Germany and France being superior.

The development of the Canadian Northwest is subject of the highest political importance to the Dominion. With the Northwest unsettled, Canada would be only a number of isolated provinces, with diverse interests, and each seeking commercial connections of its own. But with the building of the Canada Pacific Railway and its numerous branches has come a new era of prosperity.

It would seem that the dominion or even a single province has only to ask for aid in railway construction and there are ever British capitalists ready to supply the demand. With the construction of these roads has come a wonderful development of the countries they traverse. Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, was not long ago a scattered village of a few hundred inhabitants. Now it boasts a population of forty thousand, five weekly and two daily newspapers, three universities, a normal school, street railways, electric lights and telephones, etc. Calgary in the territory of Alberta, had not an existence, not even a house three years ago; yet it now contains twelve thousand people, factories, mills, a daily journal, and is in the midst of a boom as the center of a vast agricultural, grazing and mining country. Dr. Dawson, the

Eminent Geologist,

of Montreal, has spent a large part of the past two years in exploring those regions bordering on Lake Athabaska, Great Slave Lake and Peace and Mackenzie rivers. In his report just given

before a committee of the Canadian Senate, he says that the Mackenzie River is navigable fully two thousand four hundred miles, which with the shores of Athabaska and Great Slave lakes will give a shore line of fully three thousand five hundred miles. He reports that owing to the great length of the day in summer, the hardy cereals can be grown even to the limit of the Arctic circle. He compares the climate to that of the Russian provinces watered by the Dwina which, as is well known, support a dense and bristly population. A railroad is in course of construction which will connect the Peace River County with the Canada Pacific Railway. By the way, this is the country where the wheat was grown that took the prize at the Centennial Exposition in 1876.

Intimately connected with these material developments is the growth of national sentiment among the Canadian people. As an illustration, we might mention that the students in one of the Toronto universities, held a public debate the other evening on the question of national independence or imperial federation. The largest hall was filled to its utmost capacity with eager listeners. This audience was composed of the very leaders of society, government officials, legislators, professors of the universities, students, etc. It is a question that will increase with the years and influence party politics. J. H. W.

DECORATION DAY.

The Good People of Brigham City Hold Appropriate Services.

BRIGHAM CITY,

May 30th, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Today, Decoration Day, has been generally observed by our citizens, not only because it is a national legal holiday, but in connection with this our municipal and ecclesiastical Stake authorities made arrangements and had a special programme prepared in which all might take part and receive mutual benefit.

The proceedings of the day were as follows: Between 8 and 9 o'clock a.m. the gates of our cemetery were thrown open and hundreds of our citizens, young and old, and of both sexes, were soon distributed over the grounds, among the last resting places of their departed relatives, removing obstructions, remodeling decorations, etc. Tender hands were gently strewing flowers over the tombs.

It was indeed a lovely sight to witness the beautiful and variegated designs of richly perfumed flowers being strewn on the graves, and to see such a multitude of affectionate tollers in the solemn city of the dead.

Our brass band was also there discoursing appropriate strains of music to comfort the hearts of all.

Our Stake Presidency, Rudger Clawson and his Counselors, were present, as were also most of the Bishops of the various wards.

The forenoon was spent in beautifying and decorating the graves. At 2 o'clock p.m. our large Tabernacle was filled by our citizens and members from a distance to listen to a lecture delivered by Elder L. J. Littlefield, of Logan. A full choir was present under the direction of Prof. S. N. Lee. The meeting being called to order by President Clawson the choir sang their opening piece entitled "My country 'tis of thee," with splendid effect. After prayer by the chaplain, John Woods, the choir sang a piece entitled "Decoration Day," which was very appropriate and was appreciated by all present.

Elder Littlefield being somewhat indisposed, Counselor Charles Kelly occupied a short time in remarks appropriate to the occasion. He spoke of the nature of the exercises and the laudable zeal manifested by all in observing the day in a becoming manner, and in beautifying the graves of their relatives who have passed from earth. Elder L. O. Littlefield then proceeded to read his lecture from manuscript. He reviewed the principle causes and events which led to the war of the rebellion; the commencement and progress of the war during its four years' duration; gave the total number of lives lost, the wounded and missing on both sides, and also the cost of the war.

The lecture concluded by a discourse on the redemption, baptism for, and resurrection of the dead, regarding which he made numerous quotations from the Scriptures. The paper was a scholarly and studious production.

A quartette was well rendered by members of the choir.

President Rudger Clawson and Counselor Madison made a few remarks, expressing their appreciation of the manner in which the proceedings of the day had been carried out.

President Clawson called for a vote of thanks to Elder Littlefield for the excellent lecture he had delivered. Also one for the band and choir for their sweet and entertaining music. The votes were unanimous.

In conclusion the choir sang Evan Stephens' "Song of the Redeemed."

Benediction by Bishop Carl Jensen. J. B.

Cheyenne, Wyo., May 26.—John McCoskey, a Union Pacific freight brakeman, was instantly killed this morning in a snowslide between Sherman and Tie Siding, being knocked by the shed from the top of the train.

IN SEVIER VALLEY.

Industries Which Might and Should be Established.

RICHFIELD, May 28, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

The conference at this place on the 26th and 27th, for Sevier Stake, was well attended and enjoyed by all. The teachings of Apostles Smith and Taylor were timely, and the people manifested great interest. The necessity for a suitable meeting house was dwelt upon, and it is to be hoped that one will be erected, as it is greatly needed.

The towns of the Sevier are improving. Better buildings are being put up and more taste used in their erection. A good Stake tabernacle would be an incentive to a continued improvement and greater efforts.

Markets for the produce of the country have been poor, but this year the grain is all sold. The farmers hope for a good harvest, but to the stranger it looks very dry. What is wanted here as elsewhere is manufactures. The country is overrun with sheep, with no facilities to manufacture the wool into fabrics, though there are splendid water powers at some points in this valley. The excellent ranges offer facilities, if a co-operative plan could be hit upon, to put up

CREAMERIES,

so that instead of having butter sell for ten cents the people here could get twenty-five to thirty cents a pound for it and find a ready market; whereas now with the present methods, they cannot sell at all. Every one in this country keeps cows, and no two make a uniform quality of butter.

Cheese factories could be established in many places where they have excellent mountain ranges, that would greatly help the country and enrich those taking hold of the enterprise. A few industries of this kind would tend to stop the cry of hard times that is heard.

There is a great improvement in the horses and horned stock of this region, which speaks well for the people. But more labor must be created for the fast increasing population; labor that will keep the youth at home and encourage them in building up and developing the country.

THE SCHOOLS

of the county as a rule have greatly improved and the Stake Academy in this place has accomplished a good work.

The county court is having a vault built to contain the county records, which is a step in the right direction. Other improvements are going on that will help the town, and when they start a new Stake House in earnest it will give an impetus to affairs that will be felt for good.

More anon,

TRAVELER.

Santa Fe, New Mexico, May 26.—An old lady, wife of W. H. Strehlow, a German farmer and keeper of the waterworks reservoir, two miles up the cañon, was this morning the victim of a most brutal and mysterious murder. About 10 o'clock, while Mr. Strehlow was in the city, unknown parties called at the house, attacked the old lady, and after crushing her skull by a blow with a large stone, threw her body in the water company's reservoir and made good their escape. No cause can be assigned, and there is no clue to the murderers as yet. The authorities are, however, working at the case.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. (5)

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lung, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. (6)

SUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chibblains, Corns, and all Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

BROWN'S COUGH BALSAM

and Tar Troches are invaluable to every family for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat.

BROWN'S ARNICA SALVE

is every box warranted for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Old Sores, Piles and Sore Eyes. No cure no pay.

BROWN'S SASSAPARILLA

has no equal. Stands alone as the Great Blood Purifier and cure for Rheumatism. All Wholesale Druggists sell Brown's Family Medicines. Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, General Agents.

DOCTORS' BILLS.

Nearly all diseases originate from infection of the liver, and this is especially the case with chills and fever, intermittent fevers and malarial diseases. To save doctors' bills and ward off disease take Simmons' Liver Regulator, a medicine that increases in popularity every year, and has become the most popular and best endorsed medicine in the market for the cure of liver or bowel diseases.—Telegraph, Dubuque, Iowa.

In 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

The "Exposition Universelle de l'Art Culinaire" awarded the highest honors to Augustura Bitters as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegfert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

INVENTION

has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country, without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Get this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address Tass & Co., Augusta, Maine.

SORE FROM KNEE TO ANKLE.

Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of disease. Leg diminished one third in size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one-third the size of the other, and I was in a hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and today, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen. S. G. AHEIN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Terrible Suffering from Skin Diseases.

I have been a terrible sufferer for years from diseases of the skin and blood, and have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disgusting humors. Have had the best of physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, but got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin as clear and my blood as pure as a child's. IDA MAY BASS, Olive Branch P. O., Miss.

From 145 Pounds to 172 Pounds.

I have taken several bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT with all the results I could wish for. About this time last year, when commencing its use, I weighed 145 pounds, and today I weigh 172 pounds.

GEO. CAMPBELL, Washington, D. C. NOTE.—The CUTICURA RESOLVENT is beyond all doubt the greatest blood purifier ever compounded.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

HOW MY BACK ACHES! Back Ache, Kidney Pains, and Weakness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains and Pain relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing Plaster. 25c.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION.

One black and white pinto MARE, white face, about 7 years old, brand resembling C on left thigh.

One sorrel pinto MARE, nearly all white, about 2 years old, brand resembling C on right thigh.

One bay MARE, about 7 years old, star in forehead, white streak down face and widens out on end of nose, a little white on hind feet, brand resembling C on right thigh.

One bay horse COLT, about 2 years old, star in forehead, hind feet white, brand resembling C on right thigh.

If damages and costs on said animals be not paid within ten days from date of this notice, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder at Hunter Estrey Pound, at 2 o'clock, on the 8th day of June, 1888.

Dated at Hunter Precinct, Salt Lake Co., Utah, this 29th day of May, 1888.

ALFRED A. JONES, Poundkeeper of said Precinct.