

gress has already made a like application will make a handsome endowment, and, with wise legislation for its government, will make our public school system the crowning glory of the commonwealth.

Third—Mr. Fred J. Kiesel and others, represented by A. C. Bishop, A. R. Heywood and H. P. Henderson as counsel, have proposed a plan, in effect that a board of charity be appointed by the court for the counties of Weber, Cache, Box Elder, Morgan and Rich, and that \$90,000 of said fund be set apart to be managed and disbursed by said board for charitable uses in said counties. I understand the direction of the Supreme Court to be that some definite mode of application of the fund be determined upon by the Master and reported to the court for consideration.

This being done, I believe the fund can be more economically handled together than to separate it into parts. The management of each separate part, it appears to me, would involve as much expense as the management of the whole fund together. Under the plan reported, if same shall be adopted by the court, each of these counties will receive their proportionate share of the benefit from the whole fund.

THE ULTIMATE FACTS material to be considered in determining the application to be made, I find to be as follows:

First—The fund in question grew out of contributions, made yearly in small sums by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to said Church, and out of the investment of said contributions and the income thereon; said contributions being in the nature of tithing exacted by the Church from its members.

Second—The intention of said contributions was to pay to the Church their tithing for the support of the Church, and to be devoted to such religious, charitable and other uses as the First Presidency might direct. But that no specific charity was within the intention of said contributors, it being the intention of said contributors, that the disposition of said funds, as to how they should be expended, should be left entirely to the discretion of the First Presidency of said Church.

Third—That said fund was in fact used by the first President for the construction of Temples and meeting houses, for the support of the poor of said sect, for educational purposes and other uses in the discretion of said First Presidency.

Fourth—That since the rendition of the decree in this cause the practice of polygamy has been abandoned by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, but that the principle is still retained by said Church as one of the tenets and cardinal points of its faith.

Wherefore I beg to report to the court and recommend for its consideration and adoption the following scheme for application of the funds in question:

First—That the said funds be constituted a permanent school fund for the perpetual endowment of the public schools of the Territory of Utah.

Second—That a commissioner be appointed by the court, to have custody and control of the fund, to loan the same within the Territory in bulk or in parcels or real estate and personal se-

curity or invest the same in school or other municipal bonds within the Territory, either at the discretion of the said commissioner or under the direction of the court.

Third—That the said commissioner be required to enter into bond in such sum as may be fixed by the court, with sureties satisfactory to the clerk, conditioned for the faithful execution of the said trust.

Fourth—That the said commissioner be required to report to this court under oath on the 1st day of January and July of each year the amount of the funds in hand in cash, the amount loaned or invested, showing in detail the condition of such loans or investments and the amounts of interest received thereon up to date of such report.

Fifth—That the income from said fund remaining after paying the salary of said Commissioner and other expenses of the care of the fund, be by the said Commissioner apportioned ratably among the several counties according to the number of children of school age in each, as shown by the last preceding school census, and the portion so allotted to each county be on the 1st day of January of each year paid over by said Commissioner to the Treasurer of said county to be by said Treasurer disbursed for the maintenance of public schools of said county in like manner and proportion as school taxes collected in said county are disbursed.

Respectfully submitted

C. F. LOOFBOUROW,
Master in Chancery.

THE "ABYSSINIA" DESTROYED BY FIRE.

"Liverpool Atlantic liner burned at sea."

This brief sentence, on posters in various parts of the city, caused somewhat of a sensation in the great seaport of Liverpool on the evening of Tuesday, December 22nd, and the half-clothed and ragged women, boys and girls who do duty as street newspaper vendors had no difficulty in getting rid of the "fourth edition" of the afternoon papers. An event such as the lines on the bills indicated would attract little more than passing interest in an inland city, but here where the vast ocean traffic is witnessed every day such an item of news has a startling effect; for the port of Liverpool is the home of the largest and fastest ocean steamships afloat, some of them being capable of carrying upwards of fifteen hundred souls at a single voyage across the mighty deep. "Atlantic liners" is the title given to the great passenger vessels that are operated between here and New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Portland, Baltimore and other places that engage in the transatlantic passenger traffic.

Not a day passes when the announcement of the loss of a "liner" would not cause a sensation, for there is no time when a number of the large ships are not out with loads of precious human freight. But on this particular date there were more and finer vessels at sea than is always the case during the winter season. The magnificent "Teutonic," the fleetest of

all the ocean racers, was on her way between New York and Liverpool, as was her sister ship, the "Majestic," both of the White Star line; there were also out the Cunarders "Aurania" and "Servia," as well as two of the Iman ships and three of the Guion fleet, all on the New York route. Besides, there were a dozen large steamships which run direct to the other ports mentioned. Thousands of men are drawn from Liverpool and neighborhood for the crews of ocean-going vessels, so the loss of one is an event of a serious nature for other than mere financial reasons.

In this particular case additional interest was attached by the News correspondent, because of the fact that two of the Guion steamers carried among their passengers people from Utah; some en route to Great Britain, and others returning from the Old World to their mountain home. The papers were eagerly scanned, there to find this telegram from the Scilly Isles:

"Abyssinia," steamer, of London, destroyed by fire. All hands saved and well.

The last sentence removed the great weight that pressed for an instant upon glancing at the first word, for the "Abyssinia," "of London," was the Guion vessel bound for Liverpool, with three "Mormon" missionaries in its list of passengers. The telegram had been taken from the signals of the "Spree," one of the Norddeutscher Lloyd company's large steamers, en route for Bremen. She left New York on December 15th, and signalled her message when passing Scilly Isles, at the southwestern extremity of England on her way to Southampton with the mails.

No more details could be obtained at the Guion office. Mr. George Ramsden, the manager, thought the "Spree" would reach Southampton about midnight. He had telegraphed to have the passengers for the continent sent on for re-embarkation on the North Sea, and those for the British Isles to be forwarded to Liverpool or any intermediate station they wished to stop at.

At 11 p. m. the passengers were landed at Southampton, but owing to trains being delayed by fog and bad weather they did not arrive in Liverpool till 2 a. m. on the 24th, but that was two or three days earlier than if no mishap had befallen them. Those who had come from Salt Lake City were Joseph M. Kerr, of Payson, Utah county; Ira Williams of Hyrum, Cache county, and Joseph H. Richards of St. Joseph, Arizona. All were well. They were entirely without baggage, having being compelled, in common with the other passengers on the "Abyssinia," to leave everything, even small hand satchels, on the way—about fifteen hundred miles from land.

When the three missionaries reached the hotel and removed their overcoats, one of them, Elder Williams, was in his shirt sleeves. The weather was bitterly cold, and his costume seemed incomplete and unreasonable.

"Where's your coat?" he was asked. "On the 'Abyssinia,' if the fishes haven't carried it off," he replied.

He had been sick in his berth when called up on deck, and slipped on his overcoat, the other being strapped on his valise.