THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, - - - March 14, 1873.

THE LOUISIANA BUSINESS.

THINGS political seem to have settled down into quietude at New Orleans. A little blood has been shed, but the Federal authority has shown itself inflexibly determined to sustain the Kellogg government at all hazards, and possibly the McEnery advocates see the futility of further resistance, at least open and physical, as President Grant is credited with saying "if the people of New Orleans are not convinced by this time that he is in earnest and resolved to discountenance all further efforts on the part of the McEnery government to remain in power, whether *de facto* or *de jure*, it will not be his fault," and as tenacity of purpose is well known to be the chief feature of the President's character, which is testified to by a lady who ought to know, she being understood as having characterized him as a "very obstinate man." "The issue having been made, the administration adheres to its original position, and, right or wrong, Kellogg will be protected, if it is necessary to hedge his office with federal bayonets," says a contemporary.

This appears to be the situation in Louisiana, whatever may be thought of the wisdom of the "right or wrong" and "federal bayonets" policy of governing. The New York *Herald* is severe on the administration policy, as the following extracts shows—

> The proper course, even still, for the government to pursue would be to authorize a new election in Louisiana and give the people a fair opportunity to express their wishes; but we have little hope of that being allowed. The administration appears to be determined to crush the McEnery government at all hazards to maintain that of Kellogg. What a reflection upon our republican institutions! What a mockery of local self-government! It has been said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, but we fear the people of the United States fail to see that, and are losing that watchfulness they manifested in the earlier and purer days of the Republic. Such a usurpation of federal power as that in the case of Louisiana would not have been tolerated in the early period of our country's history.

SPRING.

JANUARY was mild enough, the mildest perhaps in the history of Salt Lake Valley since its settlement, and per contra February was as cold, stormy, snowy, and muddy. March commenced well, fine and growing warmer, the mercury running up above 70 deg., a very few degrees below the highest point desired even in summer if physical comfort alone is considered. The snow soon disappeared in large part, the roads dried and in places became dusty, and farmers and gardeners began to turn over the pregnant soil, until this morning when rain and mud again appeared, though their reign will in all likelihood be brief, as the season is advancing. A fall of nearly twenty degrees in the mercury of yesterday and today at midday causes a perceptible coolness as we write. But with plenty of snow on the mountains, the usual spring and early summer rains, no grasshoppers, and no proscriptive law passed to annoy and worry the people for the financial benefit of carpet-baggers, a peaceful and prosperous summer is highly probable for the Territory.

REMARKS

By Senator Sherman and others, on the Utah Bill, in the Senate, Feb. 26, 1873.

Mr. Sherman.—I will suggest some amendments to this bill, and I do it with some reluctance because I see that the bill is carefully prepared, but as they are amendments that affect particular sections I hope the Senate will give them reasonable consideration. First of all, I move to strike out section fifteen.

The Vice-President.—The Secretary will report the words proposed to be stricken out.

The Chief Clerk read section fifteen as follows:

> That no alien while living in bigamy or polygamy shall hereafter be admitted to citizenship of the United States.

Mr. Thurman.—If this bill is only applicable to the Territory of Utah, as the Senator from New Jersey says it is, this would be plainly unconstitutional, because it is not uniform; and so I presume this section is intended to be applicable to all the people of the United States.

Mr. Frelinghuysen.—I suppose so.

Mr. Sherman.—But as the title speaks of the bill as a bill to aid in executing the laws in Utah, it is doubtful whether the section would not, in view of the title and the subsequent words, be held to apply only to the Territory of Utah.

Mr. Edmunds.—The Supreme Court of the United States has decided more than once that in relation to the Territories the Constitution of the United States does not apply, and we can pass just as many regulations about naturalization in the Territories as we like.

Mr. Sherman.—I doubt very much whether when the Constitution declares that all laws relating to naturalization shall be uniform throughout the United States, that does not include not merely the States but the Territories also.

Mr. Edmunds.—That is not what the Constitution declares, that they shall be uniform throughout the United States. It says Congress may pass uniform naturalization laws; but the Supreme Court have decided that no one of the provisions of the Constitution has any application as it respects what we may do in the Territories, that we may govern them by the sovereign dominion that any government exercises over territory that it has acquired. I do not set up my opinion; I only set up that of the court.

Mr. Sherman.—I am not prepared to discuss that, because it is not material on that ground.

Mr. Trumbull.—Will the Senator from Ohio allow me one moment? I think the Senator from Vermont states the decisions a little too broadly. I do not think the Supreme Court has ever decided that Congress can pass a law in reference to a Territory or anywhere else that the Constitution says Congress shall have no power to pass.

Mr. Edmunds.—I have not said so.

Mr. Trumbull.—That would be the effect. Because where the Constitution says that Congress may pass uniform laws upon the subject of naturalization, that is just as much as to say that it cannot pass a law which shall not be uniform in the Territories or anywhere else.

Mr. Sherman.—It is very evident that these gentlemen who are lawyers differ first whether this section is general in its character, and next whether we have the power to make a special rule as to naturalization in the Territories. I will not discuss it, but I see no public policy to be promoted by refusing these aliens naturalization. It seems to me that we ought to mold them to the general Commonwealth of the country as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Edmunds.—The laws now require aliens to be of good moral character before they are admitted to citizenship.

Mr. Sherman.—Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States," is the language of the Constitution. The words "throughout the United States" clearly refer to both branches of the clause, and it seems to me that unless the Territories are not a part of the United States or are not in the United States, the words "throughout the United States" would require the laws to be of a uniform character on the subject of naturalization there as well as in the States, so that this section, if it is at all constitutional, must be construed to be a section general in its application to all the United States and all the Territories. I see no reason for it, and unless Senators can give some reason for it, I hope they will strike it out. I wish to see the bill perfected, and unless I can see some good reason to the contrary, shall vote to strike out this section.

Mr. Edmunds.—We all thought, I believe, in committee that that was a very wise provision, even those of us who differed on some other parts of the bill as being too hard on this sect of people, but I am not sure about that. The present theory of the naturalization laws, to be found in their own words, is that the persons who are to be naturalized must be those whose character and whose moral condition shall be such as to make them the fit elements of the government of the country into which they are to come and of which they are to be a part. That is the law now. The statute declares that the court sitting judicially must be satisfied upon proof that the party applying has for five years borne a good moral character. I am not going into the discussion of the question as to whether polygamy is moral or immoral; I leave that to my friend from Ohio to determine for himself, just as I must determine it for myself and so on. But I do say, that if we have always stood to the rule as being a fit one in admitting to the governing element of the country emigrants from other countries, then we ought to provide, if we intend to draw the line of law around this condition of affairs where it now is and to prevent its enlarging itself, that no person shall be admitted to citizenship in that territory who is in the practice of that peculiar relation. If, on the other hand that peculiar relation is moral and ought not to be made a test of citizenship, then when a man is made a citizen he neither ought to be persecuted nor punished nor persued nor legislated against on account of his following it afterward. The whole question therefore is involved in that. If the practice of this particular thing is right, one that like all the other developments of society in this country ought to be left to itself entirely, then we ought not to pass some sections of this bill which provide for these divorces, as you may call them; we ought to leave it, whether it be set up in a State or Territory, to itself, and the State laws ought not to provide against it. If it be right and proper, with the ideas that the great body of this country have, that that sort of thing should be eradicated, so far as it can be consistently with a proper sympathy, pity, and respect even for the opinions of the people who have now gotten into it, not to destroy them because they are wrong, but only to say, "Do not go any further in that direction by our authority," then it is right to say, in order to discourage it to all the people of the Old World, "If you wish to seek a home in America and to become a part of its law-making and developing society, you must come with your hands clean upon that point;" but if that is wrong and he ought to be made a citizen practicing that relation, then being made a citizen he ought to be protected in it. There is no half way ground that I can see on that question.

Mr. Shurman.—I might not differ with my friend from Vermont in regard to the question of morality, but the naturalization laws have never been enforced with such a narrow view as he now presents them.

Mr. Edmunds. Do you call it a narrow view?

Mr. Sherman. Yes, sir; a narrow view. The question of a man's morality, as to what are his habits, &c., has never entered very closely into the question of the naturalization of foreigners, or a great many that have been naturalized would not have been naturalized. If the Senator desires to make the test of morality, he ought to make it by a general law. Why confine it to those who live as polygamists believing that they have the moral right to live so? Why not extend it to those who live in an improper state in other communities? If a man believes that he has the right under the law of his church to live with two wives, he is certainly less guilty of an immorality, tested by the internal sense, than thousands and tens of thousands of men all over the United States in every State of the Union who violate the moral law in other ways.

I do not wish to do anything of an unkind nature against the people who live in Utah. They have developed a beautiful and prosperous country in the midst of the desert; and although their peculiar habits are as repugnant to me as they can be to any other Senator, although I believe they reverse the law of the Christian Church, and that their theories would if adopted by the people of the United States utterly overthrow our political system, though I have the same opinion about polygamy that any other Senator can have, they are a misguided people and they ought not to be dealt with harshly. They have done the country great good in the physical development of the western portion of our continent. Without their agency on the plains I doubt very much whether we could have built the Pacific railroad when it was built; we certainly could not have built the telegraph lines and maintained them but for their agency. We owe them therefore a little kindness on that score for physical development; but when we come, as I hope we shall be able, to break up their system and compel them to conform to our laws and the usages of our society, and the habits of a Christian people, I hope we shall do it in a way that will not unreasonably strike at them or single them out for any special exemption or prohibition.

Here is a clause that forbids any alien who, honestly believing that he is doing right, and obeying the laws of his church, practices polygamy, from becoming a citizen of the United States of America. We never have enforced the naturalization laws in any such effort of exclusion, and I do not think we ought to commence now. My amendment does not affect the important features of the bill, and I do not see why we should not strike out the section.

* * * *

Nor do I see the necessity of our undertaking to amend specially the Territorial act organizing or incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, approved in February, 1851. If the church undertakes to legalize marriages, solemnized not according to law, but in violation of the law of the United States, the action is simply void. If, in the language of this bill, they do solemnize or authorize marriages or similar relations contrary to the provisions of the existing statutes against bigamy and polygamy, or contrary to the common law, they are simply null and void.

* * *

But I would avoid in this bill, which I hope will have a useful effect, anything that appears to be harsh to the Mormons. I think we ought to treat them mildly, gently, and kindly. If any one goes to Utah, goes to Salt Lake City, and sees the development of an organized community, prosperous and happy apparently, he will be a little careful before he lays the hand of power upon them without considering all the circumstances by which they are surrounded, and without being forbearing, and kind, and gentle even to their feelings.

As the Senator from New Jertey properly said, most of the people who have gone to that settlement were foreigners, and most of them ignorant, very ignorant indeed. They came over here without any property. I remember nearly twenty years ago seeing a Mormon train pass out from where the town of Omaha now is to undertake the journey over the plains. They were as poor and abject a body of people as I ever saw, mostly foreigners. They have gone there and developed that Territory. They have built good houses. When I was there during the last summer I was amazed at the comfort, peace, prosperity, and order of a community made out of such materials.

I know the Senator from New Jersey will appreciate the feeling I have in regard to this matter. While I should like to cure the evil of polygamy, as entirely inconsistent with the whole scope and character of our Government, of our religion, of our polity, of our institutions, as inconsistent with the ideas of the Anglo-Saxon race, that I believe has never adopted polygamy in any portion of its various divisions, yet I would, in dealing with this acknowledged evil, be kind and gentle and forebearing. I would treat these people kindly, and enforce the laws fairly, doing nothing that would even look like an act of harshness.

It seems to me, therefore, that it would be unwise in this bill to deny Mormons of foreign birth the right to be naturalized. Let them stand like all other foreigners. I move to strike that section out. Then unless there is a very clear reason for it—I have not examined the law which the Senator from Vermont has handed me—I would not say anything about the act that organized their church; but let it stand. There is nothing in the world about which people will fight so quickly as about their church. The history of this world has been a history of religious wars, and more blood has been shed in the name of religion than in all other causes combined. So it has been said by many of the most distinguished writers, and I have no doubt it is true.

I hope then that in this act, unless there is some strong reason for it, we shall say nothing at all about "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints." Let them find out what we regard as their error in due time as they no doubt will; let them alone and I believe that within a single generation from this time, probably within twenty years, perhaps when a single life may have gone out, the anomalous state of society that exists in Utah will disappear and the United States will have the benefit of the vast physical development made by these people while the error which grew up with their organization will have disappeared.

Mr. Thurman.—This debate is not very closely confined to the pending question, but I do not know that anything is lost by that; it seems to run over the whole bill. I desire to say something upon the eleventh section of this bill at the proper time; but I think the bill can be best considered by speaking to the immediate question which is before the Senate, as each amendment comes up. Now I understand that the amendment is to strike out the fifteenth section.

I think myself that that section is wholly unnecessary. The courts in Utah have decided that a person living in bigamy or polygamy is not a person of good moral character within the meaning of the naturalization act, and therefore they refuse to naturalize such persons. Any foreigner living in the state of polygamy or bigamy in the Territory of Utah cannot be naturalized while the judges holding office in that Territory retain office, for they have solemnly decided that such a person is not a person of good moral character. Whether that is a correct decision or not I do not pretend to say. The argument in favor of it is that it is impossible to say that a person who lives in daily violation of a criminal statute of the United States can be a person of good moral character. Now there is no way of taking that question to any higher judicial tribunal. The Supreme Court of the United States has no power to review that decision. As long therefore as these judges hold office they will do precisely what this section declares they shall do, refuse naturalization to any such person.

My own belief about the policy of this provision—I say nothing about the correctness of the decision—coincides with that of my colleague. I think it would be more politic to get these people into the Union as citizens of the Union as fast as possible, and that that would exercise a salutary influence over them.—*Congressional Globe.*

A Public Library for Salt Lake City.

The interest attaching to the formation of public libraries is being displayed not only in the eastern cities, but already many of the smaller towns on the Pacific Coast have felt the impulse and are making the experiment. An effort initiated but a few months since in San Jose, Cala., a city one-fourth as large as Salt Lake, has resulted in the formation of a library of over a thousand volumes, owing to the liberality of the public spirited citizens of the place; and with this example before us, we, The Ladies Library Association of Salt Lake, having demonstrated the necessity and usefulness of our undertaking, venture now to make an appeal to the generosity of the public for assistance, to enable us to place our enterprise upon a firm foundation and to work out the plans for social and mental improvement, that are its legitimate aim and object. Our library is not what we would make it either in quantity or quality. While we have no unworthy books we yet lack the substratum of scientific and historical works, books of reference, lexicons, etc., which must form the foundation of any permanent superstructure, and we hourly feel the need of the addition of standard authors to our shelves. The function of the public library is to supplement the school-room, to gratify the taste for knowledge that should be there found, and to serve as an instrument for self-culture, consequently the reading which it provides should be in the best sense of the word popular and its atmosphere that of information rather than entertainment. We would add to our books works of history and biography which serve to stimulate the imagination and tend to strengthen character, the utterances of the noble old English poets, works of physical and social science written by men of genius in simple and attractive style that would be intelligible and interesting to the average capacity, and heavier draughts from the ocean of philosophical thought and speculation now agitating the meditative world. This is the outlook of our project, but there is a chasm to be bridged before we can reach the goal of our hopes and we call on our friends to assist us in arching it over by contributions from their purses. We propose during the coming week to make personal solicitations to capitalists and business men, asking either a donation or a monthly subscription, and upon the encouragement which we meet will depend the future success of the Library. Our reading room was opened on the 16th of December last, and has been maintained from the proceeds of the course of lectures so disinterestedly offered us by leading thinkers and speakers of our city, and we have recently by means of the funds derived from our concert and $35 donated in money, been enabled to free ourselves from debts incurred for books, and have also furnished a suitable room the lease of which we have taken for a year. We derive no income from the room or library, our object being to attract and benefit those who might feel even a small tax burdensome. Citizens of Salt Lake, the Free Library is no longer a struggling experiment, but is an established fact, and to you is accorded the high privilege of promoting its healthy development. A small band of earnest women ask your co-operation, feeling inspired by the strong, solemn words of James Martineau—"To individual faithfulness, and to the energy of private conscience, God has committed the history and progress of mankind."

MRS. WM. HAYDON,
Prest. Ladies' Library Association.

Salt Lake City, March 11th, 1873.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salt Lake City, March 14, 1873, which, if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Armstrong E, Alger L, Anderson A
B
Baker C, Berry M, Bradley Miss
Baker N, Brooks E
Barber M, Braodbent M
C
Callahan T W, Cowley A, Curtis C
Carrington M, Cook K
Carter C, Crowton A
D
Dallas H, Dennis E
Dawdey E, Dean S
E
Edginton E, Erekson D
Erekson M A, Erekson E C
F
Francis M B, Fuller H 2
G
Gayton B, Gordon C, Green E
Gates A, Grant M A, Glazier M
Goodridge P R, Green M 2, Gilspie L
H
Hamilton M, Healing A, Hudson S E
Hall E, Heagreau B, Haskell U B
Heathcote Miss, Higby N, Hardy M
Henderson M, Holstead C, Harrice G
J, Horkins P, Hardy C
Horn M, Harrison E
J
Johnson M M, Johnson C W
Johnson L, Jones B
K
Kelteaux E, King L, Kirby N
L
Leffler M, Lillywhite M 2, Lingle E
Lemon C, Loyd M A
Lindquist M 2, Luck E
M
May M, Mercer M A, Mitchell G
Mann M E, Miller E, Miller H
Mathews E, Murphy G, Mitchell M
N
Nilson S, Neilson C, Nowell J
P
Park A, Poulson P, Pruce M A
Parks J A, Phillips H L, Pratt S
Pitt T D, Player W W, Pratt F D
Powell M, Palmer E
R
Reticker C, Rock J, Rose E
Richards A, Reed K 2
S
Snow A B, Steabler A, Stewart E A
Sheriff S A, Swartz A, Stewart M L
South E, Smith M
T
Tornblow C, Taylor F J, Thurkill M
Turner S, Thompson A, Therratt M A
W
Wordley H A, White H M, Writer E
Wallas E 2, White M, Wilson E
Wardle M, Whittier E, Williams T
Warr P, Woodard M, Williams A
Wiesberg M, Westover E A, Willie M
White H, Wiley E
Y
Young M J, Young L, Youn g M J

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A
Ainsworth E, Apelson M, Anderson D P
Arnold J, Aolsburner T, Anderson P G
Archer J, Anderson P, Anderson J
Arnold A, Anderson A
Armstrong J M
B
Baird R, Bekling S H, Brihsing H
Baggs G, Begler J G, Bunting J L
Baird J S, Blanchenhorn, Buhler N
Baird J, Bruin J
Burrows A B, Bolton, Brookbank R
Barber A, Bounds M, Brimlow R 2
Benson W F, Bowden, Bradley P
Bennett W, Burbridge J, Brusch Geo
Baker J A, W 2, Broadbent F
C
Calhone J A, Conrad W K, Cummins C
Campbell J M, Chase R, Curtis T B
Carignon N, Chilcson H N, Cummings E
Carroll Wm, Clark A J, W
Carpenter W m, Clark Wm B, Cook W
Converse H D, Curtis Wm, Cook H H
D
Dalton Bt, Dolittle J, Davis J
Danielson J, Donelson C, Davis J
Devery C, Donelson J, Davis M
Delong H A, Duncan A, Davis T
Dickson Wm S, Duncanson D, Dvison B
E
Earl M, Eller T, Edwards A
Eller L, Emory A J
F
Ferrimore G, Fitzgerald A J, Foote Geo
Fellows J, Fisher T, French J W
Fitzgerald, Forbes J, Fitzgore E
G
Garnett J, Gilmore R, Grumell A T
Gadden J, Goodsell H Jr, Gray E
Gerrow J, Gaddian R
H
Hallonder J F, Hills H, Hasbrook H M
Harrison F, Howell J, Hart S C
Hales Geo 2, Hall J, Harrison H
Hulford J, Holbrook G, Hart W m
Hanson E 2, Howell Wm, Harrison E
Henricson F C, Hunter J, Herrick L J
Hewitson A M 2, Hunter Jas, Hasrington J
Heald S, Hankler Geo, Hay S J
Hickmon Wm 2, Haswell T 2, Haines E
J
Jone W R, Johnson C L, Jenks W S
Jackson A H, Johnson T, Jones J W
do, Johnson N, Johnson J, Jones D J
Jenks A H, Johnson C E, Jones L G
Jonson A, Jones G C
K
Kuppes F, Kirwin P, Kirkendall J
Kennedy D W, Kirkman J
Kittle G M 2, Kingsberry J H
L
Lone E P, Leaker D, Lubbe F
Laney J, Levett W A, Lyons W B
Long J, Liddle A, Lynn J & Co
Lee C, Lyons H 2, Larsen J 2
Lovell A, Lundgren C H 2, Larsen C
Leaver S H, Lewis G H
M
Maser Mr, Manell Wm, Maloy M
Martin Jonah, Marino M, Moyers A
Mayfield R & R, Mecock P, McLawrins
Marsden R, Matton T, McIntosh D
Mather J O, Morrison Wm, McIntyre S
Mathews T, Morris Wm C, McGhee Wm
Masters J, Morgan J, McNally T G
Marshall L, Morgan Jo, McLellen G
Marter B, Moffatt Wm D, Mitchell Z
Martin R, McCurdy F
N
Newfield M, Nilson C, Nickler J
Nichels J, Navarre S, Norton G N 2
O
Olson P, O'Bell, Orth Wm
Olson J A, Oro J, ONeil & Co
P
Pinney Wm, Pollock D, Pederson J C
Palmquist E D, Poulson P, Pederson A S R
Paul J, Powell J H, Peterson P
Pratt Ed, Potter & Moore, Peterson P F
Patrick Wm, Poude R, Player W W
R, Perkins G, Platt H 2
Paramore G, Person P O P, Price L
Pittmore A J, Pullmon J, Pyman J
Pierce R, Pratt W A
R
Ransden J, Rosenlof E, Rockwell P
Reese J W, Rock J N 2, Rugly F D
Redfield Wm, Rock D, Roberts L
Reese M R, Roper A, Roberts S P
Richards M, Romney J, Robinson J
S
Sanders B, Sharp Wm, Sutherland J
Sanders G, Shore N, F
Semple G H 2, Scruton J H 2, Stone C P
Silver J, Shegren S P, Spencer G H
Smort T, Southwick W, Spencer H P
Smort H B, Spalding J S 2, Smith T M
Smoot Wm jr, Sprague H L, Smith R
2, Sprout C, Smith F
Shepherd A, Speed Wm, Smith J H
Shaw O B, Smith R R
T
Tacomella M, Trowbridge, Taylor R T
Toronto J, Wm, Taylor T H 2
Townsend J, Taylor J R, Thompson J
Taylor S 2, Thornton J M, Thompson R
V
Vandenberg W, Vance J, Valentine G
Valentine J, Valentine W, VanKuten H W
Vickers J
W
Walton J, Whipple D, Westman P E
Wullves R, White F H, West J
Walters G W, Wheeler J G, West C H
Walling S S, Whipple G, Wright J
Walker J, Weatherud J, Wilson Wm
Watson J, Wood Wm, Worley J H
Watson T, Whitney P G, Willis G
Winegor C H, Wilding G

HELD FOR POSTAGE.

Dye W H Levan Utah
Toyne C Elko Nev
Therriat A Carson City, Nev
Stephan A Ogden Utah
Packrell J C Woods Cross Utah
Jenkins G S Malad City Idaho
Pearson P Spring City Utah
Dooley L Stonebarger P O Penn
Murrell C C Bingham Kanyon
Thorndike D Toledo Ohio
Shunway T T South Radley Mass

J. M. MOORE. Postmaster.

MINING STOCKS.

MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, March 14.

270 Opkir, 26; 26½; 27; 26¼; 27¼; b 26; 27; 26½
200 G & C, 9¼; 9¾; 9¼; 9; 9¾; b 9
2400 Savage, 28; 28½; 28; 28¾; 28; 40½; 41; b 28; 40½; 41; b 10
750 Chollar, 34; 34½; 34¼; b 33; 34½; 35, b 5; 34¾; 35, b 5; 41¼
265 H & N, 44; 45; 43; 43½; 43¼; b 5; 41; 43¼
405 Point, 33; 34; 32; 33½; 33, b 20; 33¼, b 20
200 Jacket, 32; 32; 31½; 32; 31½; 32, b 5; 32½
200 Imperial, 31½; 31½; b 30
200 Empire Mill, 11½; 10½; 11; 11½, b 10
750 G H Quartz, 20
200 Kentuck, 9½; 9¾
200 Belcher, 24; 24½; 24, b 20
1000 Ophir, 27½; 27¾; 27½; 27¾; 27½; 27¾;