them. Not only their achievements on the field of battle speak their praises but their daily lives are a constant challenge for our admiration. Brave men are brave always and everywhere, and in 99 cases out of 100 where you find an old soldier and a G. A. R. man, you find a brave, good, wholesome citizen today. He was a bulwark in the army in time of war, and he is a bulwark to society, in his home, in business and politics in time of peace. He is on the right and healthy side of every question. The same moral perception and manly courage that prompted him to duty then directs him now, and wherever you find him it is safe to be found.

The Grand Army of the Republic is rapidly passing away. Every reunion its numbers have grown less. Every recurrence of Memorial day we notice its thinned ranks, its more numerous graves. Touching appeals are these to our highest emulation of their patriotism, and reverence for the dear old flag. These holy sentiments which they cherished are the noblest attributes of the citizen, the purest aspirations of the human heart. In them are bound the security and glory of the nation. Today as we review the heroisms of our fallen soldiers, no one asks was the country worth the sacrifice. Today as 30 years ago, and as we pray it may be throughout all the coming centuries, it is in the hands of patriots. But there is a lesson borne to us from the minds of the past surrounding the nation's crisis which we would do well to cherish. To maintain her own dignity and hold but the respect of her people the country must treat them all with equal justice, but there are sentiments stronger than mere justice binding her sons to her heart, and they are restored and strengthened only by protection and encouragement. The purest patriotism languishes by the pursuance of an opposite course. The only government that can endure is that which in all of its operations proves its vigilance and constancy as guardian of the people. The hunter's faithful dog, finding him unskilled in sportsmanship deserts him for a stranger, and a burdened people will weary even of the land that gave them birth, when its government through corruption and incompetency becomes unstable. It will find too late that it has reared no altar holy enough for the sacrifice of the fortunes and lives of its neglected people. But the government that proves a blessing to the people, though without other defense is secure in their patriotism, and thus may the United States of America be ever loved, honored, defended and perpetuated.

I consider the highest mission of Memorial day is to cherish our patriotism. To every worthy citizen it is as Sunday to the Christian or the passover to the Jew. It is like the touchtone of the artist that restores to him the true perception of color for it calls us from all of the sordidness and selfish forgetfulness of our lives to a contemplation and just estimation of the soldier's meed and worth, of our country and its institutions and the cherished liberties and principles upon which our prosperity and happiness depend.

As we bring the fairest offerings of earth, fitting tributes to the soldier's memory, with loving care to decorate the graves of our departed heroes, we cannot but believe that while the years roll on we shall remain one in heart with our country, that this day shall never lose its sacred significance, keeping their name before a grateful nation, and crowning with glory their immortal deeds.

"The brave corn lifts in regiments
Ten thousand sabres in the sun;
The ricks replace the battle tents,
The bannered tassels toss and run,
The neighing steed, the bugle's blast,
These be but stories of the past.

"The fields forget the battles fought,
The trenches wave in golden grain.
Shall we neglect the lessons taught
And tear the wounds agape again?
They fought for peace, for peace they fell,
They sleep in peace and all is well."

The quartette sang "The Vacant Chair," and John P. Meakin recited "The Blue and Grey," which was followed by another selection by the band and "Tenting On the Old Camp Ground" by the quartette.

Then rose and swelled on the breeze the only real, good national air we call our own, exclusive of all the rest: "The Star Spangled Banner," by the band. As the last notes died away, the bugle sounded "Commence firing," and Battery A fired the three gun salute. Over the roar of the last report came the first notes of the beautiful music of "Taps," and the ceremony was ended.

TROOPS INSPECTED.

Prior to the parade the state troops were inspected by General Young. The battery was inspected by its major, the brigade commander and his adjutant-general taking care of the infantry.

FLOWERS STREWN.

On every comrade's grave flowers were strewn by loving hands. Little flags were planted in the soil underneath which they sleep by their comrades. The children were especially kind in bedecking the mounds which mark the eternal couches of the dead, and many of the soldier's graves were literally little hillocks of posies. Sego lilies were especially in evidence, the boys having gathered armfuls of them. One little man, accompanied by his mother, was especially busy in laying flowers on the grave of every soldier he could find, and attracted a great deal of attention by his sweet manners as he distributed his favors.

The graves of the comrades in other cemeteries were decorated by committees appointed for the purpose.

LESS HARD LIQUORS,

And More of a Food Drink in Demand

At the bars of the better class nowadays there is a call for some hot drink that is non-alcoholic, and it is coming to be quite the thing to serve "Postum," the grain coffee, made at Battle Creek, Mich. It is known to be highly nutritious and has none of the ill effects of coffee, or any other unnatural stimulant. As men grow older and wiser the tendency is towards healthful food and drink, leaving the hard liquors to the youngsters who think they can stand anything. Postum "makes red blood," and the time comes to everyone when a rebuilding of blood and tissue along the lines of better health is necessary. There is but one royal road, i. e., through good food and healthful drink.

A reliable grocer will never offer a cheap or weak imitation of a genuine original article because he happens to make a little extra profit. But it is well to observe that when genuine Postum Cereal coffee is ordered, that you get Postum and not a spurious imitation offered as "just as good."

Tremendous Reductions in All Departments

For our Great Unloading Sale.
F. AUERBACH & BRO.

VOLUNTEERS! VOLUNTEERS!

Wanted, 72 Volunteer Pioneer Outfits to Take Part in a Reproduction of the Pioneer Train on July 24th, 1897.

It is intended to make this feature of the celebration very attractive, and as far as possible to reproduce the original pioneer train, with ragged, bare-footed men and boys, women and children with sunbonnets and calico dresses, old wagons, rawhide wrapped tongues, water barrels, chicken-coops, fry-pans, ill-matched teams of horses, mules, oxen and cows, mud, dust and all.

Any person desiring to volunteer to take part in this, the greatest celebration in the history of the west, will report at once in writing or in person to Spencer Clawson, chairman Semi-Centennial Commission, No. 169 Broadway, Salt Lake City, Utah. Box 1281.

The Great Unloading Sale

At F. Auerbach & Bro. commences Tuesday at 10 a. m.

DOWN THE COLUMBIA RIVER

To Portland, June 5th, 6th, 7th.

Excursion via the Oregon Short Line. Fare only $36.50. Limit Sept. 5.

The Great Unloading Sale

At F. Auerbach & Bro. commences Tuesday at 10 a. m.

Madame Vantine's Skin Food, is used by prominent society ladies, actresses and opera singers.

SALTAIR SEASON OPENS.

A LARGE CROWD VISITS THE BEAUTIFUL RESORT.

And All Are Rewarded With a Day of Enjoyment—The Water is Warm and in Fine Condition For Bathing.

YESTERDAY the famous Saltair Beach on the great salt sea was formally and most auspiciously opened for the season. Early in the forenoon the street cars leading to the depot began to be crowded and the crowding increased until the evening. Heavily-laden trains ran from the Rio Grande Western station at frequent intervals, and it is estimated that well-nigh 5,000 people attended, and there would have been many more had not the weather, early in the afternoon, assumed a threatening aspect, and the lowering clouds deterred many who would otherwise have availed themselves of the opportunity the holiday afforded to visit the delightful resort.

The great pavilion looked finer than ever before in its new paint and brilliancy and the extent of and massiveness of the noble structure seemed to impress the old habitues of the place more favorably than ever. Yesterday was a gala day, everybody seemed to be in the very best of humor and the children and the grown people romped and played like lambkins on the green, while the grand, invigorating breezes, laden with health from over the lake and mountains, made even the old feel young again.

Late in the afternoon the breeze had grown a little too stiff to permit of bathing with comfort, so after 4 oclock but few ventured into the briny, but previous to that hour the bathers were quite numerous, and the water as far as temperature is concerned, and in fact in every other way, was in splendid condition.

Olson's orchestra rendered fine music during the afternoon and evening, and dancing was engaged in with vim and pleasure.

The appointments at the beach are excellent and everything ran with the smoothness and precision of clockwork. Mr. Kennedy of the California restaurant has the catering department and furnished excellent meals and lunches at reasonable rates.

Charley Auer again dispenses liquid refreshments of the quality for which he is famed and yesterday he and his assistants were kept as busy as bees from midday till late at night.

The well-known face and figure of Moroni Gillespie was seen at his old post, that of beach officer, and under his supervision there were no disturbances and everything was orderly and decorous. Mr. Gillespie will be there during the season.

The peanut man, the candy man, the dispensers of cold drinks, ice cream and sip forth their wares on hand and are looking forward to a big harvest at the beautiful resort this season.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE GRAND.—The last week of the present stock company at the Grand opened auspiciously yesterday afternoon and evening with a performance of Gillette's powerful and always popular war play, "Held by the Enemy." Though the piece has been done here so often by the Home club and others as almost to be hackneyed, it is so admirable a play that it always draws well and always has a fascinating interest for an audience. Last night proved no exception to the rule. The play was, on the whole, done very well, the two notable acts where the interest centers, namely, the bombardment act and the hospital act being excellently handled and heartily applauded. They will be better still tonight, as one or two hitches due to the newness of one or two of the people will be done away with. Mr. Huntington as Colonel Prescott, Miss Chapman as Rachel, Mr. Perry as Bean and Miss Radcliffe as Susan were those deserving principal mention, all playing with care and fidelity. Mr. Bradshaw made an admirable old negro and Mr. Hallock cannot be classed as more than fair as the spy. Mr. King was indistinct in his rapid movements. Mr. Hatch played the surgeon well, except that, the part being new, he was not always sure of his footing. The stage management was excellently handled, and the orchestra was loudly applauded for a clever imitation of a day with the circus. "Held by the Enemy" promises to do a good week's business. The house last night was very good, especially up stairs.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Yesterday's Observations at the Local Weather Bureau Office.

Salt Lake City, May 31, 1897.

Barometer, 6 a. m., 25.31; 6 p. m., 25.31; thermometer, 6 a. m., 73; 6 p. m., 79; relative humidity, per cent, 6 a. m., 46; 6 p. m., 35; direction of wind, 6 a. m., SE; 6 p. m., NW; velocity of wind, miles per hour, 6 a. m., 17; 6p. m., 28; state of weather, 6 a. m., partly cloudy; 6 p. m., cloudy; maximum temperature, 79 degrees; minimum temperature, 49 degrees; mean temperature, 74 degrees; for 24 years, 64 degrees; excess for this date, 10 degrees; accumulated deficiency of temperature since January 1, 1897, 209 degrees; accumulated excess of temperature since May 1, 1897, 141 degrees; rainfall, trace inch; mean daily for 22 years, .04 inch; deficiency for this date, .04 inch; accumulated excess of rainfall since January 1, 1897, 1.67 inches; accumulated deficiency of rainfall since May 1, 1897, .74 inch.

Forecast for Salt Lake City and vicinity for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. today: Showers—cooler.

J. H. SMITH, Observer.

SESSION WAS BRIEF.

House Proceedings Were of But Few Minutes' Duration.

Washington, May 31.—There was a good attendance on the floor of the house and in the galleries, notwithstanding the outside attractions. On account of the day the Republican leaders had requested the Democrats to consent to a recess until tomorrow. They desired to have the conference report on the Indian and sundry civil bill acted on as soon as possible, but did not wish to work on Memorial day.

Some of the Democrats were disposed to concede this, but others declared that the Republicans, having made a rule for semi-weekly sessions, must abide by it.

When the journal was read Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.), protested against its approval, saying that there was "no constitutional house that can legally approve the journal, and if there was it could not be approved in the manner and form adopted," and gave notice that he merely filed his protest to act upon it in the future as might seem best.

Then Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution to make immediately available funds for the work of the government printing office, which had been provided for in the general deficiency bill. The appropriations for the printing office were exhausted, he said, and work there must be stopped tomorrow unless some provision for it was made.

"Does the gentleman think this a proper time to legislate?" Mr. Richardson of Tennessee asked.

Mr. Cannon explained that the house had done its duty when it passed the deficiency bill some time ago, and the fault was with the senate.

The discussion was vetoed by Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.), who said he must object to legislation today, as he understood it was the plan to take a recess in honor of the dead.

Then the motion of Mr. Dingley to adjourn until tomorrow was carried.

Have You Smoked Too Much?
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It will relieve the depression caused thereby; quiet the nerves and induce refreshing sleep.

Every Article and Yard of Goods

In the house marked down for the greatest of all unloading sales at
F. AUERBACH & BRO.

The best band and orchestra in the state plays afternoons and evenings at Calder's.

UTAH'S NEW MINING LAW

Compared With That in Operation in California.

In order that the mining public may know the exact terms of the mining law passed at the late session of the Utah legislature and be enabled to compare it with the California law, The Herald gives them both verbatim, as follows:

THE UTAH LAW.

Section 1. A mining claim, whether located by one or more persons, may equal, but shall not exceed, 1,500 feet in length along the vein or lode; but no location of a mining claim shall be made until the discovery of the vein or lode within the limits of the claim located. Any lode mining claim may extend 300 feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, except where adverse rights render a lesser width necessary. The end lines of each claim must be parallel.

Sec. 2. The locator, at the time of making the discovery of such vein or lode, must erect a monument at the place of discovery, and must post thereon his notice of location, which notice shall contain:

First—The name of the lode or claim.

Second—The name of the locator or locators.

Third—The date of the location.

Fourth—If a lode claim, the number of linear feet claimed in length along the course of the vein each way from the point of discovery, with the width on each side of the center of the vein, and the general course of the vein or lode, as near as may be, and such a description of the claim, located by reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify the claim.

Fifth—If a placer or mill-site claim, the number of acres or superficial feet claimed, and such a description of the claim or mill-site located by reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify the claim or mill-site.

Sec. 3. Within 30 days from the date of discovery or establishment, the locator must mark that boundaries of his lode, or placer, or mill-site claim by establishing in each corner thereof, and at any angle in the side lines, a monument marked with the name of the claim and the corner or angle it represents. When from any cause a monument cannot be safely planted at the true corner or angle, it must be placed as near thereto as practicable and so marked as to indicate the place of such corner or angle. Monuments may be made of any such material and in such form as will readily give notice; and when of posts or trees, they must be hewn and marked upon the side facing toward the discovery, and must be at least four inches in diameter. Monuments must be at least four feet high above the ground, and trees must be so hewn as to readily attract attention. Monuments and stakes must be kept in such state of preservation as to notify persons of the boundaries of the mining claim.

Sec. 4. Within 30 days from the date of posting the location notice upon the claim, the locator or locators, or his or their assigns, must file for record in the office of the county recorder of the county in which such claim is situated, a substantial copy of such notice of location. Said county recorder shall charge and collect a fee of $1 for filing and recording such notice; provided, that such notice of location shall not be abstracted unless a subsequent conveyance affecting the same property be filed for record, when said notice shall be abstracted.

Sec. 5. Within 90 days from the date of posting the location notice upon the claim, the locator or locators, or his or their assigns, shall do at least $50 worth of work upon said claim. Every person or company owning a group of claims and doing the development work for said group at one point, shall post a notice upon each claim (at the discovery monument) stating where such work is being done.

Sec. 6. The owner of any quartz lode or placer mining claim who shall do or performs or causes to be done or performed the annual labor or improvements required by the laws of the United States in order to prevent a forfeiture of the claim, must, either during the year or within 30 days after the completion of such work or improvements, if completed after the termination of said year in or for which said work was done or improvements made, file in the office of the county recorder of the county in which such claim is situated, an affidavit or affidavits of the person or persons who performed such labor or made such improvements, showing:

First—The name of the claim and where situated.

Second—The number of days' work done and the character and value of the improvements placed thereon.

Third—The date or dates of performing said labor and making said improvements and number of cubic feet of earth or rock removed.

Fourth—At whose instance or request said work was done or improvements made.

Fifth—The actual amount paid for said labor and improvements, and by whom paid, when the same was not done by the owner or owners of said claim. Such affidavits or duly certified copies thereof shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of each county recorder to record the mining rules and regulations of the several mining districts in his county, without cost, and certified copies of such record shall be received in all tribunals and before all officers of this state as prima facie evidence of such rules and regulations.

Sec. 8. The county recorders of the respective counties shall perform the duties heretofore performed by the district mining recorders in such counties, respectively; and the district mining recorders of each county shall, within 30 days after this act shall take effect, deposit the books and records pertaining to their offices with the county recorder of the county in which the district or the greater part thereof is situated. Provided that said books and records shall not be required to be abstracted by the county recorder.

Any district mining recorder who shall fail to deposit as aforesaid the books and records pertaining to his office shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 9. Copies of notices of location of mining claims, mill-sites, and tunnel sites, heretofore recorded in the records of the several mining districts, and of the mining rules and regulations in force in the several mining districts, in like manner recorded, heretofore duly certified by the mining recorder, shall be receivable in all tribunals and before all officers of this state as prima facie evidence.

Sec. 10. Where books, records and documents pertaining to the office of district mining recorder have been or shall hereafter be deposited in the office of any county recorder of this state, such county recorder is authorized to make and certify copies therefrom, and such certified copies shall be receivable in all tribunals and before all officers of this state in the same manner and to the same effect as if such records had been originally filed or made in the office of the county recorder.

Sec. 11. The board of commissioners of each county shall provide ways and means for the transportation of all books and records pertaining to the office of the respective mining recorders, to the offices of its respective county recorders.

Sec. 12. Upon receipt of a petition signed by not less than 100 bona fide miners residing in any mining district, petitioning for the return of the records of such mining district, the board of county commissioners shall cause the records of such district to be copied by the county recorder with the joint assistance of the district recorder of such mining district, if the said district recorder wishes to render such assistance, and shall cause the original records to be sent to such mining district recorder; the copy so made shall remain in the office of the county recorder and shall be considered the original record. One-half of the expenses of copying the said records shall be paid out of the county treasury and one-half shall be paid out of the state treasury.

THE CALIFORNIA LAW.

Section 1. The location of mining claims upon the public domain of the United States shall be made and perfected as provided in this act.

Sec. 2. The discoverer of any vein or lode shall, immediately upon making a discovery, erect at the point of discovery a substantial monument or mound of rocks, and post thereon a preliminary notice which shall contain:

First—The name of the lode or claim.

Second—The name of the locator or locators.

Third—The date of the discovery.

Fourth—The number of linear feet claimed in length along the course of vein each way from the point of discovery.

Fifth—The width claimed on each side of the center of the vein.

Sixth—The general course of the vein or lode as near as may be.

Seventh—That such notice is a first or preliminary notice.

Such notice shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the same is posted within 23 days after the posting thereof. Upon the erection of said monument and posting such notice, the discoverer shall be allowed the period of time specified in section three of this act to enable him to perfect his location as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. Within 60 days from the date of the discovery of a vein or lode, the discoverer must perform $50 worth of labor in developing his discovery, and shall erect by mark his location on the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced, and must file in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the claim is situated, a certificate of location, which said certificate shall state:

First—The name of the lode or claim.

Second—The name of the locator or locators.

Third—The date of discovery and posting of the notice, provided for in section two of this act, which shall be considered as the date of the location.

Fourth—A description of the claim, defining the exterior boundaries as they are marked upon the ground, and such additional description by reference to some natural objects, or permanent monument, as will identify the claim.

Fifth—A statement that such certificate is the final or completed notice of location, and that he has performed the aforesaid $50 worth of labor in development work thereon within the aforesaid 60 day period, stating generally the nature thereof. Said certificate shall be dated and signed by or on behalf of the locator or locators and verified by them or by some one in their behalf, and when filed for record shall be deemed and considered as prima facie evidence of the facts therein recited. A copy of such certificate of location, certified by the county recorder, shall be admitted in evidence in all actions or proceedings with the same effect as the original. The performance of such labor shall be deemed a necessary act in completing such location and a part thereof, and no part thereof shall inure to the benefit of any subsequent location.

Sec. 4. The discoverer of placers or other forms of deposit, subject to location and appropriation under mining laws applicable to placers shall locate his claim in the following manner:

First—He must immediately post in a conspicuous place at the point of discovery thereon a notice or certificate of location thereof containing:

(a) The name of the claim;

(b) The names of the locator or locators;

(c) The date of the discovery and posting of the notice, hereinbefore provided for, which shall be considered as the date of location;

(d) A description of the claim by reference to legal subdivisions of sections, if the location is made in conformity with the public surveys; otherwise, a description with reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify the claim, and where such claim is located by legal subdivisions of the public surveys, such locations shall, notwithstanding that fact, be marked by the locator upon the ground, the same as other locations.

Second—Within 20 days from the date of such discovery he must record such notice or certificate of location in the office of the county recorder of the county in which such discovery is made, and so distinctly mark his location on the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced.

Third—Within 60 days from the date of the discovery the discoverer shall perform labor upon such location or claim in developing the ..... to an amount which shall be equivalent in the aggregate to at least ten dollars ($10) worth of such labor for each 20 acres, or fractional part thereof, contained in such location or claim.

A failure to perform such labor within said time shall cause all rights under such location to be forfeited and the land covered thereby shall at once be open to location by qualified locators other than the preceding locators, but shall or in any event be open to location by such preceding locators, and any labor performed by them thereon shall not inure to the benefit of any subsequent locator thereof.

Fifth—Such locators shall, upon the performance of such labor, file with the recorder of the county an affidavit, showing such performance, and generally the nature and kind of work so done.

Sec. 5. The affidavit provided for in the last section, and the aforesaid placer notice or certificate of location when filed for record shall be deemed and considered as prima facie evidence of the facts therein recited. A copy of such certificate, notice, or affidavit, certified by the county recorder, shall be admitted in evidence in all actions or proceedings with the same effect as the original.

Sec. 6. All locations of quartz or placer formations or deposits, hereafter made, which do not conform to requirements of this act, in so far as the same are respectively applicable thereto shall be void.

Sec. 7. No record of a mining claim or millsite, made after the passage of this act, in the records of any mining district, shall be valid. All notices of location of mining claims, millsites and other notices, heretofore recorded in such district records, if such notices conform to the local rules and regulations in force in such district, are hereby declared valid. Within 30 days after the passage of this act the district recorder or custodian of the records of the several mining districts in this state, shall transmit to the county recorders of the respective counties wherein the respective districts are situated, all the records of said respective districts, and thenceforward each county recorder shall be deemed and considered the legal custodian of such records. Thereafter copies of such records, certified by the county recorder, may be received in evidence with the same effect as the originals.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force 60 days after its passage.

The McKinleys Send Flowers.

Canton, O., May 31.—A member of Canton Woman's Relief corps on Monday received a box of roses, lilies and other flowers from Mrs. Ida McKinley. They were sent from Washington for the purpose of being strewn on the graves of the soldiers at this place. The gracious act of Mrs. McKinley was appreciated by the recipients and the flowers were used as designed. A relative of Mrs. McKinley received choice flowers from President and Mrs. McKinley to be placed on the mounds of their children today.

The U. S. Gov't Reports
show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

They Want it Prolonged.

Constantinople, May 31.—The ambassadors are urging the Turkish government to engage to prolong the armistice in the event of the peace negotiations not being ended when the armistice expires. The Greek government has issued a denial of the report that an anti-dynamite movement is on foot and it also denies the existance of dissentions between King George and the government of Greece.

Our Great Unloading Sale

Commences Tuesday, 10 a. m. Lasts five days.
F. AUERBACH & BRO.

ONLY $36.50

To Portland and Return.

June 5, 6 and 7. Tickets good returning until Sept. 5 via the Oregon Short Line. A cool sea breeze.

The famous Babe Pine in character and topical songs will appear during the season at Calder's.

Governor Wells, Hon. B. H. Roberts and Hon. O. W. Powers will speak on jubilee matters at the theatre this evening. All are invited.

NEWS NOTES FROM NEARBY TOWNS

Memorial Day Services Held at Logan.

DOCTOR TANNER'S ELOQUENT ADDRESS

ALL KAYSVILLE DOES HONOR TO THE DAY.

At the Latter Place, Hon. J. R. Barnes is the Orator of the Day—All Hallows' Excursion to Park City — Nearly Fatal Accident at Ferron—General Glimpses of the State.

Logan, May 31.—Memorial day services were held yesterday at the tabernacle. Present on the stand were Orson Smith and Isaac Smith of the stake presidency; Hon. John E. Carlisle, Rev. N. Bascom and Professor Foster, the latter two being soldiers of the civil war; also Dr. J. M. Tanner. The music rendered by the Logan choir was never more beautiful, and perhaps never appreciated more than yesterday. The tabernacle choir is an organization of which the people of Logan are justly proud.

Dr. Tanner spoke as follows:

The beautiful custom of paying our tribute to the dead dates back into the dim antiquity, and bears testimony that the God whom we worship is the God both of the living and the dead. Nations and individuals have vied with each other in the building and adornment of their cities for the dead, and whether it be in the pyramids of Egypt, in the mausoleum, the tumulus, or the sarcophagus, or the beautiful cemetery of modern times, all the art, beauty and poetic sentiment of the age have served to beautify and memorialize the last resting place of the dead. Anciently the object of devotion was the hero or the saint made illustrious in war or in peace, and days have been set apart to the memory of these individuals. But now the world has taken a broader and more comprehensive view of our relation to the dead, and from paying it to the heroes of our war whose names we today in particular honor, we have come to include all the dead, and thus acknowledge the intimate relation and influence between them and the living.

But the chief purpose of this occasion is to dwell upon the memory and the lessons taught by the recent conflict of a war that perhaps has no parallel in the history of the world, especially when we consider that with the advance of civilization the barbarities of war are more terrible, suffering more intense, and destruction of life by reason of the engines of death greater. But we have come to look upon the scenes of our late war as the scenes of battle. We measure the loss by the number killed on the battlefield, and almost every history recounts those struggles, because they were quick and decisive, because about them there was a heroism and a brilliancy that challenges our awe or admiration. But the events of that war which entailed the greatest suffering, that affected the human sympathies and engaged the greatest attention and interest of the nation at large and were, perhaps, most consequential in their effects were those of the hospitals. In them and about them is a history which is little understood and is little dwelt upon by the writers of these great events. A history of the hospital life of that great war ought to serve a most valuable purpose in the history of our country. Mrs. Livermore has given us some insight into that work in which the sympathies and love of woman were all absorbed, and I have often thought that her work was not only the most entertaining, but perhaps the most instructive of those days of all histories and writings on that subject. On the field of battle, it is said, there were 56,000 lives offered; in the hospitals, 219,000; and added to these are 50,000 who were said to have died from diseases contracted during the war. Two hundred thousand were maimed or crippled, and 124,000 are said to sleep in nameless graves.

The war has offered to us a valuable lesson. It has given us other ideas of greatness, and shown us how greatness is but a relative term; how it is associated in the minds of men with circumstances and conditions of an individual life. The war made great men small and small men great. Men were transformed from the humble walk of life to the ranks of distinction. It was the same soul, the same being, possessed of the same qualities and the same capabilities. It was new circumstances and new opportunities which gave rise to new men in the national category of greatness. If life is but the temporary condition of men, greatness, distinction, is but his temporary condition also. The only safe measurement of man's sphere and greatness is the measurement which comprehends eternity, and every man must be left to the judgment of an omniscient mind. The war resulted in the loss of life; but what is death? Is it a loss, or is it a gain? Who shall say? It is better to die, to be a hero on the field of battle than to decay. It is better that a nation make this offering than to become narrow, illiberal and unprogressive, and the days when all the patriotism of a great people were called forth were days that developed a generous spirit in our national life, a spirit of generosity that has nowhere an equal in the world. When we consider the number of hospitals that have been erected, the enormous sums contributed to education, and to the alleviation and enlightenment of mankind, we can clearly trace its causes to the spirit and times when we were struggling for a national existence, for the freedom of man, and the uplifting of our nation.

In honoring thus the dead, it is becoming that we pay our respects and offer the highest appreciation of the heart to those who have become our national heroes—the soldiers of the civil war. Of these, Logan has five. To them we extend the sincerest congratulations of the heart and rejoice that they yet live, though they were once willing to die for their country. And I trust that each tender and fragrant flower which we place upon the graves of those that are gone will bear some sweet thought, some loving memory and affectionate devotion to the spirit whom we honor, the graves of whose mortal remains it is our sacred duty to decorate.

Memorial services were held at the Methodist church last evening. Rev. Norman Bascom gave a a soul-inspiring address. His subject was "Voice of the Dead."

Dr. Paul Von Nordick, who partly scalped himself a few weeks since with an ax and through the aid of a clothes line, is at his post of duty, with only a very slight scar.

The following gentlemen came to Logan yesterday from the south: William H. Rowe, Robert S. Watson and R. S. Campbell of Salt Lake; County School Superintendent Samuel Oldham of Paradise; Judge C. H. Hart of Logan.

C. H. Beavens and daughter Bertha and Hyrum Anderson, all of Hyrum, leave this evening for Shelley, Ida., to be gone several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Sloan and family are in Logan, the guests of Hon. and Mrs. George W. Thatcher, parents of Mrs. Sloan. Robert returns to Salt Lake this evening.

Willard Cranney of Peterboro and Frank Cantwell, nursery man, of Millville, are in Logan today.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Easton leave for Salt Lake this afternoon. Mr. Easton sings tomorrow evening at the semi-centennial mass meeting in the Salt Lake theatre. Mrs. Easton will attend a semi-centennial committee meeting on Wednesday, the 2nd instant.

The Agricultural college and Wellsville baseball teams play at Wellsville this afternoon. A hotly contested game is expected.

H. L. Mygatt leaves this evening on the Oregon Short Line for the north.

Mrs. Mary Lyon of Schenectady, N. Y., mother of R. S. Lyon, cashier of the First National bank of Logan, is here to spend the summer with her son. She spent last winter in California.

Attorney and Mrs. F. K. Nebeker returned home this morning from a visit to Salt Lake.

Among the south-bound passengers today were Samuel Fortier of the Agricultural college, going to Ogden James R. Shepard, manager Oneida Mercantile company, of Franklin, Ida.; James Mack of Salt Lake; Samuel McMurdy of Paradise and R. S. Campbell of Salt Lake.

At Kaysville.

Kaysville, May 31.—The celebration of Memorial day here was a grand success. Practically the entire population of Kaysville, East Layton and West Layton turned out to do honor to departed friends and relatives. There were also many visitors from outside towns who had dear ones interred in the cemetery here.

The people gathered at the meeting house at about 9:30, and at 10 o'clock the procession, headed by the local band, moved toward the cemetery. There was a compact line of vehicles three-quarters of a mile in length.

At the cemetery the people formed a hollow square, and four Sunday schools joined in singing "America." Prayer was offered by Chaplain John Thornley, and then the schools sang "When Shall We Meet Thee."

Hon. John R. Barnes delivered the oration, paying a high tribute to the heroes on both sides during the civil war. It was not his province, he said, to say who was wrong and who was right; both the blues and the grays contended for what they believed to be right, and it was eminently proper that all honor should be paid to them. We today are enjoying liberty as a result of strifes that are past, and our souls should praise the God who rules over all for the blessings he vouchsafes to us.

The band rendered a selection entitled "Immortelles," and after singing and prayer the solemn ceremony of decorating the graves was proceeded with. No one was missed. Wreaths and bouquets were heaped upon the last resting place of "loved ones gone before," and the graves of strangers were also bedecked with flowers by kind hands. The Sabbath schools assisted in the decorating and when it was completed the scene was a beautiful one.

Among those seen at the cemetery were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Addons, Miss Hilstead, Mr. W. S. Barnes and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cottrell of Salt Lake; Mr. Lamereaux of Logan and Mrs. M. E. James of Pocatello.

A Narrow Escape.

Ferron correspondence Manti Messenger: Eli Fredrickson met with an almost fatal accident Saturday morning. While chasing cattle into the canyon his horse accidentally fell with him. He was rendered unconscious for some time, and was picked up by his companions limp and, as they thought, lifeless, bleeding from the ears, nose and mouth. Signs of life appeared and he was taken to the home of his aged parents, where he has lain in a lethargic condition for a couple of days, but is now said to be gaining life and consciousness.

AT PARK CITY.

All Hallows College Excursion—Decoration Day—Salt Lake Visitors.

Park City, May 31.—The All Hallows college band of Salt Lake came up to the Park this morning, the occasion being the annual excursion which the band enjoys every year. This is not their first visit here, and it comes from a reliable source that Park City is the favorite excursion town to them, owing to the hospitality of the people, and especially the kind treatment accorded by Rev. Father Gallican. The band numbers 24 pieces. Accompanying the party were Rev. Father Larkins, president of All Hallows college, Professor Fanning, Rev. Father Nader, Professor Crye, Edward McGurrin of Salt Lake, Mrs. Colonel Dewey of Dewey, Ida., Mrs. D. J. Shovlin, Anaconda. They were met at the Utah Central station by Rev. Father Galligan and conducted to his home, where the band discoursed excellent band music, and after lunch enjoyed a trip to the Silver King, returning in time to take the evening train home. Among the players were noticed two Park City boys, John Tallon and Ray Weber.

Memorial services were conducted last evening by the members of the G. A. R. and citizens, who met on Main street and marched to City and Glenwood cemeteries, where the graves of departed comrades were decorated with flowers, the exercises bing in charge of B. M. Sperry. The veterans then proceeded to the Ferry ranch and paid their respects to Colonel William M. Ferry, who was unable to attend the exercises, owing to poor health.

Professor F. A. Swanger, the new superintendent of the Park City schools, is in the city today.

E. H. Buchanan arrived from Silver City yesterday, and reports that some good ore bodies have been uncovered in the Picnic claims, in which he and several Park City men are interested.

The Park City Baseball club will play the Ogden Y. M. C. A. nine here on Miners' day, June 14.

The marriage of Miss Minnie Garvin to Mr. John H. Fowlis was solemnized tonight at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. E. G. Hunt officiating.

Miss Bessie Grose entertained a party of friends at her home Saturday.

Hubert Connelly, of All Hallows college, visited at home today.

S. L. Raddon's family circle was increased today. It's a boy.

Rev. H. B. Collier was a passenger to Salt Lake today.

Salt Lake passengers this evening included George Greo, Mrs. W. V. Rice, Miss Lilly Brown, James Ivers, Thomas Kearns, Miss Moffat.

W. S. Tolles returned from San Francisco today.

SALTAIR BEACH TIME TABLE

In effect June 1, 1897.

Leave Salt Lake.	Arrive Salt Lake.
10:15 a. m.	1:30 p. m.
2:15 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
4:15 p. m.	6:05 p. m.
5:45 p. m.	8:50 p. m.
7:15 p. m.	10:45 p. m.

Trains leave Rio Grande depot.

Fare for round trip 50 cents.
N. W. CLAYTON, Manager.

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The Mercantile Agency.

GEORGE OSMOND, General Manager, Utah and Idaho. Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake City.

Holds the world's record for long distance fast running.

Burlington Route

1025 MILES—

1047 MINUTES

—the World's record for long distance fast running—held by the Burlington Route.

February 15th, a special train over its lines made the run from Chicago to Denver, a distance of 1025 miles, in the unprecedented time of 18 hours and 53 minutes. Allowing for stops, the actual running time was 17 hours and 27 minutes, and the average rate of speed 58¾ miles an hour.

Write for booklet telling how run was made.

Omaha—Chicago—Kansas City—St. Louis—ALL points east and south.

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Rates $2 per day. Special rates for families and theatrical companies.
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New and elegant in all its appointments; 250 rooms, single or ensuite; 75 rooms with bath.

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