The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 94. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1894, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

NEWS WIRED TODAY.

A Bill Regulating the Collection of Railroad Taxes.

THE NEW MEXICO STATEHOOD BILL.

A Theatrical Manager of National Fame Dead—Catholics are Americans—Other Items.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—As a result of the troubles in South Carolina, growing out of the conflict between the state authorities and federal courts over the collection of taxes from railroads in the hands of receivers, the House judiciary committee has agreed on a bill which provides that taxes assessed by state, county, or municipal authority against corporate property shall not be classed as debts to be passed upon in the first instance by any United States court, but shall be collectable by the proper local authorities, whether in the hands of a receiver or not, and the tax sale under such circumstances shall effect the removal of such property from the jurisdiction of the court and receiver. The ordinary rights of application for abatement of tax are not interfered with.

Must Be Settled by the Courts.

PITTSBURG, March 14.—Notwithstanding the action of the Controllers' Board of Education declaring against persons teaching in public schools in the garb of any religious order, the [illegible] school board has determined to retain the five nuns now teaching in that school until the question is finally settled by the courts.

QUIETLY MARRIED.

A Wealthy New York Club Man and a Baltimore Lady.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—Fred Gebhard, the wealthy and celebrated New York clubman, whose attentions to Mrs. Langtry caused so much gossip a few years ago, was quietly married to Miss Louise H. Morris, of this city, at the home of the bride's parents, this afternoon in the presence of a small number of friends. An elaborate nuptial luncheon followed.

A Secret Let Out.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—The roll of the membership of one of the leading A. P. A. lodges containing 700 names, has fallen into the hands of the Catholics, and a great stir is being made by the ordering of boycott of merchants whose names are found on the roll.

Finished in Good Shape.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The following cable has been received by Flint & Co., who fitted out the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy, from Captain E. C. Baker, of that vessel:

"Bahia, March 14.—Finished in good shape. BAKER."

WORKING FOR STATEHOOD.

The Delegate of New Mexico Will Make Another Effort.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Delegate Joseph, of New Mexico, will endeavor to rally the forces on Monday to pass the long deferred bill admitting New Mexico to statehood. It is anticipated that party lines may be sharply drawn on admission of this new state, and the Republicans expect to raise the point of no quorum as a means of deferring the passage of the measure. To meet this emergency Joseph is using every effort to have the Democrats attend on Monday, and is hopeful of having the necessary quorum exclusive of the Republican vote.

THE LAST CURTAIN DROP.

The Veteran Theatrical Manager, Ford, Dead.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—The veteran theatrical manager, John A. Ford, proprietor of Ford's grand opera house, died this morning, of the effects of the grip. He was the oldest theatrical manager in the country, having been known in that capacity as early as 1851. He was brought into national prominence in 1865, when manager of Ford's theater, Washington, where President Lincoln was assassinated.

TROUBLE FOR MINE OWNERS.

Wyoming's Land Selection Approved by the Interior Department.

Special Dispatch to the News.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 14.—The Cheyenne land office has received notice from the general land office that the grant of 13,332 acres of land selected by the state of Wyoming for the deaf, dumb and blind asylum, has been approved by the interior department and patent for the same will soon be issued. A portion of this grant, amounting to 5,100 acres, embraces a considerable portion of the Silver Crown mining district twenty miles northwest of Cheyenne, and the action of the department promises to make considerable trouble for the mine owners.

According to the United States statute all mineral lands are exempt from appropriation for state purposes, but if no protests are received at the general land office prior to the issuing of the patent, it will take a long time for those interested to get their rights and claims adjusted.

RUSSIAN THISTLE.

Its Spread in This Country and How to Kill It.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Dabney has sent the House committee on agriculture a report of the investigation of the matter of the Russian thistle ravages in the Northwest, with the comment that it is thorough and little remains to be done. The report gives the history of its rapid spread, and says that it now occupies 35,000 square miles of territory in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, with isolated bodies as far east as Madison, Wis., and west to Denver. The chief agents of distribution are the wind, in flax seed and in bedding and in stock cars on railroads. The report says it is easily killed by cutting before the month of August, before the seed ripens, but, to be effective, general co-operation is necessary; or it may be kept down by pasturing. Further remedies suggested are thorough cleaning of the seed to be planted, and, to prevent the distribution by the wind, wire fences, with a double row of wire [illegible] as a temporary fence and around unfenced farms, to stop the rolling of the weeds.

DID THEY QUARREL?

Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Lord Rosebery Meet.

LONDON, March 14.—The Globe reports that a startling meeting between Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Lord Rosebery took place today. It says if the distinguished statesmen did not quarrel, they at least told each other some hard facts. It is stated that there is no doubt that yesterday evening's demonstration was intended to be a demonstration against Rosebery and the latter is said to be fully aware of the fact.

Wilson's Condition Not Improved.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Dispatches from the son of Chairman Wilson, now in the City of Mexico, are far from reassuring as to the condition of the latter. He is suffering from dyspepsia, a result of his enfeebled condition.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

The Amended Reply to the Queen's Speech Discussed.

The Government Will Move its Rejection and Propose a Short Substitute.

LONDON, March 14.—When the House of Commons met today Chancellor Harcourt announced that the government had decided to move the rejection of the amended address in reply to the queen's speech, looking to the abolition of the house of lords, when it is put from the chair, and substitute another short address in reply. It was a proceeding for which the government held themselves entirely responsible; they could not present to the sovereign a document for which they were not prepared to accept the entire responsibility. The avowed object of the amendment was a definite form of resistance to the lords. The government fully accepted Gladstone's declaration on that subject. (Loud cheers). He had stated yesterday that the government proposed to oppose Balfour's doctrine that the commons ought to be subject to the control of the lords. (Renewed cheering.)

Balfour and Chamberlain, the conservative and unionist leaders, assured the government of their support, but Chamberlain added that yesterday's proceedings showed that it was time the government asked their constituencies for a new mandate.

Labouchere, the radical leader, said the amendment passed yesterday was not intended as a vote of confidence in the government but to quicken their action in the execution of what a majority of its supporters in the country demanded. The radicals were satisfied that yesterday's majority was the best they were likely to get, therefore they would not oppose a substitute for it in the address.

Labouchere continued by saying that whatever the government did, the amendment passed yesterday would still remain the decision of the commons. "We are the representatives of the people," he said, "and the government are our representatives. I do not recognize that the government are my masters. I always regarded them as the servants of the majority of the house, and the majority has commanded prompt, speedy, drastic action."

Finally the house rejected the address as amended yesterday and adopted the address substituted by Harcourt.

Not Credited.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The dispatch from Sydney about the snubbing of the American admiral by a Japanese naval captain, is not credited here. Advices later than those from Sydney do not mention the incident.

Receiver of Public Money Appointed.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The President appointed H. S. Sheridan, Oregon, receiver of public moneys at Roseburg, Oregon.

The Advices Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The state department has received a cable from Minister Thompson at Rio Janeiro, confirming the Associated Press advices of the unconditional surrender of the insurgents after nail an hour's fire from government ships. Da Gama had previously gone aboard a Portuguese man-of-war.

Republican Gains.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Returns from the annual town elections show unequaled Republican gains. The town, Democratic for years, has gone Republican.

Judge Jenkins Notified.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Judge Jenkins, of the United States court, in his reply to the notification of the congressional committee to investigate the Northern Pacific injunction, says if the intention is merely to consider the legal correctness of his order, he does not care to appear before the committee, but if his personal or official integrity is to be taken into account, he will meet and refute charges.

Senate Tariff Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate committee on finance failed again today to reach an agreement as to when the tariff bill will be reported to the Senate. Some members express the opinion, however, that it will be finally acted upon during the first days of next week. Several features of the bill were taken up at random and on some of these the debate was very animated. Objection was made to the publication of the proceedings of the committee and a resolution pledging the members to secrecy was adopted.

THE RESERVATIONS.

Opening of the Uintah and Uncompahgre Lands.

BILL NOW BEING CONSIDERED.

How it Would Dispose of the Indians and Sell the Reservation Lands.

The bill providing for the opening of the Uintah and Uncompahgre Indian reservations in this Territory, introduced in Congress by Delegate Rawlins, and now being considered by the House committee on Indian affairs, is of deep interest to the people of Utah, not only because it is intended to throw open to occupancy by the white man a large area of agricultural and mineral lands, but for the effect it will have on the Indian tribes which now occupy the reservations.

The full text of the bill contains an amount of necessary legal verbiage that is uninteresting to the average reader. Stripped of this feature, the provisions of the proposed enactment are as follows:

Section 1 authorizes the secretary of the interior to select a commission of three persons, a majority of whom shall be bona fide residents of Utah, to allot to the Indians upon the Uintah and Uncompahgre reservation lands to the extent of eighty acres to each head of a family and forty acres to each additional Indian; the lands are to be within the present limits of the reservations, to be suitable for cultivation, and so situated that they may have a sufficient water supply. Surveys are to be made so that such allotments can be made and identified, and where there are any treaties relating to allotments these are to be conformed to.

Section 2 provides that as the allotments are made they are to be reported to the commissioner of the general land office, with a description of the land and a designation of the allottees, and upon approval by the secretary of the interior United States patents are to be issued for the land.

Section 3 directs that the commissioners shall see that the lands so allotted are supplied with water and otherwise improved to enable the Indians to dwell thereon, and out of funds now held by the government in trust for the Indians, or out of such funds as may be appropriated, are to see that the Indians are supplied with sufficient food and clothing, seed, farming implements and live stock, so that they may live upon, cultivate, and improve the lands allotted to them under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by the secretary of the interior.

Section 4 provides that if the commissioners, prior to or pending the making of the allotments, find and report that portions of the reservations may be thrown open to settlement without detriment to the rights of the Indians, the secretary of the interior is to exclude from the reservations the portions thus designated, and after all allotments are completed that the residue is to be treated in like manner by the secretary.

Section 5 directs that immediately upon the passage of the act the secretary of the interior shall cause public surveys to be made of all lands available for agriculture in the reservations, unless the same have been surveyed already; townsites are to be located also, at suitable places, and are to be surveyed into lots and blocks, with reservations for public purposes and surveys to be made under the direct supervision of the surveyor general of the Territory.

Section 6 regulates the disposal of all lands not needed for allotments to Indians, which are non-mineral and are not covered with timber of a commercial value, and not included in any townsite. This is to be by the register and receiver of the land office in Salt Lake City giving sixty days' public notice, in not less than three newspapers in the Territory, designating the lands to be sold, inviting bids for the same in subdivisions of not less than 40 nor more than 160 acres to any one person, and stating when bids may be made. The bids are to be in writing, and are to be sealed and delivered to the register, accompanied by a certified check at the rate of twenty-five cents an acre, payable to the receiver. All bids are to be opened in the presence of the register and receiver and such others as the secretary of the interior may designate, at the time and place the secretary shall appoint. Each parcel is to be sold to the highest bidder, but no bid less than $1.25 per acre will be considered. Only citizens of the United States can become purchasers. Within six months after the land is struck off to the purchaser he is to establish his residence thereon and continue the residence for at least eighteen months. If, after the expiration of two and within three years from the date of the original purchase, proof is made at the land office of compliance with these conditions, and that the purchase is for the exclusive use of the purchaser, a patent shall issue upon payment of the balance of the purchase price. Whatever lands are undisposed of after being once offered for sale are to be subject to entry under the general land laws.

Section 7 provides that lots in townsites shall be sold to the highest bidder in a similar manner, not to exceed two lots to each bidder.

Section 8 places mineral lands subject to disposal under existing laws relating to the entry of mineral lands. Where entry has been made before the passage of the act, in good faith and in ignorance that the same was in the reservation, the persons making the same are to have the preferred right of entry for thirty days after the mineral lands become subject to entry.

Section 9 authorizes the commissioners to adjust and settle any claims of the Indians against the United States, and to make just compensation to them for the relinquishment of any rights or claims within the reservations; the funds for this purpose are to come from the proceeds of the sale of lands, as herein provided, these proceeds being placed at the disposal of the secretary of the interior for such purposes.

Section 10 appropriates $[illegible] to carry into effect the provisions of the act, until funds from the sale of lands are available.

Section 11 fixes the compensation of the commissioners at $10 per day each and expenses while on duty, and allows them a clerk, whose compensation they shall fix, subject to approval by the secretary of the interior.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

Manufacturers Meet and Decide to Hold a Spring Exhibit of Utah Goods.

At the Chamber of Commerce last evening there was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Manufacturers' Bureau, President B. F. Grant in the chair and Secretary Washburn acting as clerk. A large number of those present were manufacturers, and they were really in earnest and meant business.

In his introductory remarks the chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the advisability of renting a manufacturers' room in some part of the city in which to exhibit the material and goods manufactured in Utah. It was also desired that the meeting should consider the proposition of calling a mass meeting in some suitable place in the interest of the exhibit. He said the time for agitating the question of supporting home industries was now, when everybody seemed thoroughly awake to the necessity of doing something in that line; for when times are prosperous people will take very little interest in such things. Great progress has been made in the last month, and the prospect for the future was bright.

John H. White referred to the good work being done by the Manufacturers' Bureau, and said the people were beginning to learn that they could do better by buying home-made goods than by importing them from other parts. A unity between the manufacturers and producers should be established. He was in favor of holding a spring exhibition of home manufactures.

A number of silver buttons to be worn as badges bearing the words, "Support Home Industries," were exhibited by the chairman. The silver of which they were made came from the Ontario mine, and was donated by Mr. R. C. Chambers.

Mr. White thought it would be best to obtain a hall in which people could walk around and examine the exhibit. Was willing to give $10 towards defraying the expenses of the exhibit.

G. F. Culmer suggested that a subscription list be opened. He said he had made money and hoped to continue in doing so by manufacturing goods here. Though the most useless should reduce the wage rate, to enable the factories to start up and employ the idle men. A sewing factory and a carpenter factory had been established since the opening up of the Manufacturers' Bureau, and there were many other things that could be made here as well.

F. A. Colebough, superintendent of the Salt Lake Iron works, said many kinds of iron work could be done in the city better and cheaper than in Chicago. The matter of freights required consideration.

J. W. Snell and Sam Levy favored the exhibit.

Jacob Moritz moved that a mass meeting be held in the Theater in the interest of home manufactures, and that a spring exhibit of Utah articles be held. Said he would give $25 towards defraying the expenses.

G. A. Whitaker, representing the Federated Trades, said they had committee of the Building Trades congress and the Federated Trades were doing what they could in this direction.

J. L. Franks favored the exhibit and suggested the Walker pavilion as the best place for holding it. His suggestion was unanimously adopted.

Daniel Frey, representing Mr. Simkins, the brick manufacturer, and John Grimes, of the Building Trades congress, addressed the meeting in support of home manufacture.

J. L. Morris favored the movement and moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to co-operate with the president and secretary in making arrangements for the mass meeting and the exhibition. The chair named Jake Moritz, John H. White and G. F. Culmer. This committee will meet at the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon at 3 o'clock to consider the matter.

The subscriptions aggregated $185.50, ranging from $1 to $25.

The meeting then adjourned.

GOSS AND THE CITY.

The Defense Went to the Wickets this Morning to Try its Luck.

Chief Justice Merritt and a wearied jury have found but little again today to relieve the tedium of the further hearing of the [illegible] action brought by Peter F. Goss against Salt Lake City. This morning the defense opened its side of the controversy by calling ex-City Engineer Doremus and sought by that gentleman and other witnesses who followed him upon the stand to show that the plaintiff's wrongs had been greatly exaggerated. This is the third day of the trial, and unless anything unforeseen should occur, there appears but small chance of the case reaching the jury before Thursday night, or possibly some time on Friday. The suit is being hotly contested.

Visited the Penitentiary.

The grand jury resumed its session for a brief time this morning and then paid a visit of inspection to the penitentiary, accompanied by U. S. Marshal Brigham.

Probate Court.

There was no business in the Probate court this morning. The principal item set down for hearing tomorrow is the petition for reopening the probate of will in the Blyth case.

UTAH AT THE FAIR.

Our Exhibit as it Appears in Golden Gate Park.

THE SHOWING IS CREDITABLE.

Commissioner Maguire Says It is the Best of all Outside Exhibits For Its Extent.

UTAH PAVILION, Midwinter Fair, SAN FRANCISCO, March 10, 1894.

Editor Deseret News:

The Utah exhibit at the Midwinter Fair is now placed, and open to the public. It is arranged on the east gallery of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building. In point of interest it stands collectively superior to any exhibit occupying equal space at the Fair. It is divided into three departments, first, Agriculture; second, Manufactures; third, Mining. Each department is separate from the others, but an entrance from one to another allows visitors to go through the three departments.

The space occupied by our exhibit at the Fair consists of 40x50 feet with 12 feet additional for passageway along the gallery. The booth is built of California redwood. Each department has an arcade front entrance, beautifully latticed and decorated to suit the nature of each exhibit.

In agriculture we have exhibits of the various grasses and grains grown in Utah; also the natural fertilizers, an exhibit of wool, butter, cotton, silk, and a really splendid exhibit of sugar from the Lehi sugar works. This represents the various stages through which it passes from the beet to the finished white product; and also the different classes of confectioner's stock as prepared for their use. The interior is decorated with oats, wheat, barley and rye straw, and the varied rich grasses of Utah.

In the department of manufactures we have excellent exhibits from the Provo woolen mills. These consist of cassimeres, tweeds, cheviots, wolls, [illegible], flannels, blankets, yarn and woolen thread. In cotton we have a good exhibit of the cotton in the pod and as taken from the field; also cotton batting and cowhide, ginghams, denims, Canton flannel, towels, table cloths and spreads, napkins, bed spreads, and a good variety of cotton yarns. These are from the Washington mills, near St. George, and the entire cotton display was produced from the fields along the Virgen river and on the Santa Clara, in Washington county, Utah.

The silk exhibit which was so attractively placed by Mrs. Margaret Caine is one of the most beautiful silk displays ever made on the Pacific Coast. It consists of silk cocoons, silk as first reeled from the cocoons, then the yarn after spinning, next woven into cloth, and next the various methods of dyeing. There are silk patterns of the most exquisite design, and all the work of Utah women.

The boot and shoe and leather display, made by Z. C. M. I. factory of Salt Lake City is a very creditable showing, and occupies a whole space. As with the other goods exhibited from Utah, this contains excellent material well made.

The soap display from Grant Bros. soap works at Salt Lake City is one of the most wonderful pieces of artistic work at the Midwinter Fair. It consists first of a large lot of the soap as sold in the market, and next two large carved representations, one of the Salt Lake Temple and the other of the City and County building in Salt Lake. When lighted up by electricity these look most beautiful.

Fred J. Kiesel & Co., of Ogden, have a beautiful display of their line of mineral waters.

Dr. Dunn, of Salt Lake, has a fine grouping of his patent medicines, and the Nephi plaster works have done exceedingly well in the nature of their advertisement. It consists of representations of various castings made from their plaster. Then the plaster gypsum and plaster in glass jars, and a large tank filled with the alabaster as taken from the mines.

There is a very neat wine exhibit from John Barker, of Willard, Utah, which stands in own against anything produced in California; and in the department of mining we show the splendid cabinets of Mr. R. Mackintosh, of Sandy, Utah, and five other large cabinets owned by the state. In these we have the richest display made here, both in color and variety. They far surpass all that has been done by any outside exhibitors at the Fair. In this we have gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, bismuth, antimony, nickel, cobalt, mercury, aluminum, ores and bullion from most of the mines in gems. We have topaz, garnets, onyx, malachite, rock crystal, turquoise, glass stone and other gems found over different parts of Utah. In coal we have exhibits from Cedar City, also from Pleasant Valley, and from Coalville and Grass Creek. The asphaltum mines of Uintah and the Gilsonite from Fort Duchesne and the ozokerite from Soldier Summit attract universal attention.

Taken throughout we may be very pleased with the showing Utah has made here. All economy possible was used. It may not have been expedient wisdom to have taken part in this Fair but we feel that what has been done so far has been fairly done, and it now remains for the rest of the work to advertise and advance the interests of Utah. The Utah pamphlet will be here in a few days and then distribution of it will begin.

The persons engaged from Utah on this work are James Cushing, of Sandy, Utah, Alonzo Young, of Salt Lake, Mrs. Margaret Caine, of Salt Lake, and Dan Maguire, of Ogden. This force will now be cut down to barely a watching and caretaking force.

As we write the Fair is gaining strength. New hope and new vigor are being produced by increased gate receipts, and present indications point to a most satisfactory ending of the Midwinter Fair.

DAN MAGUIRE,
Utah Commissioner Midwinter Fair.

A BAD FRACTURE.

J. P. Olsen Falls in a Well, and is Seriously Injured.

Special to the Deseret News.

SIGURD, Millard county, Utah, March 12, 1894.—I am sorry to have to report a sad accident which happened to Elder J. P. Olsen of this place last Friday.

Brother Olsen has been digging a well upon his premises, and in descending, the holding rope got disarranged, and he fell to the bottom, a distance of about twenty feet. Striking upon the bucket at the bottom he dislocated his right shoulder, also crushing his left leg just above the ankle, the bones protruding through the flesh.

Dr. West, of Salina, was sent for, but through the heavy roads and deep snow while his arrival was much delayed and it was thirty hours before the fractured limbs could be set, the injury being beyond the skill of our local help.

This morning the patient is as well and comfortable as could reasonably be expected. Y.

LOST ON THE DESERT.

Two Couples Have an Unpleasant Experience in Southern Utah.

They Desire No More Winter Traveling on the Desert—Relief Comes in Time—Pinto Notes.

Editor Deseret News:

PINTO, Iron Co., March 9, 1894.—On the 1st of the present month two men and their wives came to our town and entertained the public in the evening. Next day they started for Milford, Beaver county, a distance of 50 miles with only a small lunch for dinner, expecting to go by way of Sulphur Springs, about 40 miles distant, where they could get accommodations for themselves and team.

On account of bad roads they had to camp when they had made a little over half the distance, and make supper from what had been left from dinner.

The next day was stormy and not being acquainted with the roads took the wrong one. They got lost and had to camp on the desert in a foot of snow without anything to eat and only an open conveyance to shelter them. Fortunately they had plenty of bedding and did not suffer from cold.

Next morning the 4th, one of the men started back to get help. He got here about 4 p.m. and soon had two young men and a team with provisions on the road to relieve the party.

The young men traveled all night and about sunrise on the 5th found the camp all well, and only about eight miles from Sulphur Springs.

The gentleman who remained with the ladies took an exploring trip and found a sheep camp where he got some bread and mutton. They were nearly two days without food. They all got back here safe on the night of the 5th with a resolve to never travel on the desert in the winter again.

The health of the people here is generally good although we have suffered some from colds.

Our district school is in good running order under the able management of Miss Mary A. Page.

The United States mail comes in on time and has done all winter notwithstanding the cold weather, but we do not always get the Semi-weekly News regularly, on account of bad connections. J. H. HARRISON.

GEN. GEORGE M. OTTINGER.

He Receives His Commission Today as Chief of Governor West's Staff.

The first step for the organization anew of the Utah militia, under the bill recently passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, was taken this afternoon, when General George M. Ottinger received his commission as adjutant general of the Utah militia. The oath was administered by the commander-in-chief of the militia, Governor West. It will be in order now to proceed with the other staff officers, and this will be attended to at once. The formation of the Utah National Guard, as provided for in the law, will be forwarded as quickly as circumstances will permit and it is quite likely that the Guards will hold a review the coming fall, somewhere near Saltair Beach.

Adjutant-General Ottinger formerly held a commission, issued by Governor Durkee, in 1866, as Colonel of the Third Infantry regiment in the militia.

Turned Up in Tooele.

Late last night Sheets Brothers, the well know liverymen, recovered a horse and buggy which they supposed had been stolen from them a couple of days before. Jack Mann, a miner, went to the stable and hired the outfit for a drive about the city. It was understood that he would only be gone a couple of hours, but at the expiration of that time he failed to return. A night and a day passed and there were no tidings of the missing outfit. The officers were notified and yesterday word came from Tooele that Mann and the horse and buggy were at that place. Sheriff Gillespie was instructed to arrest Mann, but before he could do so the latter hitched up and came back to Salt Lake at a 2:40 gait. On his arrival shortly before midnight he apologized by saying that he filled up with liquor and did not know that he had traveled so far until after he had become sober.

AMONG THE FRUITS.

An Experienced Horticulturist Says a Few Words on the Subject.

SUITABLE FRUITS FOR UTAH.

Apples, Peaches, Plums, Prunes, Grapes, Etc., Can be Successfully and Profitably Grown.

Editor Deseret News:

SALT LAKE CITY, March 14, 1894.—Soon after our arrival in these valleys fruit trees were planted. The apple trees in a few years bore fruit which was large in size, fair and beautiful in appearance, and of most excellent flavor. At an early day a Gardener's Club was organized with E. Sayers, a professional gardener, as president. He often made this remark that whatever did well in this country did extremely well. The apple was among those that was without extremely well and was considered by the members of the club as a fruit of great value to Utah.

While the apple crop in Salt Lake City and other places is now worthless or seriously injured, that does not prove that the growing of the fruit cannot be made a success now in this part of the country. The altitude is the same now as formerly; we have about the same amount of sunlight from year to year, and the same mountain sides to reflect light into the valley. All that nature has done for us in the past she is doing for us at the present.

The peach can be grown here with good success though it may be considered outside of what is called the peach belt, and may fail some years, or partially so. Peaches require warm, dry weather to ripen them to have their best quality, and this we have generally through September and sometimes into October. Generally an abundance of peaches of excellent quality can be raised on land suitable for their production.

Plums have been a success up to the present time.

Prunes also have been a success, being well adapted to the country and climate and can be produced in any quantity desirable for family use or for dried prunes.

The hardy grapes have produced abundantly with me.

The tender grape also produces abundantly but has to have protection (be covered up) in winter. The tender grape can be grown for family use and for drying. The early varieties should be selected. The late varieties would hardly ripen. The seasons are too short to make the growing of tender grapes a success like California or some parts of Arizona. To have success, they want to be put on bench land, where the roots don't run into the water. Grapes and stone fruit are best on bench land.

The apple, peach, grape and other fruits are very liable to overload themselves and when the tree or vine has too much fruit on, it must be taken off or the fruit will be inferior. The thinning of fruit in time and being well done is a very important feature in the growing of fruit in this country.

As the fruit tree pests are being considered I want to mention one more pest with the rest. I think it was in 1848, late in the summer, that I noticed a few grasshoppers. They did not seem to increase for a number of years, but of late they have been on the increase until they are getting quite numerous and are doing a great deal of damage by eating the fruit, eating the bark of the young trees, cutting off the bunches of grapes and the leaves, getting into cabbages when in head and eating them up. It is very unpleasant to go among them and see their depredations. They have been kept back by premature death, that is the greater portion die before laying their eggs. They hatch late in the season which would be an advantage to the wheat crop should they become very numerous. This local grasshopper does not do like the locust we have had here, when it gets wings rise into the air and fly away, but remains on the ground from year to year. I leave this subject for wiser and more competent men to consider.

As I gave my views on the subject of dealing with insects to the public eleven years ago, and have the same views at present I shall say nothing about remedies but hope that some one will read out with something that will be for the best good.

THOMAS H. WOODBURY.

Territorial Items.

Millard *Progress*: John Cooper is at present exhibiting himself as a living curiosity. Last week he accidentally swallowed a brass tack, which lodged in his throat, where it sticks at present. He can neither get it up nor down, but otherwise it does not inconvenience him.

American Fork *Item*: On Wednesday the pet deer, belonging to James Clark, exhibited his ferocity again and attacked the mother of Mrs. Charles Preston on the street and vigorously gored her with its feet. Assistance soon arrived and the lady was picked up, her head bleeding from several fractures received from the deer. She was taken to Mr. Clark's house and cared for. This is the second vicious attack this "King of the Forest" has made upon ladies. The deer was sold to the butcher the same day.

Iron county *Record*: James Stewart is engaged at present in the manufacture of salt from the salt springs up Salt Creek canyon. At present he is making about fifty pounds daily. The capacity of the springs is about 200 pounds of salt every twenty-four hours. This salt is of superior quality, and is about 98 per cent pure. Nearly all the salt used in Cedar comes from these springs, and it is a home industry that should be encouraged.

Lecture.

Prof. Willard Done will lecture upon school ethics before the members of the Church school teachers' convention to be held next Saturday. Meeting commences at 1 p.m.