

miles from the city, on Friday, which buried six men and several teams. Four of the men got out, but two men and three teams were still in the snow, at last accounts. Twenty-five men left Logan for the scene of the disaster on Friday night at 11 o'clock, and 30 others on Saturday, for the purpose of digging out the unfortunate victims. The names of the buried men were unknown.

Governor Murray.—His Excellency Governor Eli H. Murray, arrived in Salt Lake last night with his wife and children and family attaches, and registered at the Walker House, where the party have taken rooms for the present. This morning Governor Murray appeared in the Third District Court and took the oath of office which was administered by Chief Justice Hunter.

We heartily welcome our new Executive to the field of his future labors, and wish him a pleasant, peaceable and successful career as Governor of Utah.

Skinner Cattle.—A Tintic correspondent of the *Enquirer*, under date of the 26th ult., says:

There are a few individuals in this county who are trying to make a living by skinning cattle. They are not satisfied with taking the hides off from those that have already died, but give live ones a gentle tap with an axe and send them off in a hurry. One of our neighbors was out hunting stock the other day and found a cow that had been fed all winter and in good condition, with the mark of an axe in her forehead and the hide stripped off. If this kind of work continues we may reasonably look for our cattle coming home hideless, if they come at all, which is worse than being cut around the legs.

Cache County Election.—The People's Ticket for the municipal election held in Logan to-day was as follows:

For Mayor: W. B. Preston; Aldermen: J. B. Thatcher, Robert Davidson, T. X. Smith, J. H. Martineau, Wm. Hyde; Councilors: C. D. Fjeldsted, C. O. Card, James Quayle, R. S. Campbell, C. B. Robbins; Recorder, W. E. Bassett; Treasurer, George Hymers; Assessor and Collector: George T. Benson; Marshal: Alvin Crockett.

Following is the People's Ticket for Wellsville:

For Mayor: Wm. H. Maughan; Councilors: Jno. Hendry, E. Owens, Daniel Hill, Francis Gunnell, Robt. Leatham and Wm. Haslam; Justices of the Peace: Robert Baxter, Sen., and Wm. S. Poppleton; Recorder and Treasurer: Jos. Howell; Assessor and Collector: Peter M. Maughan; Marshal: Wm. L. Walters.

"Record" Returns.—The following are from the *Park Mining Record*, a live and promising paper published in Park City, Summit County:

Harry Taylor, a Salt Lake actor, is playing with the home company in Park City. Saturday night, he sustained the character of "Michael Earle," in the "Maniac Lover."

Snow at the head of White Pine Cañon is reported between 15 and 20 feet deep. Prospecting is laid on the shelf until Old Sol's influences reduce the "beautiful" to a far less depth.

Heavy snow slides are expected this spring in several of the cañons in the Wasatch range. We are informed in many localities the snow has been accumulating all winter, and we caution miners and prospectors to keep on their guard until all danger is past.

The coal prospects spoken of last week in Cedar Creek is about seven miles from Heber. It was discovered by Geo. M. Makin, an old and thorough coal prospector, he being the principal owner. Coal has not yet been reached, but every indication is there for six feet of coal.

Mortuary Report.—Following is the Sexton's report for February:

Accidental	1
Asphyxia	1
Abscess	1
Apoplexy	1
Group	1
Cancer	5
Convulsions (infantile)	1
Diphtheria	2
Erysipelas	9
Fever (brain)	2
" (typhoid)	1
Gastritis	1
Heart Disease	1
Lung Disease (acute)	1
Old Age	6
Peritonitis	1
Premature Birth	1
Not Reported	1
Total	37

SEX OF DECEDENTS.	
Males	22
Females	15

AGES.	
Under 1 year	10
One to 5 years	11
Five to 10 "	4
Ten to 20 "	1
Over 20 "	11

NATIVITIES.	
Utah, 28; United States, 4; England, 2; Scotland, 2; Germany, 1.	

* Seven of the nine cases of diphtheria, occurred the last week of February.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

"Leader" Lines.—From the Logan *Leader* of the 27th ult.:

Hans Neilson, the man who was accidentally shot by a companion last week, is improving.

A large party of tracklayers left for the terminus on Monday.

The mail carrier, who should have reached Logan from Newton Wednesday night, up to last evening had not been heard from. Fears are entertained for his safety.

On Friday evening last, an aged gentleman, named Doney, a resident of Franklin, met with a very painful accident. He was chopping wood in his yard, when he stumbled over a log and fell forward, his weight being thrown upon his left elbow, which struck the frozen ground. He came to Logan on Saturday to receive surgical attention.

The past few days have been very unfavorable for the Utah & Northern R. R. The deep cuts on the divide near Collinston station being partially filled with the drifting snow, all trains have been delayed thereby. There has also been the same trouble on the road north, at or near Eagle Rock. No blame can be attached to the company or any of the employes, as unceasing efforts have been made to keep the road clear.

On Saturday evening last, the great drama of "The Two Orphans" was performed in Wellsville by the Dramatic Company of that city. Just before the performance began, owing to the great weight of the people assembled, one of the joists of the floor broke beneath the gallery. The floor only swayed a trifle; and in a few minutes all was properly secured by placing supports where they would do the most good.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN A CAVE IN OHIO.

"THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS."

The Ohio Valley, and this immediate section in particular, is rich in the remains of that wonderful historic race, the evidences of whose civilization have been perpetuated in those curious pieces of engineering from which we derive the euphonious name "Mound-builders," given them by archaeologists. Within the past few days wonderful discoveries have been made in this vicinity, which open up a new chapter in the history of this remarkable race, and throw much light upon their manner of living, their social nature and their physical character. In different sections of the world, at different periods of its history, there have been found the remains of enormous fauna and flora, and of a gigantic race of men. So rare and far apart have been these discoveries, however, that we have looked upon historical accounts of them as cleverly constructed pieces of fiction and been loth to believe that there ever existed a race of men able to do battle with the savage mastadon or the fierce mega therium. It remains for Adams County to come forward with a startling confirmation of the Scriptural text, "And there were giants in those days." For in Adams County have been found not only the bones of a gigantic race of men, but their implements of warfare and husbandry, and excellently preserved specimens of their art in sculpture, painting, engraving and writing. Whether these prehistoric giants had a hand in the erection of those splendidly designed and durably constructed pieces of engineering which stretch across the country from the head waters of the Ohio to the mouth of the Rio Grande, there to commingle with a similar chain of roads, mounds and fortifications coming down the Pacific slope and continue on through Mexico, Central America, and the South American States, to be finally lost in the unexplored barrens of Patagonia, will be left for the solution of a wiser head than your correspondent possesses. He simply relates the facts; the scientists may build thereon the theories. In conversation with some of the oldest

citizens of this county, I have been enabled to learn the date of the discovery of a cave on the old Smith farm in Tiffin township. Its existence was proven to the earliest settlers, and they probably learned of it from the Indians. For years it has been a place of resort for the curious and was always esteemed a great natural curiosity. The Smith farm is on the Portsmouth pike, between 15 and 16 miles northeast of here: The farm is now owned by Samuel Grooms, and is a fertile, well cultivated body of land. About one mile from the pike is a level plateau of 200 odd acres, surrounded on all sides by lofty hills. As you near the mouth of the cave there is a gradual depression of the ground on every side, forming what, in the local nomenclature is denominated a "sink hole." at the bottom of this circular basin is a hole three feet in diameter and about 25 feet in depth, at which distance from the top of the ground you strike the floor of the first chamber. In the cave, a dry cavern, 30 x 20 feet, with smooth floor, roof and walls of freestone. Crossing the room you enter a corridor five feet wide connecting it with another chamber, smaller than the first, and this in turn is connected with a third chamber by a similar corridor? The third room is about the size of the first, but has a lofty arched dome, and the walls, floor and roof are of limestone? Through this rock water has oozed for countless ages, and formed thousands of glistening stalactites and stalagmites. Nowhere else in the cave do you find the limestone cropping out, and nowhere else do you find these slow-growing formations. To gain access to the fourth chamber it is necessary to climb a steep bank and press through a narrow fissure in the rock. In one corner of this chamber is an elevation, which, when surmounted, discloses a yawning well, with a mouth ten feet in diameter, and of unknown depth. Apply your ear to the edge of the well and you can hear the hollow roaring of a stream of water hundreds of feet below. Beyond this chamber are five others connected by narrow galleries. The cave comes to an end against a perpendicular wall of solid rock in the ninth chamber and about 500 yards from its mouth. The floors of all the chambers except the one where the limestone crops out, are dry. All the chambers are mathematically regular in shape except this one. They differ in length, but are all of the same width and height. It is a romantic place for a picnic, and has been given up to such rural festivities for years. Every corner of the cave has been thoroughly explored a thousand times, and the walls of the limestone chamber are covered with the names of visitors and the date of their visit. One, high upon the wall, reads, "Von Brady, 1709." Von Brady was a pioneer Indian fighter and hunter, who came here in advance of the "Ohio Company," in 1788. He was a daring man, and had sent many of the red men to their "happy hunting grounds." A few days ago a party of gentlemen visited the cave, provided with a plentiful supply of lanterns, ropes, and tools, for the purpose of exploring the mysterious well. The following were the gentlemen composing the party: M. R. Brittingham and Andrew Long, leading Manchester merchants; Ernest T. Kirker, one of the editors of the *Manchester Independent*; S. Newton Griffiths, of the Adams County bar; Samuel Grooms, the owner of the cave, and the *Commercial* correspondent. Arrived at the cave, it was thoroughly explored, and then a rope ladder, 100 feet in length, with which we had provided ourselves before starting out, was lowered down the well, and Mr. Kirker headed the exploration. When about 50 feet from the top of the well, he called out to the party above to come down. We hastily descended to find our friend standing at the entrance of a narrow gallery leading out from the well. This gallery led back a considerable distance and got wider, debouching finally into a spacious chamber. The distance from the mouth of the well to the top of the gallery is 47 feet. From the roof of the gallery to the floor is 10 feet 6 inches. At its mouth it measures 5 feet 4 inches in width. The gallery is straight, 50 feet long, has a gradual descent, and where it enters the main chamber is 25 feet in width. The chamber is 225 feet long, 110 feet wide, and 24 feet high. The roof, floor and walls of both the gallery and chamber are smoothly finished. In the centre of this chamber is a sarcophagus and mausoleum combined. The mausoleum measures at its base 55 by 35

feet. It is of simple though wonderful design, and carved out of the solid rock. Its base is paneled on all sides, these panels containing bas-reliefs, which are supposed to illustrate the four seasons in man's life—childhood, youth, manhood and old age. At the ends of the bas-reliefs are tablets full of written characters, resembling the Hebraic, presumed to be memoriams of the person or persons in whose honor the mausoleum is erected. The carving on the bas-reliefs is of the most delicate description, and fully equal to the Grecian school of sculpture. The limits of a newspaper article will not suffice to fitly describe them. From the floor to the top of the base is six feet. The base is hollowed out at the four corners, and these excavations are covered with slabs of freestone, accurately fitted and so firmly cemented that a cold chisel struck with a heavy hammer made little or no impression on the cement. They are of uniform size, measuring five by twelve feet. In the centre of the mausoleum rises a couch two feet five inches in height, twelve feet in length, and five feet in width. On the couch is extended the figure of a man. It is probably of life size, and measures nine feet four inches in length. The limbs are finely proportioned and disposed in an easy and graceful manner. The arms are folded across the breast, and the fingers clasp a bunch of leaves resembling the oak, reproduced with such a fidelity to nature that they look like petrifications. Every vein and serration of the leaf is perfect. The figure is partially nude, a mantle or scarf crossing the breast and folding over the loins in graceful folds. The face is strong and robust in outline, and the contour of the features is decidedly Israelitish. The head is covered with a winged cap or helmet. At each corner of the couch is a vase, four feet five inches high, covered with beautifully carved flowers and leaves. Each vase is in shape something like an amphora, except that the bottom is flat and the handles affixed to the body of the vase. The neck is thirteen inches in length and tapers gradually and gracefully. The vases are of uniform size, although the carved designs are different. They measure in circumference four feet five inches. Suspended from the roof, by delicate copper rods, directly over the head of the recumbent figure, is a copper lamp of unique design, elegantly chased. At each corner of the mausoleum rises a carved pyramidal column, surmounted by caps that are unmistakably Doric. On two sides of the room are tombs of humbler design. They are side by side, of uniform size, and twenty in number, ten on a side. Like the mausoleum, they are carved out of the solid rock, and embellished with bas-reliefs. Their dimensions are as follows: Length, twelve feet; width five feet; height, five feet. The tops are covered with slabs securely cemented. On the front of each is a raised scroll, covered with written characters similar to those on the mausoleum. On the wall of the room opposite the entrance are painted twenty-five faces, no doubt portraits of those whose bones lie in the tombs. They are faded and blurred, but still distinct enough to be deciphered. The colors used are red, yellow, black and white, and were evidently laid on with oil. The portraits are executed in a superior manner, and the anatomical proportion of the features is preserved to an exact degree. After our first astonishment over the wonderful discoveries had in a measure subsided, we seized the tools and set to work to open one of the tombs. It was no easy task. Our chisels would not cut the cement which held the slab in place, and we were at last forced to batter the tomb to pieces. The walls were thin and a few blows of a heavy sledge hammer shattered the freestone to atoms. To our great surprise there lay before us, not a few handfuls of crumbling dust, but a splendidly preserved mummy, swathed in cloth covered with a thick varnish, which emitted a pleasant aromatic odor not unlike balsam of fir. The mummy measured nine feet one inch in length, and the cloth in which it was wrapped, although of coarse texture, was skillfully woven. One of the party cut the wrappings from the face, but did it so clumsily that the head crumbled into dust. Portions of the hair remained sticking to the cloth and your correspondent brought some of it away with him. It is black, curly, and of a fine texture. Besides the body of the giant the tomb contained a spear-head, a hatchet, two lances, three mattocks

or hoes, a spade, a cup, two plates and a small urn, all of copper. I appropriated one of the lances and the cup as souvenirs. These wonderful people understood the secret of hardening copper, for an ordinary file will barely scratch the lance, and the edge of a cold chisel turns up like lead when struck against it. The cup is of softer metal, and beautifully engraved with trailing vines and wreaths. A square package at the head of the tomb, wrapped in the varnished cloth, was opened and found to contain a book of one hundred leaves of thin copper, fastened loosely at the top, and crowded with finely engraved characters similar to those already described. Lack of time and the total inefficiency of our tools prevented us from making further investigations, but when we ascended the well, we could plainly discern works of the sharp cutting tools used in excavating the cave. In the first two chambers, and the last five, we had noticed many curious blocks of stone shaped like tables or benches, and presumed them to be of natural origin. Later examination revealed the mark of chisel and pick, and these agents were undoubtedly used to fashion the entire cavern. The irregularity of the limestone chamber is due to natural causes. In all probability the room was dry when the wonderful people who designed and built it were alive. The stalactites and stalagmites have formed since. I measured one of the largest of the former. It was five feet six and one-half inches from base to apex. Allowing that it lengthened at the rate of one inch every fifty years, which a geological friend tells me is very rapid growth; it would have been 3,325 years reaching its present length. Conjecture alone alone can fix the date of the last occupancy of the cave. It must have been years before the stalactites began to form. I examined the mouth of the cave and discovered traces of a stairway which once led to the surface of the ground. Indeed, I found broken fragments of rock which, five or six thousand years ago, were undoubtedly parts of a broad staircase. There were also traces of a stairway which wound around the sides of the well, affording easy entrance to the lower cavern. The upper cave must have been the cellar of a residence built above ground, and used for domestic purposes or as a place of retreat in time of danger. Mr. Grooms intends to open all the tombs and the great mausoleum, arrange convenient means of entrance to the cave, and throw it open to the general public, charging a small price of admission to reimburse him. Several parties have visited it since the discovery of the lower cavern, and all are impressed with the wonderful character of the discoveries. Mr. Grooms is anxious to have a scientist examine the cave, and at his request a description of the discoveries, together with the engraved book, have been forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The favorite song of Gen. Grant and those who expect a government feat if he is elected, is said to be, "It may be four years and it may be for ever."

The Italian government offers three prizes, amounting to \$1,800 for vineyards raised from grafts of American varieties of grape vines, capable of resisting attacks of phylloxera.

Since the walking mania has been so prevalent it has been stated that the reason why Samson carried away the gates of Gaza was because the Philistines refused to give him the "gate money."

And now it is Miss Bessie Turner who proves how unsafe it is to trust to unauthorized newspaper reports; the young lady says emphatically she is not married. We presume she is still open to a good offer.

Hayden, the Methodist preacher, who escaped conviction for murder by the disagreement of the jury, has gone into the lecture field, which seems to be open in this country to all notorious people regardless of race color or previous reputation.

The last year showed a great increase in the number of emigrants sailing from Liverpool. The returns for the year show that 117,914 persons left England. Of these, 61,861 were English and 13,004 Irish, the rest being chiefly foreigners. There was a total increase of 46,762 as compared with the previous year.