

ple in the usual serenity of things was the announcement that the Reed, Ogden's finest hotel, had closed its doors to the public, the proprietor having assigned on account of poor patronage and heavy expenses. The liabilities are about \$30,000 and the assets small.

People were still discussing these two events when word was received in the afternoon that "Kentucky" Smith had been appointed associate justice and Nat Brigham marshal of Utah. The latter gentleman is not so well known here as the new judge, whose home is in Ogden, being one of our ablest attorneys. Judge Smith was occupied all the afternoon receiving congratulations, both verbally and by telegraph. It was truly a day of surprises in this city.

In the district court yesterday morning the trial of the criminal calendar was begun for the May term. The court room was well filled all day with spectators, witnesses, defendants and officers of the courts.

The first case called was that of Ogden City vs. A. W. Putnam. This was a case brought to test the validity of the old license ordinance, but as the present city council has changed the ordinance the case was dismissed.

The case against C. L. Blazer, forgery, was called, but he did not put in an appearance and his bondsmen were called upon to put up \$3000.

The case of John Connor, house-breaking, next came up. He broke into a box car at Colliston on April 1st and stole some articles of clothing. The car was used as a lodging house by the railroad men. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and he was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

C. G. Thompson, a peddler, who attempted to rap an eight year old girl about a month ago, plead guilty to assault and was sentenced to two months in the county jail.

The case of the People vs C. L. Blazer, R. E. Moulton, J. H. Stallins, George T. Harris and George Hackett, charged with conspiracy to defraud, was continued for the term on account of the absence of some of the defendants.

The young man, E. D. Miller, who was charged with burglarizing the house of Dr. Knox, was discharged, no witness for the prosecution being present.

John Hopkins of Echo City, charged with unlawful cohabitation, changed his plea of not guilty to one of guilty. Sentence was set for September 18th. The charge was originally adultery, but through the sudden disappearance of the main witness for the prosecution the charge was not sustained. It was said that ex-Deputy Marshal Whetstone spirited this witness away, for which he has lately been having trouble with the court.

The case of the United States vs William Butler, of Marriotts, charged with adultery, said to have committed with Sarah Chambers Butler, was called and a jury empaneled. Court then adjourned until this morning when the case will come up for trial.

The business men are talking of raising a \$25,000 bonus, the amount required to secure stock yards here.

Col. Harvey is preparing to leave

Ogden for Chicago to commence the publication of his silver paper, which makes its first appearance about June 1st. He starts for the latter city with his family on Friday next.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1893:—Washington is itself again. During the week that President Cleveland, his cabinet, and the office-seekers were away the town took on a midsummer dullness, but now that the big officials are all again at their desks, and the place-hunters having got their second wind are making a second assault all along the line, things are humming merrily again and promise to continue so right along until the opening of the extra session of Congress, which is certain to meet in September, and which may possibly meet before. A long list of presidential postoffice appointments were made this week.

Secretary Carlisle found the gold condition of the treasury much easier when he returned than it was when he went away. The "free gold" now amounts to something like \$3,000,000, and there has been a very decided "let up" in the demand for gold for export. No man can say with any certainty whether the sudden cessation in the demand for gold to be sent abroad is permanent, or only temporary; but anyway it is very welcome to the administration, as it has given it an opportunity to strengthen its gold reserve and to prepare for future demands. There are good reasons for the belief that the administration does not care to have the financial situation become too easy before the meeting of Congress, because it depends upon the unsettled feeling in financial circles to exercise sufficient influence upon votes in Congress to bring about an unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver law, which it blames for all the trouble. The silver men have no special love for the Sherman law, but they say that it cannot be repealed unless they are given a satisfactory substitute for it, and that the administration will not, unless a great change occurs, agree to give them.

Mr. Frederick Dillion, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, at present visiting Washington, thinks the Canadian sentiment for annexation has been grossly exaggerated. He said, speaking on the subject: "I do not think that our people care for annexation to the United States. The present status is good enough. We are practically independent of Great Britain; levy a tax on all imports she sends us, and contribute not a dollar to taxes to the mother country. If trouble should come, there is the British army and navy that would rally to our protection. There is no hurry to dissolve such an advantageous connection."

In view of the nearness of the time for the United States Supreme Court to pass upon the constitutionality of the Geary anti-Chinese law, the treasury officials having charge of the matter have decided to await the rendering of that decision before mapping out the policy of the government in dealing with the Chinese now in this country who have failed to register as the law provides. If the constitutionality of the law is upheld, and most lawyers appear to be of the opinion that

it will be, the officials of the government will have to tackle the problem of getting rid of the unregistered Chinamen. The Geary law says that all unregistered Chinamen found in the United States after May 5, 1893, shall forthwith be returned to the country whence they came, and therein lies the problem. They are not disposed to go unless compelled, and they certainly will not pay their own fares, and Congress failed to make an appropriation to pay for their deportation. The arguments in the case will be heard by the Supreme Court on the 10th inst., and it is hoped that a decision will be handed down within a week from that date.

The treasury statement issued this week gives a pretty fair idea of the closeness with which things are figured down in that branch of the government. Last December Secretary Foster, in his annual report, estimated that there would be on hand at the close of the current fiscal year an available surplus of \$2,000,000, and his estimate was so much doubted that the House authorized the ways and means committee to investigate his figures, the impression on the majority side of the House being that there would be a considerable deficit instead of a surplus. Now the end of the fiscal year is so near that the estimate is practically a certainty, and it shows that the surplus will be about \$2,700,000, just \$700,000 more than was estimated last December.

A Cherokee delegation, headed by Chief Harris and Treasurer Starr, has had several conferences with Secretary Hoke-Smith since his return. They are here to represent the Cherokee council in carrying into effect the act of the last Congress appropriating the money to pay for the land in what is known as the Cherokee stip. Nothing definite has yet been agreed upon, but the members of the delegation say their interviews with the secretary have been satisfactory.

THE WORK IN TENNESSEE.

SMITHVILLE, De Kalb County, May 22, 1893.—Last Saturday at 3:30 o'clock p. m., Bro. Gillard Bean and I held a meeting on the bank of the Carney Fork river and after a few brief remarks by each of us to a small but attentive congregation. Bro. Bean went down into the water with Mr. John W. Creel and baptized him after which we confirmed him at the water's edge, your correspondent being mouth. Bro. Creel lives in Rutherford county, this state, but had never talked with one of our Elders. He, however, had read the Book of Mormon and has been taking the DESERET NEWS for some time and after being convinced by prayer and by merely reading the above-named publications of the truth of the Gospel, he decided to choose that better part to being associated in the Church and Kingdom of God and to that end wrote to Smithville inquiring about the Elders.

There are quite a number investigating here in this county, and I am satisfied before the summer is over many of them will be baptized. Of course the great majority of the people care but little one way or the other; but we are very kindly treated and I