

Sunday school, was followed by addresses by Brother Joseph Shepherd and President Hart.

On Sunday, at 10 a. m., there were present on the stand President Budge and Council, the Stake Superintendency and others.

The singing of the Stake choir was greatly appreciated.

The yearly report of the Sunday schools of the Stake was read, after which the remainder of the programme, consisting of essay, lectures, per "Chart Pictorial," songs and recitations, was well rendered.

A synopsis of a small company's trip to Star Valley, including the presidency of the Stake and other leading officers, was given by President George Osmond.

The names of the Sunday school officers of the Stake were presented and unanimously sustained as follows: Andrew Galloway, superintendent; Martin Jacobson, first assistant; Heber C. Keitch, second assistant; Sunday school missionaries: John Cederlund of Montpelier, John Sorensen of St. Charles, Henry N. Pugmire of St. Charles, Reeks Randolph, Elijah C. Keitch secretary.

Closing remarks were made by the Stake Superintendent. He thought it advisable to hold district conferences on account of the scattered condition of the Stake. One of these will be held in Montpelier and the other in Lake Town, and due notice will be given.

The Stake Sunday School conference adjourned until the last Saturday in June, 1891, and the following Sunday.

About Idaho.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The bill declares the present territory a State and ratifies the constitution framed by the convention of July 4, 1889, and accepted at the following election. The new State is declared entitled to one Representative in Congress until after the census. The usual grant of sections 16 and 36 of public lands in each township for the support of common schools, fifty sections for public buildings and 5 per cent of the proceeds of sales of public lands to constitute a permanent school fund, are made, and the State confirmed in its title to seventy-two sections of land granted the territory for a university, and to land on which the penitentiary at Boise City is situated. For the support of an agricultural college, 90,000 acres of land is granted; 100,000 acres for a scientific school, 100,000 acres for a State normal school, 50,000 acres for the insane asylum at Blackfoot, 50,000 for the State university at Moscow, 50,000 for the

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and 150,000 acres for other State charitable, educational and reformatory institutions, none of the lands to be sold for less than \$10 an acre. Mineral lands are excepted from the grants made.

An appropriation of \$25,000 is made to defray the expenses of the constitutional convention. The State is made a judicial district, to be attached to the nineteenth, the circuit court to be held at the capital, the usual court officers to be appointed.

The constitution, which is ratified by the act, contains a special provision prohibiting polygamy and declaring that no person shall be entitled to vote, hold office or serve as a juror who is a bigamist or polygamist, or who practices or encourages plural marriage or is a member of or countenances any organization which teaches such doctrines.

The State has a Mormon test oath, which is required of voters, and it was not until the Supreme Court upheld its constitutionality that the bill was considered by the Senate Territorial committee. In the House the democrats refrained from voting and asserted an intention of making a test on this bill of the Speaker's right to count a quorum.

A. E. Hyde Arrested.

June 30th, in the Third District Court, a complaint was issued against Alonzo E. Hyde, charging him with having unlawfully endeavored to influence Emily Schlike to absent herself from the territory, in order that she might not be called as a witness in the case of the United States against John Beck. Mr. Hyde was subsequently arrested and taken before Commissioner Greenman. He gave bonds of \$1000 to appear on Monday, July 7th, at ten o'clock.

The case against A. E. Hyde, arrested on a charge of endeavoring to induce a witness in the Beck case, Miss Emily Schlike, to leave the Territory, was before Commissioner Greenman July 7. The witnesses for the prosecution said that they had been offered \$200 for Miss Schlike to leave the country, but wanted \$3000. The witnesses for the defense testified that Miss Schlike came to Mr. Hyde, and through an interpreter said that Deputy Springer had taken her to Fort Douglas, and given her to understand that if she attempted to leave she would be put in the penitentiary. She was frightened, and wanted to get back to Germany, her native land. She said she could tell something that would send Mr. Beck to the penitentiary, but did not want to testify against him, as he had been good to her. Mr. Hyde said he did not know anything about it, but if she would make a statement he would write to Mr. Beck, who could do as he pleased. Miss Schlike said she would have to leave her clothing, etc., to get away, and would want pay therefor, and also money for her passage. Altogether, she wanted a considerable sum, and Mr. Hyde remarked that Mr. Beck had told him that she had once asked for \$200 to go away. She agreed to send next day and tell just what she did want, to have her proposition submitted to Mr. Beck.

Next day a soldier, Richard Meyer, who gave his name today as Peters, came down about the matter, but Mr. Hyde had no time to listen to him. He came again in a few days and said they wanted \$3000 from Mr. Beck. He and Miss Schlike intended to get

married, and he would desert from the army and both go to Canada. Mr. Hyde remarked that their price was rather high, considering that it was \$200 at first. He concluded to see how far they would go, with a view to showing just what their testimony was worth when the Beck case came to trial, and asked Meyer to have their proposition submitted in writing, to send to Mr. Beck. This was done, and Mr. Hyde advised Mr. Beck to have nothing to do with them, as it was a blackmailing scheme. There the matter rested, till Meyer and Miss Schlike, getting no answer from Mr. Beck, had these proceedings instituted against Mr. Hyde.

Why the Indians Came Not.

The reason is that the committee could not induce them to come. Negotiations were made, but they amounted to nothing. The committee knew this, but made no announcement of the fact to the public, many of whom were deceived by believing the announcement on the bills and in some of the newspapers, and assembled to witness the much-advertised parade of the aborigines on July 3. At Washington Square, too, on Thursday evening, hosts of people assembled to see the promised Indians, but were of course disappointed. "Big Nose," a well known red man, was on the Square, and constituted the entire cavalcade. Seeing the vast crowds awaiting the arrival of his brethren he addressed a group about as follows: "What for you wait? You go wick-e-up. Injun he no come. Ar-a-same he no rike um white man. White man he talk heap too much. He heap too much blow. Injun he no come. Ugh!"

On the subject of the Indians the Ogden Standard of July 4, says:

INJUN NO LIKE 'EM DUDES.—Through the efforts of men like H. W. Smith and W. N. Shilling, of this city, in an extensive correspondence with the Interior Department at Washington, consent was obtained for the Shoshone Indians to come to Ogden during the Carnival and participate in the exhibition. Scarcely had the contract been closed when Salt Lake sent off a delegation of citizens post haste to undermine the arrangement and induce the Indians to go to Salt Lake. Reckoning without their host, as usual, some of the Salt Lake papers went so far as to advertise the Indians as a special boom attraction for the Fourth of July. That the Indians in question cut a prominent figure last night at the Carnival, and are in Ogden this morning to appear in the procession today is enough of explanation as to the success of the Salt Lake visitants. Apropos of this piece of vain impertinence, an anecdote comes to us of Chief Pocatello which is worth telling. When asked why he did not go to Salt Lake instead of Ogden, he answered, "Ugh, ugh! Salt Lake send dudes to Pocatello. Salt Lake dudes don't like smell of Injun. Injun don't like smell Salt Lake dudes." And so the Indians did not go.