

rect in saying that the dreariness and monotony of country life as it exists in the United States, drives many of the youth of both sexes into the city. However, in closely settled districts there is no reason why the village club and debating society should not exist under the existing regime. There is no reason why the farmers' wife and daughter could not visit their neighboring sisters, and indulge in social chat occasionally. In fact there is no reason why all that Mr. Bookwalter suggests could not be reduced to practical work under present circumstances.

But the scheme he outlines is the "Mormon" theory and, to a large extent, the "Mormon" practice. Such improvement might be made on this line and our farming communities, which have the foundations laid, and all the facilities at hand for the improvement and advancement which the gentleman desires for the farmers, might profit by the hints he throws out, and enjoy life better, make greater progress, and be more useful members of society by adopting the suggestions of such thinkers, as well as the good advice they receive from sources nearer home.

### THE NEGRO IN CALIFORNIA.

THE latest scheme to solve the Chinese problem in California is to supplant them with Negroes from the Southern States. Senator Leland Stanford is interested in the scheme, if not a prime mover. According to the rumors the association that has taken the work in hand has already secured near 50,000 acres of land for the purpose in the counties of Fresno and Shasta and Negroes are now flocking to the colony. Before the year is over it is expected that eight or ten thousand families will have been transported, coming mostly from Texas, Alabama and the Carolinas.

Of course when the tide sets in 50,000 acres will be a small lay out for the demands of the colored settlers, and before they begin to be missed from the States named, the southern half of the Golden State will be found to have experienced a pretty strong change of color.

If the scheme works it will be a great thing for the Negroes. The climate is precisely to their liking and under the supervision of men acquainted with both them and the conditions of their new home, their presence ought to bring immense profit to themselves and to the State.

But whether the design as to its anticipated effect upon the Chinese population will succeed is another matter. John has proven his grit in more ways than one. Whether for every African who walks into the State a Mongolian will walk out is a question to be tested. Were the two races left to fight the battle for existence among themselves, with no legislative interference from white men, there is no doubt which would win. With the ratios on which an average Chinaman could; if hard pressed, perform fairly acceptable labor a Negro would starve. The Mongolian race has proved its intellectuality and self-sustaining power by making a given agricultural area support a population unequalled as yet by any

nation on earth, while at the same time the most intellectual nations are yet imitating some of their products of art and mechanical science.

Without any of the civil privileges that have been granted the Negro citizen, John can make his way into the heart of the great cities and get rich, in spite of the hatred and prejudice against his race. The average Negro under the same conditions would starve to death in six months. So all things considered, we shall reserve positive opinion on the question of supplanting the Mongolian with the Negro in California or in any other State till farther developments.

### ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

ACCORDING to bulletin 104, of the Eleventh Census, the assessed value of all property in the United States is \$24,249,589,804. In 1880 it was \$16,902,993,543. Should it be found upon the completion of the inquiry in relation to the true value of all property in the United States that the same relation exists in 1890 between assessed valuation and true valuation as existed in 1880, the absolute wealth of the United States according to the Eleventh Census may be estimated at \$62,610,000,000, or nearly \$1000 per capita, as against \$514 per capita in 1880, \$780 per capita in 1870, and \$870 per capita in 1860.

The total assessed valuation of Utah in 1890 was \$24,775,279; in 1880 \$104,758,750. This shows an increase of assessed valuation of \$79,983,471. The population in 1880 was 143,963, in 1890 207,905. The assessed valuation per capita in 1880 was \$172.09, and in 1890 \$503.85. During the decade the increase per cent. of assessed valuation was 322.84 per cent., while the increase of population was 44.42 per cent.

### THE POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA

ACCORDING to the official count of the returns made under the Eleventh Census, taken June 1, 1890, the population of Pennsylvania was 5,258,014. In 1880 it was 4,282,891. These figures show an increase of 975,123, or 22.77 per cent. during the decade.

There are sixty-seven counties in the State, of which only twelve show decreases. In no case is the decrease greater than nine per cent. The counties showing the largest numerical increases are Philadelphia and Alleghany, the former an increase of 23.58 per cent., and the latter 55.10 per cent. Forest county shows the largest percentage of increase, 73.43 per cent. since 1880.

There has been a large increase in urban population in the State during the last ten years. In 1880 there were fifty-six cities and boroughs having each a population of 4000 or more. In 1890 there were eighty-two cities and boroughs having each a population of 4000 or more.

The largest numerical increase in urban population is found in Philadelphia. This city shows an increase of 199,794, or 23.58 per cent. In 1880 its population was 846,170; in 1890, 1,046,964.

Pennsylvania has sixteen cities each

with a population of 20,000 or more. Pittsburgh has 233,617; Alleghany City, 105,287; Scranton City, 75,215; Reading City, 68,861; Erie City, 40,634; Harrisburg, 39,385; Wilkesbarre, 37,718; Lancaster, 32,011; Altoona, 30,000, and Williamsport, 27,132.

### OBITUARY.

NEBEKER.—At Vermilion, Sevier county, August 17th, 1891, Henry Nebeker, born February 1st, 1818, in the State of Delaware. The deceased moved with his parents while young to Indiana, where he lived until he cast his lot with the Saints in their exodus across the plains. He was baptized at Winter Quarters January 1st, 1847, married Ann Van Wagener shortly afterwards and crossed the plains in Captain Wallace's company, arriving in Salt Lake City early in the fall of 1847. Here he resided till 1852, when he moved south and settled in Payson. In 1856 he was called on a fission to Salmon river, which he filled honorably. In 1868 he was called to settle on the Muddy; in 1865 came back and entered into plural marriage with Rebecca Heaton, moved his family down and lived there until 1870, when the marriage was broken up. He then moved to Glenwood, Sevier county. In the winter of 1874 he moved to what is now Vermilion, where he resided until his death. He was set apart as first counselor to Bishop Gottfredson on July 15th, 1887 and this position he held for ten years, at the expiration of which time he was honorably released on account of advanced age, and his son was chosen to fill his place. Brother Nebeker was the father of eleven children—six sons and five daughters—nine of whom are still living, namely, five sons and four daughters. He had thirty-two grandchildren and one great-grandchild. He had many friends and acquaintances throughout the Territory. He died firm in the Gospel, and in full faith of a glorious resurrection.—[CON.]

### DEATHS.

CUMMINGS.—At East Mill Creek, Salt Lake county, Wednesday, August 26th, 1891, Ruby, infant daughter of Horace and Tillie Cummings; born January 8th, 1890. The funeral took place from the residence of the wife's father, Jullin Moses, today (Thursday), at 1 p. m.

BROWN.—This (Wednesday) morning, Aug. 26, at 1:15, of teething and summer complaint, Spencer F., son of F. S. and Kate F. Brown, aged five months and 23 days.

POLL.—In this city, August 26, of Malaria, Roscoe Lloyd, son of Fred E. and Rose A. Poll; at the age of 1 year and 10 months.

PUCILL.—August 17, 1891, on the Mountain east of Cedar City, Robert Pucill; born in England, December 3, 1855.

He was the son of William and grandson of the Pucill family that received kindly the Apostles that introduced the Gospel into England in 1837. President Brigham Young in his lifetime exhibited and extended true Christian charity and practical help towards them. Robert leaves a wife and six children. *Millennial Star*, please copy.

MORTENSEN.—At Purovan, Iron county, Utah, August 22nd, 1891, after a severe illness of over three months, arising from internal tumor, Virginia Lovina N. D. Mortensen, wife of H. J. Mortensen.

The deceased was born in the town of Alton, Madison county, Illinois, June 4, 1839, and was aged 52 years, 2 months and 18 days. She was the daughter of Elijah Newman and Lorena Bentley Newman, and, in connection with her parents, passed through some of the early sufferings of the Latter-day Saints prior and subsequent to their settlement in these valleys. She was married to the late President William H. Dame about the year 1851, and remained his faithful and devoted wife until his death, which occurred in August, 1884. She was married to H. J. Mortensen in the spring of 1886, and up to the hour of dissolution was a true and firm partner to him.

In all the relations of her life, she has been a bright example, loving the truth, conscientious for the right in every sense, constant to her friends, and charitable to all. She was well prepared, and willing either to remain and toil on in this life, or go to the great beyond.—[Oust.]

DONOVIEL.—In this city, the Twenty-second ward, August 27th, of quinsy, Sarah Ann Donoviel, aged 9 years, 6 months and twenty-one days.