DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT 30 EAST STREET.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE - EDITOR

Thursday, - March 6, 1890.

## THE COLORADO UTE REMOVAL.

THE leading anti-"Mormon" paper published in this city has been airing its ignorance and venting its venom in relation to the proposed removal of the Colorado Utes to the San Juan country, located in the south-eastern part of this Territory. After pushing copious extracts from the Springfield *Republican*, it follows up this labor of the scissors and paste-pot with the following dish of intellectual hotch-potch:

"We have copied the above to show what faith our great Government has shown with those Indians and what means were used by the Colorado land-stealers to obtain the consent of the Indians to a removal. The whole business has been base and cowardly in the extreme, but there are two phases in the case that the article does not mention. One is, that by some arrangement the Colorado men have secured the Mormon chiefs in this Territory to consent to the transfer, which of course will stop all opposition from Delegate Caine and insure his covert if not open support of the measure. It would mean the building of a savage wall between Northern Utah and Colorado, and would be an unmitigated hardship upon this Territory, for which there is no possible excuse. Moreover, it would result in the direct robbery of many settlers who have located on the lands that the 'generous' Colorado men propose to give the savages. The business should be killed in Congress, and the Government should keep its treaty obligations."

About the degree of good faith on the part of the Government in its treatment of the Indians, and the operations of the Colorado land-sharks we have nothing to say, because however little poetry there may be in those changes, we are not prepared to state that they do not contain strong elements of truth. As to any consent being given to the removal by any one interested in the "Mormon" settlements in San Juan County, there is not a grain of ground for the assertion, which is not only intrinsically absurd, but bears that aspect upon its face. The removal has been steadily fought by the representatives of the settlers, but it is discovered that, like every other movement in which Indians or "Mormons" are the proposed victims, it is inevitable.

The settlers—"Mormons" and non-"Mormons," are about to be deprived of their homes, established by great toil and labor, and compelled to seek other locations. They are now endeavoring, in the event of their compulsory exodus, to induce the government not to subject them to this deprivation without according them compensation somewhat approaching the value of their improvements. Nothing would suit them better, however, than to be allowed to remain in peaceable possession of their homes, to which they have naturally become greatly attached, the country being a fairly good one, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The erection of a savage wall between Northern Utah and Colorado" is a physical impossibility so far as relates to the proposed removal of the Utes, the San Juan Country being located on the extreme south-eastern border of Utah. If the removal is to be an "unmitigated hardship upon this Territory, none will feel it with greater force than the "Mormon" settlers, who are in the overwhelming majority in the region of country immediately interested. This rhetorical "wall" also has this disadvantage to them—it places a disagreeable barrier between the settlements in south-eastern Utah from those located in San Luis Valley, due east, on the Southern Colorado border.

Though differing on many points as a rule from our rabid, unreasonable and vituperative contemporary, in the matter of a desire to see the measure in question "killed in Congress" it can incite no controversy with us.

## NEW YORK'S DEFEAT.

NEW YORK CITY is a vast Democratic stronghold. To hold the World's Fair in that city in 1892 would give the latter great prestige, and that, too, in a presidential election year. This is brief is explained the defeat of New York in the contest for the great exposition. In other words, Republican intrigue gave the prize to Chicago. Senator Platt of New York is freely charged by the press of his State with treachery, and with sacrificing patriotism to partisanship.

That political reasons gave the exposition to Chicago is probably true, and shows how thoroughly intermingled with all our affairs as a nation political interests have become. But an independent New York journal suggests that the people of that State will remember this blow to its prestige and the political leaders and organizations responsible for it, and that they may take occasion to avenge the injury. It may thus happen that an effect the reverse of what the Republican managers hoped for may follow this slight of the great Atlantic metropolis, and that the giving of the World's Fair to its western rival may make it, and the whole of the Empire State, more inclined in favor of the Democratic party than if Gotham had beaten Chicago.

So far as can be judged, the relative strength of the two parties has not changed much since the last Presidential election, and should New York State go strongly Democratic in 1892 that party would be likely to win. Hence the possible effects upon national politics that may grow out of Chicago's success.

## THE LOWEST BID SYSTEM.

IT has been proved time and again that there is great risk in confiding important work of any kind to the hands of any person or firm on the plea ground of the lowest bid. There are other considerations that are much more important than mere surface cheapness, which frequently proves to be the most expensive base on which to operate.

This truth found a forcible illustration in the report made to the Legislature the other day by the committee appointed by an act of the Governor and Legislative Assembly, approved January 19th, 1888, to compile and distribute the laws of Utah. Mr. Pembroke, in his eagerness to obtain the printing of the laws, put in an underbid far below that of any other firm, and the contract was awarded to him. The result, which is indicated by the following, was inevitable, the gentleman who entered upon the undertaking being forced to take one of two horns of a dilemma—suffer financial loss or slight the work entrusted to him. The report says:

After the work was printed and most of the volumes bound, the committee, upon investigation, discovered so many mistakes and omissions in the printed volumes that they deemed it advisable to thoroughly revise the work with a view to correcting the same before distributing it as the law provided. To this work of reviewing the committee gave their personal attention, and thereby devoted more time and consequently incurred more expense than was originally contemplated. The corrections made by the committee are published in the volume to which they belong, and unfortunately form no inconsiderable portion of the volume.

It became a serious question with the committee whether, in view of the errors and omissions, the work should or should not be accepted; and under the circumstances, had it not been for the fact that the compilation was so greatly needed by the public and seemed to be imperatively demanded, even in its imperfect condition, the committee would undoubtedly have rejected the work. Such as it is, we present it to you with the explanation herein contained.

The imperfect condition of the compiled statutes is regrettable, not only because of the annoyance accruing to attorneys who have frequent occasion to use them, but it does Utah no credit for such volumes to go abroad. Heretofore legislative printing has been done in this city for outside Territories, notably for Montana. The condition of the compiled laws of Utah is not calculated to increase the prestige of Utah for creditable work in that line. As heretofore stated, in important business transactions the highest or lowest bidder method ought not to govern without giving due weight to other conditions.

## THE REVENUE BILL.

CONSIDERABLE time has been consumed by the House in the consideration of the revenue bill introduced by the ways and means committee. It may well be doubted whether that time has been spent profitably. The bill has at least one radical feature which alone makes it objectionable to a degree which ought to insure its rejection, unless that element be eliminated. We refer to the clause which provides that all property shall be assessed at its actual cash value.

Were this Territory, its industries and values in a settled, healthful and normal condition, no urgent objection could be found to such a tax law. But in the present state of things, a statute which makes it imperative to assess property at the price at which it might be sold at the time of making the assessment, would work disaster to great numbers of freeholders. We are having a "boom." Prices, especially of realty, are enormously inflated. A feverish spirit of speculation has run values up to fictitious not to say fabulous figures, and it is a fact that the total revenue possible to be derived from hundreds of pieces of real estate in this city would not pay the taxes upon them, under this bill and the present city ordinances, were assessments to be based upon actual cash offers made for the property.

In this city there are large numbers of laboring men, without income save from their daily toil, who own homes the taxes upon which would amount to more than their entire earnings for the year if assessed at "boom" prices. To compel the assessor to lay such a burden upon them is to literally expel them from the city. This would not only be gross and flagrant injustice to the poor, but it would result in disaster to the financial interests of the city, and bring about a quicker and more violent reaction after the present "boom." The inflation of which we are speaking is rampant in this city and Ogden, is felt to a marked degree in Provo, and has reached a number of other towns, but has not materially affected values in the greater part of the Territory. Hence tax-payers whose property lies in the places affected by the "boom" would contribute much more in proportion than they now do to the maintenance of the government of the Territory, and the district schools.

In this connection we endorse the remarks made upon the revenue bill yesterday by Hon. C. E. Allen. That gentleman does not represent either the political party or policy which we favor, but some of the observations made by him upon the subject of cash value assessments were sensible and statesman-like. He thought the attempt to enforce such a provision would work great injustice in certain portions of the Territory, while it would not materially affect other portions; and in his opinion, the present law was working satisfactorily. He was opposed to the bill, and deemed it an unnecessary measure. This is a correct view to take of it.

## UTTERLY UNFAIR.

THE dispatches make allusion to the report of the House Committee on Territories recommending the admission of Utah into the Union. The telegraphic statement includes the following reference to what is termed the "Mormon" phase of the question:

The report concludes that there is nothing in the Constitution which debars a good citizen, or one entitled to the franchise, from exercising any political privilege. Whenever the Mormon Church abandons its advocacy and practice of polygamy and bigamy, there is nothing to prevent its members from voting. This Mormon question has been a troublesome one for years and has been a standing disgrace to our government. The evils of Mormonism had become so great in that Territory that all non-Mormons, regardless of party, united in strongly urging this legislation.

The constant stream of misrepresentation and injustice which flows from official quarters is almost if not quite exasperating. Nothing whatever has, either in the courts or Congress, been asked for any class belonging to the Church except for those who have broken to law, but have been living in accord with every statute in letter and spirit. Men who are not now and never have been connected with polygamy in any shape are, by the constitution of the proposed State of Idaho, denied the privilege of citizenship. This disability is placed upon them purely on the ground of religious belief, and not on account of anything they have either said or done contrary to any law. In fact, the monstrous doctrine is constantly being advocated and enforced that it is right to punish one class of persons for acts alleged to have been committed by others, on the ground that they belong to the same religious body. Religious intolerance could scarcely go farther.

## ROME.

### Showing How It Has Got Into the Hands of Speculators.

AMERICAN FORK, March 8, 1890.—[Special Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]—When I go to Salt Lake City and look at her rapid growth, at her streets thronged with a mixed and strange element, at the new and mammoth buildings springing up in her midst nearly every day; and when, on the other hand, I contemplate the peace, quietude, and sanctity which once characterized this central city of the Saints, I am reminded of Rome, the famous city of the Emperors and the abode of the Popes, which today seems to undergo the same changes as does our beloved city on the Salt Lake.

It is not the explorers who have destroyed the beauty of Rome. The men who have done the real mischief are the speculating builders and contractors. The sudden influx of inhabitants which followed the revolution of 1870 gave them an opportunity which they were not slow to seize. Since then the numbers of the population have increased enormously, and the price of land is said to have risen from a few centimes to more than a thousand francs a metre. The cupidity of private owners and of public bodies could not resist the temptation thus offered them. They have sacrificed their oldest traditions to fill their pockets, and given up Rome into the hands of speculators. We see the results of their action in the new quarters which have sprung up with such inconceivable rapidity in all parts of the city. Everywhere the same glaring white boulevards are hewing their way, and in their path the winding streets and the old houses with roofs of every shape and color, and corners jutting out in all directions are fast disappearing from view.

And now, in order to facilitate the construction of formal squares and rectangular streets, the government has introduced a system known as the *piano regolatore*, by which the seven hills are to be levelled and the valleys between them filled up. So the very face of nature is to be changed, and the most renowned feature of the Eternal City is to be done away with.

Go where you will in Rome, there is no escape from these new quarters. You find them in the grass meadows at the back of Castle Santo Angelo, which made so pleasant a walk to St. Peter's, on the quiet slopes of the Coelian and the Aventine, where you could ramble through monastery gardens full of mediæval memories, and dream of Gregory and Augustine, of Dominic and the Knights of Malta without ever meeting a soul. They stretch far out into the Campagna, and spoil all the charming districts beyond Porta Nomentana, where Aulo used to wind between willow-fringed banks, and Saint Agnese and Saint Costanza shoot out in the lonely plains as you looked across to the hauntly-flushed hills of the Sabine range and the blue peaks of Soracte. On the other side it is still worse. If there was a place which should have been sacred in the Roman eyes, it was the Lateran. No church in Rome has more glorious memories. Here is the basilica, founded by Constantine, the place which was for four hundred years the home of the Popes, the centre of mediæval Christendom—*Omnium urbis et orbis ecclesiarum mater et caput*. Pilgrims came here from all lands, some to climb the Santa Scala, some to gaze on the chapel of the Sancta Sanctorum, some for the sake of Constantine, others for that of Luther. But all alike stood on the steps at the west end of the basilica and looked out on the sunny terraces where the mediæval Popes took their daily walks, and Francis of Assisi, the German hero, threw himself at the feet of Pope Innocent III. The view from these steps was simply the grandest in Rome, and always beautiful, in the dim blueness of early morning and in the rich glow of evening light. Generations of poets and painters have celebrated its charms and looked out from this point—on these plains "spiritualized," wrote Sterling, "by endless recollections." Now the avenue of ilex trees is cut down, the pines and cypresses are gone. A block of factory-looking houses shuts out the mountain and the Campana, and that perfect view is for ever ruined.

The "improvements" of the municipality in this neighborhood did not end there. Two years ago saw the destruction of the Ghetto, that curious mediæval quarter which had been the home of the Jews for the last three hundred years. The names of the Via e Piazza del Pianto bore witness to the wailing of this unhappy people on the day when they were driven from their homes by command of Paul the Fourth, and forced to take up their abode in the limits of this narrow district. Every Sunday for centuries they were compelled to hear a sermon in the Church of Saint Angelo in Pescheria. Pio Nono was the first Pope to abolish this custom, and to remove the barred gates of the Ghetto, which before his time had been closed every night. And yet, in spite of its crowded population, in spite, too, of the filth and squalor of many of its narrow lanes, the Jews' quarter was the healthiest of the city, and the death-rate of this district was lower than that of any other. A walk through the Ghetto was a unique experience. Artists were attracted by the quaint character of many of these old houses, their round-headed archways, steep flights of stairs and Gothic windows. The courts and alleys teemed with life. Black-eyed boys with curly heads and shining teeth pursued the stranger, clamoring for *quattrini*, Jewish-faced women sat on the doorsteps darning bits of silk and lace from the rag heaps at their feet, and venders of old clo' carried on a brisk bargain. There was always the chance of finding some lovely bit of Oriental brocade or rich damask, some gem or cameo of rare workmanship, under these piles of rubbish. And as you treaded your way through some dark lane you might see the figure of a seven-branched candlestick carved on the wall, a relic of the departed glories of Jerusalem, and of the old faith to which the exiles clung through ages of persecution and misery.

On the outskirts of the Ghetto a street led to the Portico of Octavia, where Titus celebrated his triumph, and Syrian captives bore the spoils of the Temple in his train. The sight was strikingly picturesque. The many storied houses of the narrow street almost shut out the blue sky overhead, and the sunshine streamed through the meeting roofs, on the glittering scales of fish and the worn marble slabs which had been in use since the days of the Cæsars. A few steps further on was the theatre which Augustus built in honor of the young Marcellus. Here we are met by another of those strange contrasts ever which Auspire loved to moralize. Under the Doric arches of the lowest tier artisans had their shops, and the ruddy light of the forge glowed upon piles of green vegetables and water-melons and joints of meat which dangled from the travertine blocks of the Augustan age. Above the Ionic arches of the upper story rose the grim walls of the Savelli palace, built in the Middle ages on a lofty heap of debris within the theatre. This was the home of Niebuhr when he lived in Rome as Prussian ambassador. From these windows he looked down on the fountains, the orange-trees, and flowering jessamine of his little garden, and far away across the Tiber to St. Peter's and Monte Mario. This district has undergone a thorough cleansing. The busiest fish-market and the shops have been removed, and the Ghetto levelled to the ground. Whole streets were carted away during the last three years amid clouds of white dust and mortar. Only the fortress-looking walls of the Cenci palace, the Portico of Octavia, and the Theatre of Marcellus remain, isolated and stripped of their surroundings. In short, the whole of this remarkable quarter has disappeared to make room for boulevards and "jerry built" houses.

There is no saying where the work of destruction will end. Three or four years ago Villa d'Este, up at Tivoli, was on the point of being sold and turned into a foundry, and Villa Borghese narrowly escaped the same fate. Even the apathetic Romans were stirred when they heard Prince Borghese announce his intention of selling his villa, the oldest and most famous in Rome, founded three hundred years ago by Cardinal Scipio Borghese. This time the municipality protested, the case was taken into court, and the sale stopped by judicial decree. For the present, at least, Villa Borghese has been saved. For a little while longer the Romans may roam through these gardens where once Raphael had its home, and see the scarlet anemones and blue violets come out in the grass under the trees. For a little while the tall stone pines of Villa Doria may lift their heads against the golden sky, where the waters of the Fonte Paoline flash in the sunset; but who can tell for how long? The breath of the destroying angel is in the air, and at any moment he may pause in his flight over these fair scenes and turn all this beauty to dust and ashes.

It seems strange and almost incredible that the Romans should sit quietly by and see these things happen and not one inclined to stand up and speak a word for the Lateran view or the Ludovisi gardens. Here and there a voice has been lifted, a protest raised, an article or two has appeared in the papers, there has been a little stir, a good deal of talk, then the subject has been allowed to drop, and the work of spoliation has continued. It is idle to ask whether the guilt rests on the head of the government or the municipality. In most cases, I am inclined to think, the blame may be very evenly divided between the two. But, in point of fact, it is the Italian nation that is responsible for the ruin of Rome.

The same thing is happening in Florence at this moment. There, too, the oldest parts of the city, the cradle of her liberties, the home of Dante, is about to be destroyed to gratify the greed of speculators and the hankering of the Florentines after broad streets and empty squares.

Once more we are reminded that "history repeats itself." Rome, it is said, has always lived at the expense of the past. One age has invariably risen on the ruins of its predecessor. So in the Middle Ages a new Rome rose out of the ashes of the imperial city, and the Temples of the Forum and the Colosseum became the quarries which supplied marbles for the churches and palaces of the Renaissance. And now modern Rome is but following their example, and making her future of the debris of the past. But at least the middle ages and the Renaissance left us monuments worthy of admiration in the place of the city they destroyed; and we of the nineteenth century, what shall we have to show which can justify our acts of vandalism in the eyes of posterity? The Via Nazionale and the Piazza d'Indipendenza or the Ponte Garibaldi will compare but ill with St. Peter's or the Sistina, and the greatest admirers of the new quarters will hardly put them on a level with the Farnese palace or the Borghese gardens. And when we ask, of what profit has all this been to the Roman people—are they happier or better off than they were before? this is the answer we receive: At the present time there is more distress, more crime, more abomination and greater poverty in Rome than ever before. Taxes are high, food is dear, failures are frequent, while last winter the discontent of the working classes led to riots which at one time threatened to assume very serious proportions.

May we hope that our loved city on the beautiful Lake, Rome notwithstanding, will by its growth and "improvements" do better?

DR. ED. ISRAELSON.

### Why Flowers Sleep.

That flowers sleep is evident to the most casual observer. The beautiful daisy opens at sunrise and closes at sunset, whence its name, "day's eye." The morning glory opens its flower with the day. The "John-go-to-bed-at-noon" awakes at 4 in the morning, but closes its eyes in the middle of the day, and the dandelion is in full bloom only during the hours of strong light. This habit of some flowers is certainly very curious, and furnishes one of the many instances which prove the singular adaptability of everything in nature. The reason is found in the method by which this class of flowers is fertilized. It is obvious, says Sir John Lubbock, that flowers which are fertilized by night-flying insects would derive no advantage from being open by day; and, on the other hand, that those who are fertilized by bees would gain nothing by being open by night. Nay, it would be a disadvantage, because it would render them liable to be robbed of their honey and pollen by insects which are incapable of fertilizing them. It is possible, then, that the closing of flowers may have reference to the habits of insects, and it may be observed, also, in support of this, that wind-fertilized flowers never do so.—*Jewish Messenger.*

### The Secret of a Long Life.

You sometimes see a woman whose old age is as exquisite as was the perfect bloom of her youth. You would wonder how this has come about. Here are some of the reasons:

She knew how to forget disagreeable things.

She understood the art of enjoyment.

She kept her nerves well in hand and inflicted them on no one.

She believed in the goodness of her own daughters and in that of her neighbors'.

She cultivated a good digestion.

She mastered the art of saying pleasant words.

She did not expect too much from her friends.

She retained her illusions and did not believe that all the world was wicked and unkind.

She relieved the miserable and sympathized with the sorrowful.

She retained an even disposition and made the best of everything.

She did whatever came to her cheerfully and well.

She never forgot that kind words and a smile cost nothing, but are priceless treasures to the discouraged.

She did unto others as she would be done by, and now that old age has come to her, and there is a halo of white hair about her head, she is loved and considered.

This is the secret of a long life and a happy one.—*Ladies' Home Journal for March.*

## AN INDIAN RAID.

### Five Thousand Starving Indians Raid a Plantation and Burn Buildings.

### A KANSAS CITY JEWELRY STORE BURGLARIZED.

### Battle Between French Troops and Those of the King of Dahomey.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

**Raid by Indians.**

PANAMA, March 6.—News from Cavanore, Bogota, says that the Indians, in want of provisions promised them by the government, to the number of five thousand, raided the prosperous plantation of Santa Elena and others, burning the buildings and stealing cattle. It is feared that dreadful results will follow unless troops are sent at once to protect the inhabitants and furnish the Indians with the supplies promised. General Antonio Lelano, commanding the Department of Lapaz, San Salvador, died recently at Zacatecoluca, from the effects of wounds received in a personal encounter.

**Taulbee No Better.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—There is no improvement in the condition of Taulbee this morning.

**Bank Rate Reduction.**

LONDON, March 6.—The Bank of England today reduced the rate of discount from 5 per cent to 4½.

**An Associate Liquidator.**

PANAMA, March 6.—February 26th information reached here that an associate liquidator had been appointed for the Panama Canal Company. He is M. A. Monchieur, late liquidator of the Comptoir des Compte.

**Sleet and Snow.**

NEW YORK, March 6.—A severe storm of sleet and snow started last night, and still rages. It extends along the Hudson River and in the Mohawk Valley. The fall was eight inches at 10 o'clock and it is still snowing. Railroad traffic is interrupted.

**Sailed For Naples.**

LONDON, March 6.—The United States men-of-war *Atlanta* and *Boston*, of the evolutionary squadron, has sailed from Genoa for Naples.

**Another Battle.**

PARIS, March 6.—The *Soleil* has received information of another battle fought between the French troops and the troops of the King of Dahomey. Eight were killed and many wounded. A number of Frenchmen and other Europeans were captured by the Dahomians.

**Jewelry Store Burglarized.**

KANSAS CITY, March 6.—Burglars entered the jewelry of Bob J. Dunning, of Kansas City, Kansas, yesterday morning, under the full glare of the electric light, broke the safe open with a sledge hammer and secured $4,000 worth of diamond rings, watches and chains.

**Royal Sympathy.**

LONDON, March 6.—The Prince of Wales has sent a letter to Minister Lincoln consoling with him on the death of his son.

**His Resignation at Hand.**

PESTH, March 6.—There is a crisis in the Hungarian Ministry. The resignation of Von Tirza, prime minister, is imminent.

**A Famous Trotter.**

PATTERSON, N. J., March 6.—As Governor Stanford of California, is selling the famous trotting mare "Sunol," with a record of 2:08, to Robert Bonner, he has retained her trotting qualities for the coming season. The Dundee Trotting Park management offer a purse of $10,000 for a race between her and Budd Doble's celebrated stallion "Axtell," with a record of 2:12, to be trotted the last of September or the first of October next.

**The Vanderver Bill.**

WASHINGTON, March 6. — The House committee on Pacific railroads today resumed consideration of the Vanderver bill for refunding the debt of the Pacific railroads to the government. They got through sixteen sections, which are substantially like the Outhwaite bill and concern the Union Pacific alone. The remainder of the bill proposes a refunding plan to meet the case of the Central Pacific Railroad, and before entering upon the consideration, a question arose as to whether the committee should report the bill, as was done by the Senate committee concerning both companies, as separate bills. An adjournment was arrived at before a decision.

## DEATHS.

TENNEY.—February 24, 1890, at Lehi, New Boston, Ellery, son of S. B. and Lora Isabella Brown Tenney; born July 3rd, 1882.

SMITH.—Feb. 1st, 1890, at La Plata, San Juan County, New Mexico, of general debility and old age, Joseph Hodges Smith. Deceased was born at Dudley, Worcestershire, England, August 22nd, 1808; was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints November 13th, 1850; emigrated in 1855, crossing the plains with an ox team, arriving in Salt Lake City October 20th, in the same year. Father Smith was a most devoted Saint, a wise father and faithful husband. He leaves two wives and a numerous posterity to mourn his loss. He died in full hope of a glorious resurrection with the just.—[COM.

## OBITUARY.

DOBBITT.—Died, after a lingering illness of consumption, at Kanosh, Millard County, on February 21st, 1890, James Lemuel Dobbitt, son of Dennis and Diana Lewis Dobbitt; born in Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ills., September 10th, 1845.

He emigrated with his parents to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1846, and from thence to Utah in 1852, settling first at Spanish Fork. He afterwards accompanied his father on a mission to the south, settling on Coven Creek in the fall of 1865, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Margaret Ann Hall. He was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and held the Melchisedec Priesthood, having been ordained to the office of a Seventy. He was faithful and true to his calling. He was a kind husband, and an affectionate father, and was well respected by all who knew him. His funeral was held from the Ward meeting house, on February 23. In compliance with the request of the deceased the funeral sermon was delivered by Brother C. F. Christensen. Bishop Jesse Hopkinson and Brother James Gardner also made appropriate remarks. The remains were followed to the cemetery by a large cortege. The deceased leaves a wife and five children and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.—[COM.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

*At Salt Lake City, Utah, on March 6, 1890. Observations taken at 6 a.m., 74th Meridian time, at all stations.*

| PLACE OF OBSERVATION. | THERMOMETER. Mean of day | THERMOMETER. Highest in 24 hours | THERMOMETER. Lowest in 24 hours | WIND. Direction | WIND. Force in Miles Per Hour | State of Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. L. City | 30 | 4 | 34 | N W | Light | Clear |
| Helena | 22 | 2 | 34 | W | 12 | Clear |
| Ft. Custer | 34 | 26 | 38 | N W | 25 | Clear |
| Walsenburg | 38 | 12 | 52 | W | 8 | Clear |
| Santa Fe | 32 | 0 | 48 | S | Light | Clear |

Reports by Bell Telephone Co. at 11 a. m.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. L. City | 40 | 25 | | N W | Light | Clear |
| Ogden | 34 | 18 | | S | Light | Clear |
| Corinne | 41 | 23 | | | Calm | Clear |
| Kingman | 46 | 24 | | | Calm | Clear |
| Fort Cam | 48 | 26 | | | Calm | Clear |
| Evanston | 42 | 1 | | | Calm | Cloudy |
| Alta | | | | | | |

Salt Lake City, Barometer 30.02.
Rainfall in last 24 hours, Salt Lake City .34, Rawlins, .10.

F. H. FITZMAURICE, Serg't Signal Corps.

ELY'S Cream Balm CATARRH

Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain & Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

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Try the Cure. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; or sent registered, 60 cents.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

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A GIRL OR WOMAN COMPETENT TO do Cooking. Will pay $25.00 per month. Enquire at this office between 10 and 12 a.m. 34

$75.00 to $250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009, Main St., Richmond, Va.

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FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS NEWLY-CALVED Jersey Cow. Enquire at Elias Morris' office, 11 W. South Temple street, or call and see animals at 250 s. Third West street. 41

Z. C. M. I.,
Salt Lake City,
March 5th, 1890.

The Stock Transfer Books of this Institution will be closed on March 15th and re-opened on April 6th, next.

T. G. WEBBER,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of Samuel L. Bawden, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel L. Bawden, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence, Mill Creek, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

Dated February 21st, 1890.

HENRY BAWDEN,
Administrator of the Estate of Samuel L. Bawden, deceased. 4w 5w

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I have in my possession:

One dun colored mare MULE, 10 years old or more, branded on right thigh.

If the above described animal is not claimed within fifteen days from date, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at the estray pound, St. George, Saturday, March 15, 1890, at 10 o'clock.

GEORGE T. COTTAM,
Pound-keeper.

St. George, Washington Co., March 1, 1890.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One old black HORSE, branded R. R. on right thigh, small white spot in forehead.

One dark bay yearling mare COLT, no brand visible, left hind foot white.

If the above described animals are not claimed and taken away on or before March 20th, 1890, they will be sold at public auction at the City Estray Pound, Washington Square, to the highest responsible bidder, at 2 p.m.

M. SHEARDINE,
City Pound-keeper.

Salt Lake City, March 3rd, 1890.

HARRY R. BROWNE
ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR
EXPERT BOOK-KEEPING & STENOGRAPHY
51 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

NOTICE.

C. C. AMUSSEN'S

Jewelry Business will Close the 12th of this Month, and the premises will be occupied by

MESSRS. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Watches, Jewelry

Show Cases, Fixtures,

MUST BE SOLD RIGHT OFF.

Come Early & Secure Bargains

PERFECTLY NEW & SELECT STOCK.

60 and 62 MAIN STREET.

Patrons will please call immediately for Watches and Jewelry left for repairs. dec6 1w

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of Andrew N. McFarlane, deceased.

Order to show cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

ELIZABETH N. McFARLANE, THE ADministratrix of the Estate of Andrew N. McFarlane, deceased, having filed her petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of a portion of the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Probate Court on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1890, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in the Court Room of said Probate Court, at the County Court House, in the City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administratrix, to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as petitioned for shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in said City and County.

Dated March 5th, 1890.

G. W. SANTCH,
Probate Judge.

Territory of Utah,
County of Salt Lake, } ss.

I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate 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 Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made in the matter of the Estate of Andrew N. McFarlane, deceased, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 5th day of March, A. D. 1890.

[Seal.] JOHN C. CUTLER,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

DUNFORD'S
JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY A FINE LINE OF
RUBBER : BOOTS
For Men's, Women's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Wear
At DUNFORD'S, Opposite Salt Lake Theatre.

USE MOKASKA COFFEE.
BEST ON EARTH.

UNDERTAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1862

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR.
Pioneer Undertaker of Utah.

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Metallic, Wood and Cloth Covered COFFINS and CASKETS.

Full line of COFFIN FURNISHINGS kept constantly on hand.

Telephone and Telegraph Orders Promptly Filled.

Bodies Preserved in their Natural Condition, without extra charge.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

Factory and Warerooms: No. 253 E. 1st South St.

—One and a half blocks East of Theatre.—
—TELEPHONE No. 70.—
SALTAIR OFFICE: Same building.

JOS. WILLIAM TAYLOR
—UTAH'S LEADING—
UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER

I CARRY THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF
COFFINS, CASKETS
And Undertakers' Goods in Utah,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
Immensely REDUCED PRICES!
Lower than were ever offered in Utah.

LOTS AND GRAVES Furnished in any Cemetery in the City.

All Orders filled day or night in the shortest possible time.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS NEVER CLOSED.
21 and 23 WEST TEMPLE STREET.
P. O. BOX 924. TELEPHONE 931.

FORTUNATE

To be who writes like this:

GOUT.

Kingsley, Ind., June 22, 1888.

I was taken with it in feet and ankles, September, 1886; my suffering lasted till Spring of 1887. It was a bad case of gout and for four weeks I could not walk; all other liniments failed; then I tried St. Jacobs Oil and two bottles cured me. It is the best liniment in the world; recommend it to all troubled with gout. It will cure any case if used per instructions.

W. F. MARTIN, Jr.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, - MANAGER.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY

Wednesday & Thursday. . . MARCH 5 & 6

HANLON'S
New Fantasma

50 PEOPLE!

NEW MUSIC!
NEW COSTUMES!
NEW SCENERY!

Tickets on Sale Tuesday Morning.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Friday Evening, MARCH 8.

Major J. B. POND has the honor to announce the first and only appearance this season of the

Greatest American Humorist,

BILL NYE,

ASSISTED BY

MISS OLLIE TORBETT,
The Most Popular Violinist in America

MR. GUSTAVE THALBERG,
The Eminent Swedish Tenor, and

MR. FRANK DOWNEY,
Pianist.

IN A UNIQUE PROGRAMME.

Tickets on Sale Thursday morning.

COMING TO SALT LAKE

Dr. Liebig & Co.

WILL BE AT

Clift House, - Salt Lake City,

Saturday and Sunday, April 5 and 6.

Also at BROOM HOTEL, Ogden, Wednesday, March 12th, at ALTMAN HOTEL, Bailey, Idaho, March 10th.

LIEBIG

World Dispensary

International Surgical Institute.

San Francisco, Cal., Butte City, Mont., Kansas City, Mo.

DR. STODDART.

The specialist in chief of the above-named Medical and Surgical Association, will visit SALT LAKE CITY, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1890, on these offices for free consultation and examination at CLIFT HOUSE, Salt Lake, for the purpose of contracting with all desiring to be cured of Chronic, Special, Private and Complicated Diseases, Diseases of Men and Women, the Lungs, Heart, Throat, Head, Eyes, Ears, Blood and Skin. Diseases specially treated and specially cured. Glass Eyes, Artificial Limbs, Hands and Feet, adjusted to the body. Deformities of every kind skillfully treated. Braces, Trusses, Electro, Voltaic, and magnetizing Appliances adjusted to every form of malformations or ailment.

Remember, the Special Surgeon and Physician is coming personally. The LIEBIG INTERNATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE of San Francisco, is the only responsible Institute visiting this quarter; only one call necessary; balance of treatment, until cured, by correspondence.

d cod4w

Z. C. M. I.

—IS OFFERING—

A SPLENDID LINE

—OF—

ALL WOOL CASHMERES

IN ALL COLORS,

At 40c. per Yard.

SPRING GOODS

ARE ARRIVING DAILY AND OUR STOCKS THIS SEASON ARE THE

Handsomest Ever Brought to Salt Lake!

—SEE OUR—

SUPERB -:- COMBINATION -:- SUITS

In All the Newest Styles and at

LOWEST PRICES!

T. G. WEBBER, Supt

COHN - BROS.

—NOVELTIES IN—

SPRING - DRESS - GOODS!

27 inch Mohairs in Grey and Brown Mixtures at 12½ cents.
40 inch Striped Wool Suitings for Spring Wear at 37½c; worth 65c.

WASH FABRICS

During the past week we have received additional Choice Designs in French Satines which, in connection with our Spring Assortment already on hand, afford the Finest Variety of New and Original Designs to select from in the city.

DOMESTIC -:- WASH -:- FABRICS

At 10c. we offer a Large Line of Striped Seersuckers worth 15c.
At 12½c. we are showing a Handsome