

THE UNION.

"FROM THE LITTLE ACORN GROWS THE MASSIVE OAK."

Vol. 9.

St. George, Washington Co., Utah, Thursday, June 18, 1896.

No. 27.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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St. George, Utah.

**WARRANTED 18 KARAT
GOLD WEDDING RINGS,**

On hand, or made to order. Also Headache Powders, which cure headache, neuralgia, Sciatic pains, &c., in a very short time. Try them. JOHN PYMM, 24th St. George, Utah.

**Reduced rates for
Mid-Summer Carnival, in Salt Lake
City, July Second, Third and
Fourth, will be made by Union
Pacific System, making round trip
rate only four dollars, from Mil-
ford to Salt Lake City and return.
Tickets on sale July 1st, 2nd and
3rd, with returning limit July 6th.
This is the lowest rate that has
ever been made.**

We said there was no Peaches in town but we were mistaken, as Benjamin Blake has a tree in the front of his house that has quite a number on. There are also a few other trees in town that have a small number on, but there won't be enough for thieving boys to fill up on.

Mothers will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy especially valuable for croup and whooping cough. It will give prompt relief and is safe and pleasant. We have sold it for several years and it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction. G. W. Richards, Duquesne, Pa. Sold by J. R. Michels.

Harvesting has commenced in the new Washington field. Although the late frost done considerable damage, yet there will be a fair yield of Grain.

Go to St. George Co-op. Store for your summer dresses, shoes and clothing.

The Mercury on June 11, 12, and 17, was 107, on 13, 109; on 14, 108; on 15, 110; on 16, 112. The coldest at night was 11, 50; 12, 62; 13, 59; 14, 57; 15, 58; 16, 64, and it was 100 at 9 o'clock; 17, 61.

If it required an annual outlay of \$100.00 to insure a family against any serious consequences from an

attack of bowel complaint during the year there are many who would feel it their duty to pay it; that they could not afford to risk their lives, and those of their family for such an amount. Any one can get this insurance for 25 cents, that being the price of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of bowel complaint before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. One or two doses of this remedy will cure any ordinary case. It never fails. Can you afford to take the risk for so small an amount? For sale by J. R. Michels.

On the 16th sister Magdalena Schneider Pearce departed this life, after a long illness and considerable suffering. She leaves three daughters, two of whom are married, and many friends and relatives to mourn her loss. Peace to her remains.

Travelers desiring Hay, Grain and Stabling, can find first class accommodations at William Lang's, near east part of city.

On the 17th, Arthur, son of Thomas P. Cottam fell from a hay stack and broke his arm close to the wrist. Doctor Clift set the bone and reports it a bad break.

Burgess Brothers of Pine Valley, Utah, desire your orders for lumber and will fill the same at bed rock prices, they now having a permit to go ahead and cut timber to be manufactured into lumber. Send in your orders immediately.

On the morning of the 18th H. T. Atkin and family started to the Cedar mountains where he is herding sheep for his father and brother.

Mr. James Perdue, an old soldier residing at Monroe, Mich. was severely afflicted with rheumatism but received prompt relief from pain by using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "At times my back would ache so badly that I could hardly raise up. If I had not gotten relief I would not be here to write these few lines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done me a great deal of good and I feel very thankful for it." For sale by J. R. Michels.

A meeting will be held in the Court House, next Saturday evening, June 20, for the purpose of nominating school trustees, who are to be voted for on Second Monday in July, and also to appoint a committee to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July in this city. All legal voters are cordially invited to be present.

It now being warm weather, it is a good time to plant flower seeds.—Morris has them for sale.

Our Salt Lake correspondence should have been dated June 8 instead of May 30.

Cash paid for all kinds of hides by William Atkin.

Subscribe for the Union—only 75 cents for balance of this year.

The second crop of figs are now beginning to show themselves.

Hot Water For The Eorer.

A leading fruit-grower of Missouri killed peach tree borers in 1894 and again '95 by digging the dirt away so as to expose the spur roots at the top of the ground and using the dirt to form a basin about the tree extending six or eight inches above the ground level and then filling this basin with boiling hot water. This kills every worm in the roots and lower six inches of trunk of the tree, and does not injure the tree in the least. The worms crawl out before dying. He asks those who are afraid, to try it on one or two trees and be convinced.—North America Horticulturist.

To Produce Large Chrysanthemums

A correspondent of the Canadian Horticulturist gives the following directions for producing large chrysanthemums:

"The method usually practiced to obtain very large flowers is to root the cutting late in May or in June, then place in a small pot, and in two or three weeks put in a five or six inch pot, the side growth being carefully nipped off in order to throw all the vigor into the main stem, which must be supported by a stake, and tied. As soon as buds appear, select the largest and most perfectly formed one, and the plant should never be allowed to produce another bud to even the size of a pea. Thus with all the strength of the plant concentrated in one flower, and with all conditions favorable, flowers are produced that will measure six, eight and even ten inches across."—Rural Northwest.

The farmers are commencing harvesting their grain, and in a day or two many acres will be cut.

Second cutting of lucern is now being cut and stacked. The hot weather still hangs on and no storm has yet come to our rescue.

An Incident.

Shortly after the circumstance related by Young Hunter, in the last Union, he went to watch another lick, and while sitting in his blind he espied a panther bounding along with his nose near the ground as if he was on the track of something, but when he came to the path on which I came, he suddenly stopped and raised his head high in the air and seemed to be looking straight at me; but wishing make a sure shot, I waited for him to approach nearer, but all at once he wheeled and bounded away out of sight. Something he saw had told him there was danger ahead.

I had heard it stated that panthers were lick watchers and while sitting on the limb of a tree would spring down on deer when they came to lick or drink the salt or brackish water. I had also heard that often when the panther was stealthily creeping up, hunters had shot them just before the fatal spring was made, and he would fall nearly at the feet of the hunter. As it began to grow dark, all these stories about panthers came to my mind and I thought if they were true, the rascal might change his mind and come back with hopes of having better luck, when all odds would be in his favor, to make a meal of me. Therefore I left at once for safer quarters.

As the country where I lived, Virginia, was a game country at that early day, as soon as the leaves were off the trees in the fall, hunting commenced in earnest and to be a good hunter was not simply to travel through the woods in quest of deer, hoping to find his game at haphazard, for it requires some knowledge and skill. Much depends on the state of the weather and much as possible with the wind blowing in the hunter's face, to prevent the deer from smelling the approach of the hunter. In wet weather when not very cold, deer was found in the open woods on rather high ground, but if clear and cold, they were usually found on higher ground near the tops of the mountains. In cold, stormy weather, they were mostly sheltered from the storm or what was usually called hid. This the hunters called "laying close," and found that such days were not good for the hunter. In rainy, warm weather and not much wind, the deer was mainly found low down near the bottoms. Hunters generally carried a tomahawk in a leather scabbard which was attached to his belt that he wore around his hunting shirt, and when successful in bringing down a deer it was dragged to the bottoms, the entrails removed. Two or three crotches were cut with the tomahawk and a hickory withe was cut with his butcher knife and made fast around the head or horns, then a suitable bush was bent down and the game made fast to it, and the game was then hoisted up out of the reach of wolves. It was a grand sight to a hunter to look at a buck just killed and hung up. It was amusing, sometimes, to hear old hunters talk and tell how many they had hung up in a days hunt, describing the kind of game, such as the Spike buck; two and three pronged buck; the old doe; harren doe, and towhead, meaning a young deer not a year old.

Young Hunter is now an old man and fondly calls to mind his early days. More anon. A Virginian.