

SUDDEN DEATH OF BISHOP WOOLLEY

His Demise a Painful Surprise to His Family.

VICTIM OF HEART DISEASE.

At the Age of Seventy-five, Death Closes a Life of Usefulness and Integrity to the Truth.

Bishop Samuel Amos Woolley of the Ninth ward, met his death in a very sudden manner at his home last night, at 1030 Third East street. He had been complaining of dyspepsia for a week past, but all day yesterday he was entirely free from the pain and therefore thought that he had completely overcome the complaint. He spent a pleasant evening, and ate a hearty supper, retiring about 9 o'clock. His wife entered the bed chamber about 11 o'clock and was in the act of putting out the light preparatory to retiring when an ominous sigh emanated from her husband. She went quickly to his side, but he had expired. The great shock almost prostrated her, but she managed to rouse the household and call Dr. Wilcox summoned, but the aged bishop had passed into the hands of the great physician at the advanced age of 75 years.

Bishop Woolley was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on September 11, 1825. When he was a young man he became known to the voice of the Gospel and allied himself with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to which he has been a true friend and a staunch supporter from that day until the day of his death. He crossed the plains in 1848, and arrived in Salt Lake in the fall of that year. In 1852 he was called as a missionary to Hindooostan and Siam and in company with several other missionaries sailed for Calcutta from San Francisco, a sea voyage of eighty-six days. Subsequently he performed missionary duties in Norway and Sweden, where his untiring energy and faithfulness was rewarded by the conversion of many people. He returned to Utah in September, 1861, with a company of emigrants, and was later sent on a mission to the Eastern States. He was the first counselor to his brother, John M. Woolley, who was Bishop of the Ninth ward, and on the death of his brother in 1886, he was called to succeed him. He held the position of Bishop up to a recent time, when he was ordained a Patriarch. To-day he was fixed as the time for appointing Bishop Woolley's successor. Bishop Woolley was the father of a large family, having had three wives, viz: Catherine E., Frances Ann and Elizabeth Ann, the first two having been dead some time. He had twenty-one children, ten of whom, four boys and six girls, are living. Bishop Woolley was the last of his father's family to receive the final summons, and his death closes a long life of usefulness and integrity to truth.

CLIMBED ENSIGN PEAK.

Historical Society of the University Visits the Famous Old Landmark.

The Historical society of the University of Utah visited a number of places of historic interest yesterday, among which was Ensign Peak. The society has been much interested for the past few months in the history of Utah and the early settlement of Salt Lake City. The old log cabin near the corner of West Temple and First streets was first visited. This was one of the earliest homes built in the State, and until 1848, it stood on the Old Fort square, when it was removed to its present site. The ascent of Ensign Peak proved a delightful recreation for the students, and on reaching the flag pole, nearly two hundred voices joined in singing "America." This point was first reached by Wilford Woodruff on Monday, July 28, 1847. An exploring party had been organized on the previous day by President Young, and on the following day the party climbed the hill to the north of the city, and on ascending the peak, he remarked, "A good place to raise an ensign." It was accordingly called Ensign Peak. The American flag was then raised, and to this day it may be seen on holidays and other occasions floating in the breeze. Bishop Woolley was the first to climb the peak, and he was followed by the other members of the party. There were gentle breezes from the lake beyond, and only now and then would the echo from the noise of the city be heard. The descent was accomplished without difficulty, and coming by way of City Creek, the party reached the city late in the afternoon. This is the inaugural trip of a number that will be made to different points of interest in the near future.

ARRESTED FOR SHOOTING.

J. J. Holland Tries to Run Things in Commercial Street but Fails.

J. J. Holland, a miner, entered a Commercial street dive last night and because he couldn't have everything his own way, proceeded to make trouble. He pulled a revolver and gave a premature Fourth of July celebration. Officer Palmer happened along and took the erring miner over to jail. He was booked on the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

ART AWAKENINGS.

Synopsis of Mr. Culmer's Lecture at L. D. S. College.

At the Latter-day Saints' college students' meeting on Friday afternoon John Bowers sang with tender pathos "O My Father." Prayer was offered by Instructor Maycock. Prof. Jode Anderson then delighted the audience with two fine selections, one of them from Rubenstein. Then Mr. Bowers sang with excellent effect, "O Land of Gilead" and for an encore gave "Forgotten." Mr. Culmer was received with applause. He said he felt that in the West the art itself should now be cultivated in order that the western communities might not be behind the cultured centers of the East. The West, he said, had passed through its formative period, and embellishment of the exterior of the home was receiving attention. The polishing and refining process employed upon our houses reacts upon ourselves; our characters become smoother and polished; not veneered merely, but what the paint is to the wood, what the flower is to the plant, that is what art is to our life and character. Art deals with the hard, stern facts of life, as well as with the elements of life as wide and high as the universe itself. It begins in the beginning of creation and will last while time shall last. Art is as simple as the A B C, and as deep as philosophy itself. It

is all-embracing. We have scarcely an interest that does not involve the art sense. I am not addressing my remarks to professional artists, but to all people. In painting, for example, color involves harmony, and harmony is an essential element of our moral nature. There is a certain sense of adjustment in a true work of art; in its repose there is balance; and a true balance is justice itself. Cultivation of art should develop well poised natures. In the questions that arise in life we may make a problem mathematically, we may make an equation of it, and arrive at a conclusion that we think will be a true one; or we may decide life's questions commercially, by estimating the monetary cost and gain; but we shall find that along art lines there is always a suitable method of solving all the problems of life, perhaps more truly than in other ways.

That which is true is beautiful, that which is one-sided is incomplete, and therefore untrue, because truth is not one-sided, not deformed. Art is truth if it is true art; but there has been much false teaching of art, in public schools. Drawing in the schools should be taught according to right methods; there are many right methods and only one wrong method—that method, namely, which tells the pupils they must all draw alike, must see alike, and work alike; for this is not art, but a mechanical copying of what is necessary to do. What we learn in school is mainly for the sake of expression, and art is the expression of the individual soul—an expression striving to assert itself, but never fully succeeding in doing so. The beautiful is as necessary as the rough, the merely useful. There is nothing ugly that nature has produced, but there is in nature much that has been defiled and therefore made ugly. Beauty exists everywhere in nature if we can only find it. It lurks in ordinary scenes, in the by ways and in situations where it might be least expected. Some persons—and they are not few—can see beauty from the moment they open their eyes in the morning till they close them in sleep at night. These are artists though they may not paint or work at art. The aesthetic sense is a self teacher, unlike arithmetic or science, which do not unfold for themselves. A lady with the aesthetic sense can with a few dollars appear well dressed. Her clothing is in harmony with itself, and she is in harmony, agreeable feeling, and she is regarded as beautiful and attractive, even if nature has not been generous to her.

Prof. Anderson then rendered a classic upon the piano, a concerto from Beethoven, with much brilliance and expressiveness; and the meeting adjourned for one week.

ART LECTURES.

To Be Given at the City and County Building.

Art Awakenings, H. L. A. Culmer, president of Utah Art Institute, April 5. Theory of the Beautiful, Prof. J. H. Paul, secretary Utah Art Institute, April 12.

The Home, its Furnishings and Surroundings, Alice Merrill Horne, chairman lecture committee, April 19.

School Room Decoration, Mrs. Francis R. Elliot, supervisor of drawing, Salt Lake City public schools, April 26.

Ancient American Art, Geo. M. Ottinger, honorary member Utah Art Institute, May 3.

Greek Architecture and Statuary, Prof. Byron Cummings, of University of Utah, May 10.

The Renaissance, Martha B. Jennings, May 24.

Modern Painters, Pres. H. L. A. Culmer, May 31.

Art of Today, Edwin Evans, June 7.

What Art Can Do for the Manufacturers of the State, Elizabeth C. McCune, treasurer Art Institute, June 14.

Architecture, The Cleofan club, June 21.

Browsing an Interpreter of Art, Francis R. Elliot, June 23.

The Dewey Arch, Alice Merrill Horne, July 5.

A loan collection art exhibit, Harmony, Unity and Feeling, Edwin Evans, July 12.

The French Exposition, Mary Teasdel, now studying in Paris, July 19.

Morals of Aesthetics, Mrs. Francis R. Elliot, Art in the Schools of Utah, Elsie Ada Faust, July 26.

Art of the Japanese, Geo. M. Ottinger, Aug. 2.

Reality versus Ideality, H. L. A. Culmer.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

The report of the local board of health for the week ending today is as follows: Births 11, Males 5, females 6; deaths 13, males 5, females 8; bodies brought from outside places for interment here 3; contagious disease flags outstanding 11, covering 10 cases of scarlet fever and 3 cases of smallpox. No infectious diseases reported.

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GIGANTIC SYSTEM.

Rumor of Consolidation of Four Big Railroad Companies.

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Among those participating in the conference were S. H. Felton, president of the Chicago & Alton; Horace G. Burt, president of the Union Pacific; E. H. Harriman, president of the Oregon Short Line and a director in the Union Pacific, the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central; and one of the controlling spirits in the management of the Kansas City Southern.

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Judge Munger Sustains Powers of the Transportation Board.

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After stating the facts in the case, the final paragraph of the opinion says that the only question for consideration is whether the orders of the board of November 26, 1897, and of February 3, 1898, or any one of them, falls within the prohibited provisions of the decree of the Supreme Court. The first of these orders restored railroad rates in place of the hundredweight rates adopted by the railroads. The second order reduced the rates on live stock 10 per cent, and the third made a 30 per cent reduction in grain and mill-stuff.

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