EVENING NEWS

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted, At Four O'Clock.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday, June 27, 1884.

CLOSE OF THE DEBATE ON THE UTAH BILL.

CONSIDERATION of the Utah bill was resumed by the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, on Wednesday, June 17th. The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Vest to add to Section One:

Provided, That in no case or proceeding mentioned in this section shall the husband or wife be a competent witness except as to the fact of a lawful marriage having been contracted and solemnized between the witness and the party defendant.

Mr. Garland made a lengthy speech against the amendment, in which he took the ground that there were no lawful marriages in the "Mormon" Church, because they were all polygamous, and polygamous marriages are void. A marriage in Christendom, he contended, was "a contract between one man and one woman for life to the exclusion of all others," and this was not the theory of marriage, according to the religion and ritual of the "Mormon" Church. In support of his proposition he cited the decision of the English court in the case of Hyde vs. Hyde, and Woodmansee, in which the court refused to grant a divorce on the ground that a "Mormon" marriage was not a legal marriage. He stated that "Very often the priest himself does not see the parties, but administers the ceremony or service or whatever you call it from a cellar or screen or something of that sort."

Mr. Garland's information is as faulty as his logic. He supports the section making the testimony of the lawful wife permissable and compellable, on the ground that she is not a lawful wife, and to sustain his proposition that there are no lawful wives by the "Mormon" ceremony, cites an element of secrecy that has no existence except in a lying book that Mr. Garland refered to as the "history of the ceremony." His queer notion had no effect on the Senate, and his long speech was wasted in the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Lapham—the author of the ridiculous "Altamonte" bill—inflicted upon the Senate a tirade of anti-"Mormon" abuse, including the old stuff about "Joe Smith," "Mormon bible," "Mountain Meadow Massacre," "fungus growth," etc., but did not touch the point in debate, except to claim that "if the first and lawful wife consents to a second and polygamous marriage she ought to be compelled to testify." And "If it is against her will and consent she ought to be permitted to do so!" which was neither according to the bill nor the amendment. Mr. Morgan followed in a pertinent and able speech which we give in full in another column, also the speech of Mr. Call, which was equally to the point and established the fact that the monogamous relation of marriage was not originated by the common law or legislation, but by the so-called "Christian" church. Mr. Bayard made one of the strongest speeches of the debate. While opposing polygamy and supporting monogamy, he was against those features of the bill which provide for the compulsory examination of a lawful wife or lawful husband, and for the appointment by the President of the United States of trustees for the "Mormon" Church. We have not space to-day for his speech in full, but it will be published verbatim in another issue of this paper, as will Mr. Van Wyck's speech on an amendment which he offered in relation to the Utah Commission. Mr. Vest's amendment was rejected, yeas 19, nays 30, absent 28.

Mr. Maxey then moved to strike out the first section, and offered good reasons for his proposition, but it was rejected. Whereupon Mr. Vest offered the following amendment:

Provided, That no person shall be held in custody under any attachment issued as provided by this section for a longer term than [illegible] days, and the person attached may at any time secure his or her discharge from custody by executing a recognizance with sufficient securities conditioned for the appearance of such person at the proper time as a witness in the cause or proceeding, wherein the attachment may be issued.

Mr. Hoar announced his intention to support this amendment. Mr. Garland was opposed to it, as were Messrs. Ingalls and Edmunds. Between the latter and Mr. Vest a sharp colloquy ensued, in which Mr. Edmunds endeavored to make it appear that a compelled witness could not under the bill as it stood, be put into any other position than that of a person subpoenaed. But Mr. Vest successfully controverted that assertion and showed the extraordinary power the bill would confer upon courts and officers over the liberty of citizen. Mr. Morgan made a splendid speech in favor of the amendment, and went into the question of attaching the person of a witness, and showed the unconstitutionality of attaching the body of a man except according to due process of law. We shall give his remarks in full at some other time. The Senate adjourned shortly after Mr. Morgan's speech.

On Thursday, June 19th, Mr. Vest's amendment was agreed to, when he proposed to make an addition to Section One, which was after amendment agreed to as follows:

But such person shall not be permitted to testify to any confidential statement or communication made by either husband or wife to each other during the existence of the marriage relation.

Mr. Vest offered as an amendment to Section Five, which provides for the enforced production of books, documents and papers in proof of marriage the following:

Provided, That nothing herein shall be held to authorize the search of private houses, or the seizure of private papers for the purpose of securing the proof of any marriage.

The Senator quoted from the amendment to the Constitution on unreasonable searches and seizures, and a long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Call, Slater and Beck sustained Mr. Vest, and Messrs. Hoar and Ingalls opposed. On a division it voted for the amendment and but ten against; no quorum voting. On the ayes and nays being called there were 19 ayes, 24 nays, 33 absent; so the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Hoar moved to strike out Section Seven, abolishing woman suffrage in Utah. Mr. Vest offered an amendment making the abolition general in the Territories and District of Columbia. These propositions provoked much discussion. Mr. Vest explained that he wanted to test the question whether the Senate intended to have woman suffrage in any of the Territories. Mr. Call made a valiant and lengthy speech defending the rights of the women voters of Utah, and was followed by Mr. Brown, who sustained his position, as also did Messrs. Maxey and Vest, and the latter, finding the time for debate nearly at an end, took occasion to attack the bill in other respects, showing its infamous provisions in regard to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—a private, not a public incorporation—and the needlessness of the section providing for the appointment of the Superintendent of District Schools. In the course of his remarks he produced an affidavit from L. John Nuttall, the present Territorial Superintendent, which completely refuted Senator Hoar's statement that the text books in use in the District Schools of Utah are prepared solely and purposely to sustain a certain feature of the "Mormon" religion. Mr. Hoar gracefully acknowledged his error, but would not consent to the striking out of the section in regard to this matter.

Mr. Vest's amendment was rejected. Also Mr. Hoar's to strike out the section abolishing woman suffrage in Utah. Mr. Vest moved to strike out the tenth section which repeals Utah laws providing that illegitimate children may inherit from the father but his motion was lost. On motion of Mr. McPherson the following was added to the section:

Provided, That this section shall not apply to any illegitimate child born previous to the passage of this act.

Mr. Brown offered the following amendment to be added to Section Eight of the Act of March 22, 1882, which provides that no polygamist, etc., shall vote or hold office:

But no person shall be subjected to any forfeiture or punishment or be denied the right to vote or hold office or any other legal right on account of the alleged practice of bigamy or polygamy or any other crime until such person shall have been legally convicted of such crime by a court having competent jurisdiction; and no test-oath shall be administered or applied to any one as a means of ascertaining his or her guilt or innocence of the crime of bigamy, polygamy or any other crime; nor shall any one be examined under oath without his or her consent as to his or her guilt or innocence of bigamy, or polygamy, or any other crime; nor shall any one be deprived of any right or be subjected to any punishment of any kind or character, or be deprived of liberty or property, on account of his or her refusal to take any test-oath or to answer on oath as to his or her guilt or innocence of the crime of bigamy, or polygamy, or any other crime whatever; but the guilt or innocence of any person accused of crime shall be ascertained by due course of law, and the accused shall be legally convicted before he shall suffer forfeiture of any right or suffer punishment of any character on account of the alleged crime.

The amendment was rejected, also the motion of Mr. Vest to strike out Section Twelve of the bill, which provides for the appointment of trustees of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. But the annexed amendment of Mr. Brown was agreed to.

"Said trustees shall each give bond payable to the United States in such sum as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, with good and sufficient security for the faithful discharge of the duties incumbent upon him as trustee."

Mr. Brown then offered the following, which was rejected:

Provided, That each of said trustees shall receive a salary of $500 per annum for his services; and no trustee shall in any way, directly or indirectly, receive for himself or any other person, nor shall any other person for such trustee receive, any money or other thing arising from said corporation or church, or any money or other thing arising from the funds of said corporation or church or any other income or profit of any character, except the salary above mentioned. And any trustee mentioned in this act who shall receive any money or other thing by himself or by any other for him, except his said salary for his services, or any money or other thing in any way arising from or connected with his said trust, shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.

Motions by Mr. Brown to strike out Sections Fifteen and Sixteen in regard to the Perpetual Emigrating Fund and escheating church property, also to amend the penalties for adultery and fornication so as to make them the same as in Massachusetts, were each rejected. As were the amendment to the dower clause, and the following, each offered by Mr. Brown:

"And it is hereby declared that no person shall be made to suffer disfranchisement for any supposed or imputed offense for which he has not been duly convicted, nor shall any law depriving a person of his civil rights for the guilt of polygamy, bigamy, unlawful cohabitation or other offence be construed so as to give it a retroactive or *ex post facto* operation."

Mr. Brown then offered the following as a new section, which was also rejected:

"That a party accused of any offense defined in the act of March 22, 1882, entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," shall have a fair trial before a jury of the country impartially selected from the body of the people within the proper jurisdiction according to the common law and the Constitution of the United States, without reference to the belief or disbelief of the juror in the religious or political opinions of the accused or the party he belongs to: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to forbid an inquiry to ascertain the juror's impartiality between the parties in the particular case.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, when renewed efforts were made to amend it, but failed. So the bill passed as we have already given it to the public. The efforts of the Senators herein named to divest the bill of its principal unjust and unconstitutional features were praiseworthy in the extreme, and although they failed of accomplishing their main object, they served to exhibit in a glaring light the utter indifference to justice, fairness, precedent and constitutional inhibitions displayed by the chief promoters of the bill and those Republicans in the Senate who voted for it with complete carelessness as to its present or future results, so long as it will serve a party purpose in the political struggle that is near at hand.

ABOUT THE UNEMPLOYED.

THE furnishing of labor for the unemployed is one of the leading local questions just now. The majority of the men who are out of work express themselves as ready to do anything, preferring to labor at occupations to which they have been unaccustomed rather than be idle. This is the proper disposition and is specially necessary in a comparatively new country. It should be coupled with a purpose to work for small wages if larger remuneration is not attainable. This is particularly applicable to those who are unused to the kind of work to which they may, by the necessities of the situation, be compelled to apply themselves.

There is another essential in these comparatively dull times, which should be taken into consideration. People who are unemployed and anxious to obtain labor should not be too particular in regard to locality. If a man cannot find something for his hands to do in this city and he can obtain it in the country, let him strike out to some place where he can be employed.

Yesterday a farmer who resides about a dozen miles south of town, stated that agriculturists in the surrounding rural districts were in want of hired help. Men, he said, who were able and willing to work could readily find employment at from $1.50 to $2.00 a day and board. If this be the case, and we have no reason to doubt it, there is no need for the unemployed longer remaining idle.

It is not, however, a pleasant predicament for a man to be placed in to go out into the country where he is unacquainted with the people and tramp around in search of employment. He might in this way expend a great deal of time in hunting that could be applied in actual labor for the production of means to sustain himself and family, if he were informed regarding a definite place to which he could apply with an assurance of success. This difficulty could be obviated, however. Quite a number of people make application at this office for information as to where employment can be had. If good reliable people in the country—or city either—who are in want of hired help or workmen in any direction will forward their names, addresses and what they wish to N., DESERET NEWS office, Salt Lake City, people asking for work could be sent directly to them.

We reiterate the points regarding which the unemployed should not be sticklers in these times of dulness—Amount of remuneration, kind of labor and the locality where it is to be had. Accept of any feasible opening that may present itself. Keep working, and industry, perseverance and stoutheartedness will eventually reap their reward.

OUR DISTRICT SCHOOL TEACHERS.

IT is a matter for remark that the great majority of the teachers of our district schools are young men and ladies. Comparatively few have reached middle life, while those who have passed the meridian of earthly existence are hardly to be found.

This condition is readily accounted for so far as the lady teacher is concerned. As a rule, no sooner does she become efficient, by a few years experience in her profession, than some member of the sterner sex makes her an object of his affection, and in the event of reciprocity, shortly afterwards his wife. Thus the blossomed school teacher suddenly blooms into a careful housekeeper.

But marital incidents do not necessarily change the professional status of the male teacher. There is some other potent incentive that causes him as he advances in age and experience, to forsake the pursuit to which in earlier years he was so devotedly attached. We believe the desertion is owing to the fact, that instead of time adding to the strength of his affection for his profession, it has the effect of diminishing it. Our district school teachers are intelligent and capable, and there is probably no situation which affords a more useful training to a young man than that of school teacher, providing he does his whole duty in that capacity. He learns system, perseverance and patience, indispensible pre-requisites to success in any pursuit. With this basis any capable, enterprising and energetic young man may start in any legitimate channel into which his intelligence and the natural bent of his ability may lead him, with a fair assurance that he will attain the object of his efforts.

The young men of Utah who enter the profession of teaching are progressive. It is this very spirit of improvement and advancement that leads them to adopt it. We are inclined to the belief that the material subsistence part of the question is subservient to the desire to go forward in the battle of life. It is this same inclination and thirst for progress that causes them to forsake the profession after a given point is attained. A teacher in common schools can only advance so far. In his first operations he is enthusiastic, but when maturity and experience are attained in that sphere, stultification must ensue, and the profession previously loved becomes distasteful and duties that were previously pleasant become an irksome drudgery. That is providing there is no opening for him to get into one of the higher avenues of the teacher's profession, and these are necessarily few and far between. If he remains in the position of common school teacher, having advanced to the highest point of the system by mastering the details, he is compelled to keep himself down to the capacity of his pupils, the process having the effect of a brake on a vehicle being dragged up the hill of progress. Doubtless this difficulty would vanish under a more perfect graded system, which will probably in course of time be inaugurated.

Some people appear to have an idea that the life of a teacher is one of comparative ease. This is a mistake. A person who does his duty in that profession is a hard worker, and his labors extend beyond the school room. The wear and tear upon the nervous system of a sensitive teacher is sometimes terrible. Any parent of a large family of small children knows that it requires no small degree of care, anxiety and patience to keep them in order. To maintain from twenty to fifty times the number in proper subjection is a task difficult of accomplishment, requiring a considerable strain of itself, besides the actual labor expended in the process of teaching. In fact if there is one member of the community more than another that should have generous sympathy and support it is the well-meaning and efficient district school teacher.

THE REAPPOINTMENT.

OUR dispatches announce the renomination of Eli H. Murray as Governor of Utah. This is not at all surprising. He will in all probability be confirmed by the Senate. Honor, probity, honesty, sobriety, or any of the virtues that were once considered necessary to official qualification are in these times and under Republican rule matters of supreme indifference. A party that would frame such a measure as the Edmunds-Hoar bill for political ends, wants just such tools as ex-Marshal Murray, of Kentucky. It makes but small difference to us. If the Government can stand an officer who was "vindicated" from grave charges by a successful attempt to stifle inquiry into them, the people of Utah can in consideration of the little he can do for or against them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

Appointed.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The President has appointed John W. Meldrum, Surveyor General of Wyoming.

Failures.

NEW YORK, 27.—Failures the last seven days 198, against 205 the previous week.

Stocks.

NEW YORK, 27.—Pacific 14; Northern Pacific preferred 37¾; Northwestern 83; New York Central, 94¾; Oregon Railway and Navigation 62; Oregon Transcontinental 7¾; Pacific Mail 38⅝; Panama 98; St. Louis and San Francisco 11; Texas Pacific 5⅞; Union Pacific 31¾; Fargo Express 100; Western Union 52¾; 3's 99¾; 4½'s 10¾; 4's 18¾; Pacific 6's 23; Central Pacific 32¾; Burlington 7. Later there was a general decline, U. P. to 29¾.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DISPATCHES.

The Franco-Chinese War Goes On.

PARIS, 27.—Hanoi advices of the 26th inst. state that the fighting near Langson between the Chinese garrison and the French forces, continued two days. Ten Frenchmen were killed and 33 wounded. Two steamers have gone to seek the wounded. Gen. Megrico joined the French columns near [illegible] and is awaiting further orders. The Chinese generals Unon-Gly and [illegible] have 10,000 regulars between [illegible] and Langson.

The War in Africa.

CAIRO, 27.—Gen. Greenfell has arrived. He goes immediately to Assouan. The rebels are [illegible] near [illegible] Hamid. There was increased firing at Suakim last evening. The conduct of the Egyptian troops is good.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS.

Twenty years ago the number of Protestants of all denominations in Paris was 15,000; the total is at present 44,000.

Twenty years ago there were but twelve women doctors in the United States, and now there are more than eight hundred.

It is much safer to reconcile an enemy than to conquer him; victory may deprive him of his poison, but reconciliation of his will.

A Buffalo colored clergyman has given notice to his congregation that he wants more money and less shouting in the future.

Bierstadt, the artist, has just presented British minister Sackville-West, at Washington, his large oil painting of Lake Tahoe.

A California clergyman, from observing that the churches in this world contain two women to one man, concludes that it is "the foreshadowed ratio" for the heavenly existence.

The oriental custom of crawling on the hands and knees in the presence of superiors is still kept up at the Siamese court, although not with the old rigor. Foreigners at least, are exempted from the necessity of groveling on all fours in the presence of the "lord of the white elephant." The natives are mostly compelled to do it, however, and in the royal palace at Bangkok one may at any time see half a dozen maids of honor on their hands and knees outside the queen's apartment, as if scrubbing the floor.

Life in Florida has its drawbacks. In Hernando County, a few days ago, a Mrs. Shiner was seated near the door of her residence sewing, and her child was playing near at hand. Hearing a slight noise, she looked round and saw crouched within a dozen feet of her and her babe an immense panther, ready to spring. With a shriek she sprang to her feet and dashed the heavy shears, with which she was cutting her work, in the panther's face, snatched her child and rushed back into the house. The panther, disconcerted by the sudden attack and noise, beat a deliberate retreat for the swamp.

Cornelius Drebbel, who died in London in 1634, having placed in the window an extract of cochineal, made with boiling water, for the purpose of filling a thermometer, some acqua-regia, dropped into it from a phial, broken by accident, which stood above it, and converted the purple dye into a most beautiful scarlet. After some conjectures and experiments, he discovered that the tin by which the window frame was divided into squares had been dissolved by the acqua-regia, and was the cause of the change. Giles Gobelin, a dyer at Paris, used it for dyeing cloth. It became known as Parisian scarlet dye, and rose into such great repute that the populace declared that Gobelin had acquired his art from the devil.

ZION'S BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

A MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE Z. C. M. I. Shoe Factory on Friday evening next, June 27th, 1884, at Eight o'clock, to which all the members are respectfully invited to hear the Annual Report and to consider the nomination of officers and directors for the ensuing year.

ARTHUR PARSONS, Secretary.

d187 3t

NOTICE.

COMPLAINTS IN REGARD TO THE assessed value of any property, or applications for abatement or remission of Taxes for the current year, must be made to the Board of Equalization, at the County Court House in Salt Lake City, between Tuesday, the 1st day of July, and Thursday, the 10th day of July, 1884, both days inclusive, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., or be forever barred according to the provisions of the law.

By order of the County Court.

JOHN C. CUTLER, County Clerk.

Salt Lake City, June 3rd, 1884.

d 164

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in pursuance of an Order of the Probate Court of Davis County, Territory of Utah, made on the 2nd day of June, 1884, in the matter of the Estate of George Colemere, deceased, the undersigned, the Administratrix of said estate will sell at PRIVATE SALE, to the highest bidder for cash, and subject to confirmation by said Probate court, on Wednesday the 9th day of July, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon of said day at the office of Charles E. Pearson, Attorney at Law, 115 s Main Street, Salt Lake City, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said George Colemere at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by the operation of Law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to, that of the said George Colemere, at the time of his death, in, and to all that certain Lot, piece, or parcel of land situate and being in the City and County of Salt Lake and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South portion of Lot Four (4) in Block Seventy-three (73) Plat "C," Salt Lake City Survey, containing one hundred and twenty (120) square rods of land or thereabouts, with a small adobe house and orchard thereon.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash on day of sale and subject to confirmation of sale by the said Probate Court. Deed at expense of purchaser. The premises will be sold in one lot, or will be divided into three (3) lots to suit purchasers.

Bids in writing will be received by the said Administratrix up to the day of sale, at the office of Chas. E. Pearson, Attorney at Law, 115 s Main Street, Salt Lake City, to whom application may be made for further information.

June 7th, 1884.

RACHEL COLEMERE,

Administratrix of the Estate of George Colemere, deceased. d167 oaw 4w

CHAPTER XXV.

OF LICENSES.

An ACT authorizing County Courts to grant Licenses.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That on and after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty four, no person shall be permitted to carry on the business of merchants, retailers, peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, pawnbrokers, money changers, travelers, traveling showman, theatrical performances, circus, and menageries, without first obtaining a license therefor from the county courts in their respective counties, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2.—The county court in their respective counties are hereby authorized to provide for the granting of licenses, as contemplated in the first section of this act. They shall also provide a suitable book of printed forms with stubs, said stubs shall contain a duplicate copy of all licenses issued, and they shall be numbered consecutively; said county courts shall fix the price of all licenses granted by them, which price shall be uniform for all licenses of the same class and shall not exceed for any one license on any business named in this act the sum of one hundred dollars for any one year; *Provided*, That the price fixed for a quarter yearly license may be made the price for any time less than three months; and said county courts shall require payment for all licenses invariably in advance. Upon the applicant paying the required amount to the county clerk, said clerk shall issue the desired license for any term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3.—No such license shall be transferable, unless such transfer shall be sanctioned by the county court or probate judge.

SEC. 4.—If any person shall violate the provisions of any of the preceding sections of this act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5.—Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to peddlers of perishable fruits and vegetables, nor to any person carrying on business in an incorporated city.

Approved March 13, 1884.

ORDER

Relating to License pursuant to chapter xxv, Laws of Utah, 1884.

PURSUANT TO PROVISIONS OF the Act of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled "An Act authorizing County Courts to grant licenses," approved March 13th, 1884. It is ordered by the County Court of Salt Lake County that every person, firm, company or corporation who wishes to obtain a license to carry on in Salt Lake County the business of a merchant, retailer, peddler, auctioneer, broker, pawnbroker, money changer, traveling showman, or to exhibit theatrical performances, circus or menageries must make an application thereof in writing to the Clerk of the Court, verified, such application must state the name of the person or persons who intend to carry on the business, or if it be a company, firm or corporation, the names of the members or firm name or the name of the corporation, the place where the business is intended to be carried on, and with convenient certainty the average amount of capital intended to be used.

If the license sought for be for a merchant or retail dealer, the amount of license shall be, if the capital does not exceed five hundred dollars, the sum of $6.25 per quarter yearly, in advance. If the capital be over five hundred dollars, it shall be $12.50 per quarter yearly, in advance. If the license sought for be for a peddler, the amount of the license shall be $6.25 per quarter yearly, in advance.

If the license sought for be for an auctioneer, the sum shall be $6.25 per quarter yearly, in advance.

If the license sought for be for any other business mentioned in said act, the county court, on application, will make special rates therefor. This order to take effect from and after the first day of June, 1884, and each quarter year shall commence the first day of June, first of September, first of December, and first of March.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, County of Salt Lake. } ss.

I, John C. Cutler, clerk of the County Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an order relating to licenses pursuant to chapter XXV, Laws of Utah, 1884, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, this 3rd day of June, A.D. 1884.

[SEAL.]

JOHN C. CUTLER, County Clerk.