

Kate Bender—Portrait of the Old Woman Identified.—Evidence of the woman recently arrested in Morgan County, by Sheriff Sanders, being Katie Bender, the so called she-devil, is accumulating fast. She answers the published description in almost every particular, besides pretending to be unable to give any satisfactory account of herself. The sheriff says she is not crazy, although apparently wanting to seem to be so.

When arrested on Saturday, she was walking along by the railroad track, carrying a sack, in which were some flour and a few cooking utensils. When stopped she made an effort to pass, and when told she was suspected to be Kate Bender she fought and scratched and tore furiously, exhibiting a great deal of physical strength.

Last night Sheriff Sanders brought to town four photographic likenesses found on her person, one of which answered exactly to the description of the old woman Bender. This was taken to Savage's art gallery, that copies might be taken of it, and sent, with portraits of the supposed Kate, to Kansas, for identification.

Mr. Crane, who it will be remembered, recognized the old man Bender in the City jail, says he is not aware that he ever saw the old woman, but that the portrait bears a resemblance to Kate. A French gentleman acquainted with the family recognized the likeness as that of the old woman Bender, and Mr. Rae, agent for Fairbanks & Co., who asserted that the old man taken from here was not Bender, says that the portrait is a counterfeit presentment of the old woman.

The young woman now under arrest at Morgan City refuses to take any food prepared by anybody else, preferring to make a kind of mush, in an old oyster can, with flour she had with her. She refused to tell the name of the person represented by the likeness alluded to, saying she had forgotten it. She will be brought to this City in a few days and detained until intelligence is received from Kansas.

The portrait identified as that of the old woman represents an exceedingly hard-looking female countenance.

## Correspondence.

FAIRVIEW, Sanpete County,  
April 21st, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

The brief paragraph in the weekly NEWS of the 15th inst., respecting the change of post masters in this place, conveys only a very slight idea of the feelings among us respecting it, and the causes which have led to it. This is owing chiefly to the modesty of the writer of the paragraph, who, being personally concerned in it, did not feel at liberty to enter into full particulars. These, especially as they are connected with the doings of "the ring," may not prove uninteresting to your readers.

The late post master held the office for a number of years at an average yearly salary which would not keep a deputy marshal, judging from the smoke they made here, one quarter the time in cigars, let alone beer and perhaps something not quite so small. The office begins to look up, and of course is an object to outsiders. In addition the late incumbent is an outspoken man and has told the truth. By so doing he has brought himself the spite of one in particular, and of several in general, who have apostatised from the faith they professed when they arrived in these valleys, whether aided hither by the Perpetual Emigration Fund, or they came by the Golden State. By the way, rumor says on, of these, at least, came that way, by the skin of his teeth, having, under the cloak of "Mormonism," endeavored to swindle various California merchants out of sundry wagon loads of merchandise, which were stopped in the transit, and the freight was returned to the rightful owners, by judicial authority.

To return, however, to the object of this communication, this post master, being in the church, was, of course, obnoxious to such persons as I have described; and his official decapitation was resolved upon, a petition was concocted, asking for his removal, and it received thirteen signatures—eight residents of the town, three of whom are miners, three non-resi-

dents, one supposed to be a fictitious name, and one a palpable forger.

This petition, presented to the Special Agent P. O. Department, and receiving his sanction, was forwarded to the department at Washington, and was successful in causing Mr. Sanderson's removal and the appointment of the nominee of five citizens of the town entitled to move in the matter. The other citizens numbering nearly 200 sent a counter petition, or rather remonstrance against the removal of the office to the extreme south-west corner of the town, but they were not powerful enough. The request of five, connected with a "ring," was sufficient to overpower the request of nearly 200 independent citizens. The flat had gone forth, and our post office was removed to an inconvenient part of the town as, proportionately speaking, the location of yours in the south-west corner of the 5th Ward would be to the citizens of Salt Lake City. The chief reason given for the removal of Mr. Sanderson was that the office was open to all comers and it was insinuated that Mr. S. was not "living in harmony with the laws of the land." Possibly it was expected that a man in this condition, with the natural consequences, viz., a numerous family, would devote all his time to staying in an office with a remuneration of something less than \$40 per year. But the best of the notion is that the man appointed was not a citizen of the U. S. and the special agent of the P. O. department knew this, for when Mr. Sanderson wrote to him, asking if he should be justified in turning over U. S. property to one not a citizen, he replied, "Strictly speaking, no one, not a citizen of the U. S., should hold any office under the government of the U. S." "But if this rule was strictly adhered to, it would cut off many P. M.'s in Utah." \* \* I care nothing for a man's religious opinions, I never ask the question whether he is a Mormon or Methodist or Pagan. \* \* I have only asked the question, Is he competent, is he honest, and is he living in harmony with the laws of the land?"

You will see from this that the trouble really is, as it is expressed, not "living in harmony," &c. Now one would think that any one whom the special agent judged was not "living in harmony," &c., would have had no weight with the "Special Agent P. O. Department," yet, strange to say, the prime mover in this matter, the one by whose agency Mr. S. was removed, is more "in polygamy" than any other man at present in this town. He has had two children born to him this year by two different women, and rumor says that another of his four wives may possibly bear him another one. One of his wives is the daughter of a man whose name is signed to the petition of thirteen.

Thus you may see that the "ring" are not idle even here. While they assert that the difficulty in Utah is "Federal Authority vs. Polygamic Theocracy," we claim that in the case in point, we are, "strictly speaking," upholders of U. S. laws against those who support men who are in what they term "lascivious co-habitation." There can be no doubt that the laws of the U. S. are opposed to the foisting upon the people of *aliens* as its officers as the territorial laws are in forbidding sexual intercourse between those who do not regard themselves as husband and wife; and if Mr. Sanderson has been complained of as not "living in harmony with the laws of the land," it follows, as a matter of course, that the complainant must consider that any one living with more than one woman as his wife and raising children by them, must be equally guilty with Mr. S.

We have seen how ready certain officials were to try to enforce territorial laws against "lascivious co-habitation," when one of the "ring" was not affected thereby. Now they have a splendid opportunity of showing their sincerity. The man whose name is first on the petition asking for Mr. Sanderson's removal is either "in polygamy" or has been guilty of lascivious cohabitation, or both; he is not a "Mormon," he has been cut off from the church; and as, according to the special mail agent's letter there are only three sects qualified for P. M.'s, he must be either a Methodist or a Pagan; we wait patiently to see the result of this statement of plain facts respecting him.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think I have laid before your readers this matter as fully as it can be. It is a question of polygamy vs. monogamy, we say that our side wins. The greatest polygamist in our town opposes us. He is backed by four persons. We present a remonstrance, signed by 170 monogamists, yet a man who has, "strictly speaking, no right to an office under the U. S. government," is appointed, because he is supported by one who lives less "in harmony with the laws of the land" than any other citizen of Fairview.

But is it not a confession of weakness? "There could not be many P. M.'s appointed in Utah if the laws were, strictly speaking, enforced," or in other words there are not among the nineteen hundred odd votes cast at the late Territorial election, in opposition to the honorable George Q. Cannon, men of sufficient intelligence and sufficiently qualified to fill the office of P. M.'s in Utah, and the department is compelled to appoint aliens for that purpose. The real trouble is not, "strictly speaking," a violation of the law, but the "ring" vs. acting on the square.

Respectfully,  
ASA N. PETER.

Schools and Teachers.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
April 27th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir—Education and schools have been treated upon in your columns and those of others by various country correspondents at different times. In fact, it appears that they are the all-absorbing and favorite themes for writing upon, and possess the wonderful quality of never wearing out. Now, without having the inclination at the present time to condemn or extol, I would just like to take a glimpse at what it really requires to make a good school-working system in a community. In the first place, it requires educated men or women for trustees; persons who are large souled and liberal, yet withal careful, frugal, and good financiers. Parties who are esteemed and respected by those among whom they live should be called to fill these posts, that when duty and necessity require them to call upon the people for means for the purpose of building school-houses, furnishing them, &c., they would meet with a hearty response. Yea, all this and more should the men or women be upon whom, in a great measure, the proper development of the minds and intellectual faculties of our children depends. To such individuals it is scarcely necessary to say, that a properly furnished school-house is an absolute requisite. It is not an exaggerated picture to draw, when it is asserted that it is just as satisfactory to see a man standing in the midst of a forty-acre field, with seed for the same, and a hand rake to scratch it in with, as to be witnesses of that which we very often are, i. e., an individual superintending the education of from sixty to a hundred children, with four bleak walls staring at him, nothing to help him in his weary work, not an aid to make the imparting of knowledge easy. Under such circumstances does "learning soon become a task." True, as there may be one of the "farmer's" acres better adapted by nature to receive the seed and yield an increase, so also may one of those immortal minds become bright and intelligent under the rude course of tuition to which they are subjected. But what becomes of the mass? An uncultivated and sterile desert. Here and there a few good seeds may struggle to show themselves, but they are immediately smothered by the superabundance of weeds which cluster around.

Next, a good teacher is an indispensable item; we might do away with a few of the luxuries of the schoolroom, but a good teacher, besides being a luxury, is too much of a necessity to admit of being dispensed with. A good teacher is not merely an educated pedagogue. Such a being is not capable of properly moulding the minds of any youthful scions of Deity. We must have a teacher who is a judge of human nature, not one who possesses a rigid course of training, to which each and all must bow the knee, bend to or be broken. The way to possess such a teacher, which in any of our settlements would be a boon, is to encourage, not discourage. How often will a person who is in the habit of travel-

ing in the settlements, find the same teacher two or three consecutive seasons occupying the school-room? Not very often. Let him venture the query, "Where is Mr. so-and-so?" "Oh! he is in the canyon, or the field." "Why, did he not like school-teaching?" "Yes." "Well, why did he leave it? Was he not a good teacher?" "Yes," he was pretty good, but the person we have now is a great deal cheaper." "Is he as good a teacher?" Well, I don't think he is." "How is it he can afford to teach so much cheaper than Mr. so and so?" "Well, you see, he hadn't much of anything to do, so when he offered to take the school so much cheaper than we were paying the other, we let him have it."

Mr. Editor, so long as bids are taken for teaching school, and the position is given to the lowest responsible bidder, as to cow-herds, and such like, so long will we have an inefficient corps of common school teachers in the settlements.

Respectfully Yours,  
SLEEPER.

ONE HUNDRED sets Team Harness, one hundred Saddles and Bridles; largest stock and lowest prices in Utah. California and States Leather.

WALLIN & TANNER,  
Groesbeck's Block,  
Second South Street.

s27 w14 1w

To BISHOPS AND OTHERS.—For the benefit of those who desire a complete and faithful record of their families, when born, blessed, confirmed, etc., in their respective wards, and with a view of securing uniformity of information under suitable headings, a Bishop's Record has been carefully compiled by the authority and sanction of the bishops and the leading men in Israel, and, as such, is recommended, hoping the bishops and brethren of wards will avail themselves of a correct record that may be handed down to posterity.

Respectfully yours,  
EDWD. HUNTER,  
L. W. HARDY,  
J. C. LITTLE.

## RECORDS! RECORDS!!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED to receive orders for BRANCH and WARD RECORDS, of a new and improved form, which has been approved by the presiding Bishopric and others.

We shall make them of four, five and six quires each, holding 2,040, 2,560 and 3,090 names each, respectively, and the price will be, for four quires \$12.00, five quires \$13.00, six quires \$15.00. Each book will contain a suitable Index, and be well bound in Cloth and Russia Leather, with ornamental lettering pieces for name of the Ward on the side. The book being of a large size, we do not think it advisable to make them over six quires.

Specimens can be seen at this Office, and orders received for size of book required.

Bishops in the country desiring Records can order by mail, and we will make accordingly and forward to them.

D. O. CALDER,  
Deseret News Office.

WANTED to know the whereabouts of the children of Thomas Guston, of Fountain County, Indiana, by their cousins. Address letters to Box 708, or call at the St. Charles Hotel, Salt Lake City, half block west of Valley House. w123

## NOTICE.

TO Edward McGarry and N. B. Eldred, their personal or legal representatives, and all others whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that I have performed the labor, and made the improvements on the Jordan Silver Mining Company mine, or Jordan Lode, in West Mountain Mining District, Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, required by law, being co-owner thereof with you, and you have failed to contribute your proportion, and there is now due on account thereof from each of you, said Edward McGarry and N. B. Eldred, \$150, for labor improvements on said claim prior to 1873; therefore you are further notified that if at the expiration of one hundred and eighty days from the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your said proportion, your several interests in said claim will become my property, pursuant to Sec. 5 of the Act of Congress, approved May 10, 1872, entitled "An Act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States."

JOHN W. KERR.  
Dated at Salt Lake City, April 9th, 1874.  
d117 It will 90 days

## DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS,

The Great American Consumptive Remedy.

CONSUMPTION is NOT an incurable disease. Physicians assure us of this fact. It is only necessary to have the RIGHT REMEDY, and the terrible malady can be cured.

Hall's Balsam is this Remedy.

It breaks up the NIGHT SWEATS, relieves the OPPRESSIVE TIGHTNESS ACROSS THE LUNGS, and heals the lacerated and excoriated surfaces which the venom of the disease produces.

While Life Lasts there is Hope.

It may not be too late to effect a cure even after the doctors have given you up.

Hall's Balsam is sold everywhere, and may be had at wholesale of the Proprietors, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., at their Great Medicine Warehouse, 8 and 9 College Place, New York. Price \$1 per bottle.

Hall's Balsam is also a sure remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, SPITTING OF BLOOD, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, And all other diseases of the respiratory organs.

Also Proprietors of Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup, Carbolic Salve, Eley's Troches, Oxygenated Bitters, Mott's Liver Pills, etc.  
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,  
8 and 9 College Place,  
NEW YORK.  
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## NOTICE.

## U. S. Internal Revenue SPECIAL TAXES,

MAY 1, 1874, TO APRIL 30, 1875.

THE LAW of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers,.....	\$200.00
Dealers, retail liquor,.....	5.00
Dealers, wholesale liquor,.....	100.00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale,....	50.00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail,.....	20.00
Dealers in leaf tobacco,.....	25.00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco,.....	10.00
And on sales of over \$1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco,....	5.00
Manufacturers of stills,.....	5.00
And for each still manufactured,....	50.00
And for each worm manufactured,....	20.00
Manufacturers of tobacco,.....	10.00
Manufacturers of cigars,.....	10.00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses).....	50.00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses).....	25.00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse).....	15.00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance).....	10.00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels,.....	50.00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more,.....	100.00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to O. J. HOLLISTER, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Salt Lake City, or to J. W. Christian, Deputy, at Beaver, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamps or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,  
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue,  
Washington, D. C.,  
February 16, 1874.