

OUT OF ITS OWN MOUTH.

SALT LAKE CITY,
June 9, 1891.*Editor Deseret News:*

An editorial in this day's issue of the Salt Lake Tribune attracted my attention by reason of its flimsy arguments (?) in favor of maintaining the old lines in local politics. The article concludes with the following paragraphs.

In the meantime the agitation hurts business; in the meantime, Eastern people, who would like to come here, are holding away; in the meantime, there is no Eastern money coming, and all that would be needed now to utterly prostrate business would be to have the assurance given that the "Liberal" party had died, and that there was an imminent prospect of statehood for Utah, at the coming session of Congress.

This states distinctly that there is no Eastern money coming to Utah; and in case the "Liberal" party becomes defunct that absolute prostration of trade will prevail.

In the first column of page six of the same issue in which is the editorial referred to, appears the following item:

MONEY COMING IN.

Three or four large lots of money have been received here recently from Boston for investment in local realty.

And further on in the same column I find another item of a similar import. Here it is:

REAL ESTATE MEN.

Real estate men report that while the market may seem a little slow, there is a steady stream of money flowing in here from the East, and is being steadily invested.

Now what conclusions are to be drawn from this conflict in descriptions of the situation here? Either the editor or the reporter must be an intentional falsifier, or else both must be the most stupid and thickheaded scribes on the American continent. Yet these are the kind of men who are trying to control the destinies of a prosperous Territory. They do not appear to have even the faculty of telling a plausible lie, without stamping on its face its own refutation.

The Tribune also contends that there is no change in the situation in this city, county and Territory. I would respectfully call attention to its own report of the commencement exercises of St. Mark's school, and for its own education I will reproduce the closing paragraph of that report. Here it is:

"Bishop Leonard has issued a circular to the friends of St. Mark's school in which he says:

"We recognize the fact that the time has come when a change is demanded in the conduct of St. Mark's school. The circumstances which called it into existence as a mission school have practically passed away. Accordingly it is proposed to change the character of the school. Beginning with the full term, in September, St. Mark's high school will be under the charge of the present principal, Professor J. B. Howard, A. B., who will be assisted by superior teachers, and the number of pupils will be limited, and a high grade of instruction will be imparted."

A STRANGER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—The first shipment of block tin consisting of seven tons from the Temescal Tin mines of this State has been received here.

DEATH OF THOMAS H. LEAVITT.

Brother Thomas R. Leavitt, formerly of Wellsville, passed peacefully away, May 21st, at half past 3 p. m.

While not enjoying his accustomed health for some weeks past his illness, that seemed anyway severe, was short. While surrounded by his faithful family and possessed of all his faculties, he had just said a pleasant "how do you do" to an old friend when asked to be raised up, taking a swallow of water, he said: "Let me go." He breathed a few times and was gone. The immediate cause of his death was the grip.

He was born in the town of Compton, eastern Canada, June 30th, 1834, and emigrated to Utah in 1850, having received the Gospel when but a boy. He was one of the bravest, most humble and faithful of Latter-day Saints. In 1858 he filled a most difficult and hazardous mission to the Moquis Indians, enduring untold privations, and almost starvation. He built the first house in Wellsville and was a natural pioneer.

He resided there from the fall of 1856 till the same circumstances that have forced so many to break up the associations of years, the tender ties of kindred and friends, caused him to move to a place of safety. So, in company with a few faithful ones he journeyed northward arriving in Alberta, Canada, the 25th of May, 1887. Here he has built up a comfortable home laboring to establish firmly the feet of a persecuted people.

He was chosen as counselor to Bishop J. A. Wolf, and in which capacity he won the confidence, love and co-operation of the Saints here.

While not possessed of earthly wealth his was a nature to attract and attach his associates to him with bands of steel, and the love, confidence and devotion of his family as well as friends. The noble deeds done here will give him that wealth that mortality cannot take with it beyond this world of disappointment and sorrow.

He has had a family of three wives and twenty-six children. One wife and four children are dead. Fourteen of his children live here, and all his family are faithful Latter-day Saints. *Logan Journal.*

A KIND OF OLD CHINA.

[Chambers' Journal.]

About one hundred and fifty years have now elapsed since the Swedish barque "Goteborg," in full sail for Europe, encountered a heavy gale when nearing the coast of Sweden, struck upon a dangerous rock, foundered, and became a total wreck. She was the property of an association of merchants of Gothenburg, and was returning from China laden with a cargo of silk, silver, tea, and a great quantity of valuable articles of Chinese manufacture, including upwards of thirty thousand blue and white china bowls of different shapes and sizes. Some years ago attempts were made by divers to raise the cargo; and, after great difficulties, their arduous efforts were rewarded with success, and many thousands of unbroken china articles were brought to the surface, consisting principally of plates, teacups and bowls of various

designs and qualities. A small quantity of silver plate was also discovered, which was evidently intended for the royal family of Sweden, as it was embellished with the monogram of Frederick I. A great number of the teacups were particularly fine, and elegantly shaped, being almost equal to glass in transparency. It had, no doubt, been the intention to smuggle in a portion of the pottery and silver ware, as the divers found that many hundreds of these articles were carefully hidden away in the hold of the vessel. There is even a tradition in the neighborhood that the "Goteborg" was purposely run aground by the officers and crew; and it is believed that many valuables were removed from the ship soon after she struck upon the rock. The bulk of the cargo was, however, ultimately brought to England and the market literally flooded with these blue and white bowls. It was at this time that the rage for old and Oriental china was at its height. Considerable excitement was created by the strange discovery of these thousands of curious bowls; and the interest attaching to the fact of their having remained for so many years beneath the sea, together with the dangers and difficulties which attended their recovery, caused them at first to realize high prices as curiosities. Unfortunately, however, for the promoters of the scheme, the craze which was then at its zenith, commenced to decline rapidly, and the financial result of the enterprise proved so disastrous that the company which made the explorations was thrown into liquidation.

The management of the Nicaragua Canal company is charged with bungling mismanagement and extravagance. It is said that \$150,000 was paid to secure the passage of the charters of the Maritime Co. through Congress. There are half a dozen other charges of a similar nature made by D. C. Knight, formerly resident director at Nicaragua of the Navigation and Trading company. On the other hand the members against whom the charge are made absolutely deny the truth of them. They claim that Knight is a discharged employe and is acting from pure malice. The annual election of the officers of the Canal Construction Company takes place at Denver on the 18th inst. These charges will be brought before the meeting there.

At an informal political conference held at Indianapolis, in which Indiana, Ohio and Michigan were represented, it is learned that the unanimous sentiment of the gathering that Mr. Blaine should be the nominee of the Republican party, if he would permit the use of his name to head the ticket. There was some talk of Indiana support for Judge Walter Q. Gresham, but on the assurance of his friends that the judge would not consent to the use of his name before the convention, the conference deferred to their wishes. It was determined to organize Blaine's friends in Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and committees were appointed for each of these States to take charge of the matter. Another and a fuller conference will be held again very soon.