

divine attributes to guard the national finances. In fact the national mint was located in her temple on the Capitoline hill.

Among the Romans the month of June was much favored for marriage ceremonies, and even at the present time it is regarded as a most auspicious period in which to enter on the sea of matrimony. The current month recalls many interesting particulars of American history. Kentucky is about to celebrate the centennial of its admission to the Union. It was admitted June 1st, 1792. Tennessee was admitted June 1st, 1796. It was on June 1st, 1848, that gold was discovered in California. It was on this day, 1868, that ex-President James Buchanan died. Another important event in American history occurred on this day; the Boston port bill went into operation June 1st, 1774. And in 1862 was fought the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, on June 1st.

This day recalls many other interesting events. It was on June 1st, 1879, that the Prince Imperial of France was killed in Zululand, and on June 1st, 1872, Charles Lever, the novelist died. But there is one event associated with this day that no American should forget. It is the great naval battle between the British ship "Shannon" and the American "Chesapeake," about thirty miles from Boston, on June 1st, 1813. Captain Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake," when wounded and laid prostrate, uttered the famous words: "Never give up the ship!" She was captured finally, but not until after a hard fought contest, and the brave Lawrence died four days afterward.

It was on the first day of the year 1801 that Brigham Young was born; a man of destiny, whose name will figure in history as long as time shall last and the record of whose work is written on the face of this Territory so that all the world may read. With other notables of the age he gives to the month of June additional celebrity and the opening of summer crowns it with glory and with flowers.

### MOBOCRATIC ANARCHISTS.

THE dispatches today contain the usual batch of mob-murders, popularly denominated lynchings. The claim that these anarchical incidents grow out of the non-enforcement of the law against criminals is being dissipated until scarcely a vestige of it remains. In most instances the mobocrats are simply animated with insane rage and a savage thirst for blood. Take one case named in the telegrams as an instance. South Carolina was the scene of the tragedy. Dave Shaw (colored) was in jail on a charge of stealing forty dollars. A body of lynchmen took him from the custody of the officers and murdered him. It will be observed that illegal assassination by mobs is not only being applied to people charged with aggravated crimes, but comparatively insignificant offenses. The South Carolina mob inflicted capital punishment upon a man because he was charged with stealing a small sum of money. For doing this bloody work the law, which ought to be supreme, provides that each of them ought to be hanged for the com-

mission of a cowardly murder. It is admitted that in their case the enforcement of the law against taking life will be lax enough.

### THE TABERNACLE CHOIR.

WE have seen a number of very excellent notices in eastern papers of the visit of the Presbyterian ministers to this city and the services which they attended in the Tabernacle. They all speak in terms of praise of the music. We copy here as a sample the eulogy made by Rev. W. L. Page in the Rochester, New York, *Democrat*. After speaking of the kindness shown to the party by President Woodruff and the "Mormons" generally and giving a glowing description of the city and the meeting he says:

"But right here let me do the Mormon music full justice. The second hymn sung by this most wonderful trained choir, a single choral tone of fine harmony, surpassed anything in the way of sacred music that I ever heard in my life. It paid me for my journey across the continent and will linger in my memory till the hour I hope to go up to hear higher music and song."

### CEREAL PRODUCTION IN 1889.

BULLETIN 184 of the Eleventh Census treats on agriculture in Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah and Nevada. In Nebraska the total area devoted to the cultivation of cereals in 1889 was 7,961,969 acres, as compared with 3,502,146 acres in 1879. These figures show that the cereal area nearly doubled itself during the decade. But while the areas in corn, oats, buckwheat and rye increased, those in barley and wheat decreased. Corn is the staple cereal in Nebraska. It was produced in all the ninety counties of the State in 1889, and the increase in area for the decade is nearly 4,000,000 acres. There were nearly five and a half million acres in corn in Nebraska in 1889, and the yield was nearly 216,000,000 bushels.

In Wyoming there were in 1879 1069 acres in cereals, in 1889 20,342 acres, of which 17,751 were in oats and wheat.

In Montana the total cereal acreage in 1889 was 17,162, as compared with 43,925 in 1879.

In Idaho the total acreage of cereals in 1889 was 98,175 acres as compared with 44,477 acres in 1879. The addition to the acreage in wheat in this State constituted nearly four-fifths of the total increase in cereals.

The decrease in the population of Nevada has been accompanied by a still greater relative decrease in the cultivation of cereals, the total acreage being 15,530 in 1889 as compared with 29,497 in 1879.

In Utah the total area in cereals has increased from 116,495 acres in 1879 to 122,878 acres in 1889. The acreage in wheat, oats, and rye, constituting 90 per cent. of the whole, shows an increase of 17,421 acres, while the small acreage in barley and Indian corn shows a decrease of 11,053 acres.

In buckwheat Utah is scarcely "in it." Only three counties make a showing, Emery with 7 acres, Salt Lake with 7, and Weber with one acre.

Utah does somewhat better in rye. Box Elder shows about 2,000 acres while 13 other counties aggregate 1,300 acres. Wheat is king in Utah. The total acreage was 84,505, of which Cache County alone gave nearly 21,000 acres. Davis comes next with 10,664 acres, Sanpete with 9,802 acres, Box Elder, 7847; Weber, 5459 acres; Utah, 5052 acres; Salt Lake, 4680 acres, and Sevier, 3670. All the twenty-five counties show a production in wheat. Grand county produced only 17 acres; San Juan, 64; Juab, 180; Kane, 302; Rich, 494, and Washington had 649 acres.

In barley Utah had 8440 acres in 1889. Davis county comes first with 2020 acres, and Juab last with 1 acre. There were 5782 acres in Indian corn. Weber stands first with 736 acres, producing 5858 bushels, but Utah county with only 589 acres produced 11,574 bushels. Rich and Wasatch show no figures in corn production.

The total area in oats in 1889 was 22,747 acres and the yield 597,747 bushels. Every county shows production. Cache, Sanpete and Sevier are the premier oat counties.

### THE CHICAGO CONVENTION BUILDING

THE National Democratic Convention will assemble in Chicago on Tuesday, June 21st. The building in which this convention meets is being specially constructed for the purpose. It is 500 feet long and 350 feet wide. Its seating capacity is estimated at 20,000, and will be greater than that of any structure in the United States. The furnishing and upholstering will be first class. The seats for delegates and alternates will be easy chairs, finely cushioned, and the roof immediately over the delegation quarters will be a canopy as star-spangled as the heavens on a dark frosty night.

The cost of this structure, or as it is technically called, "the wigwam," will be about \$24,000. The cost is being met by the voluntary subscriptions of patriotic Democrats, but at the convention tickets will be sold for a regular price of \$20. These tickets of course will cover admission to all the sessions of the convention.

The prominent Democrats at the head of the convention arrangements committee are Gen. Winston, Cleveland's ex-Minister to Persia; Judge Altgeld, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Illinois; E. M. Phelps, a member of the Democratic National Committee, and Potter Palmer, he of hostelry celebrity and husband of the lady who presides over the Ladies' Commission of the World's Fair. The building will be completed and ready to be turned over to the national committee on Saturday June 13th, three days before the convention meets.

The platform will accommodate 500 guests, the press quarters 400, and the spectators' galleries 8,000. The seats for delegates will be right in front of the platform. There will be ample accommodation for press and telegraph service also.

This will be the third national convention of the Democratic party held in Chicago. The first nominated Gen. McClellan in 1864, the second Grover Cleveland in 1884, and the third possibly Grover Cleveland in 1892.