

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Good Company, No. 4, is out, full of interesting original reading matter, by authors of established reputation. Whether in poetry or prose, it reads well, and though not illustrated, is made up in fine style. Good Company, Springfield, Mass.

Now that the new school law, published in Friday's issue of the News, is in force, would it not be as well for any radical changes in the school districts to be postponed till the election of new trustees, which will have to take place early in June next, only about three months distant?

Nordenskjold, the successful Norwegian Arctic explorer, since his trip around the northern coast of Asia, has had a triumphal march or voyage all the way towards home. He intends to publish an account of this momentous journey. In the Swedish, English, French and German languages.

Trailers, however, young men with no settled intentions towards ladies who you "chance" with your company (like notice). It is ruled by a Brooklyn (N. Y.) Judge that a definite offer of marriage is not essential to a suit for breach of promise if a young man is peculiarly attentive to a young woman, that settles it. If he goes away and leaves the lass forlorn, she has cause of action forthwith.

England is now sending more emigrants to America than any other country. The number of English emigrants who arrived at New York during January was 1,455. Germany came next with 1,409. Ireland sent 849 and Scotland 316. These four countries sent 3,000 out of a total of 5,839. The total number of emigrants arriving at New York during the twelve months ended January 31, 1895, was 12,453 as against a total of 98,155 during the twelve months ended January 31, 1894.

Who says that chessplayers are not endowed with intelligence superior to most men? We think the following from the *Lawson* (Me.) *Advertiser* a clear exhibition of good "horse sense": "A. J. Harriman, of Belfast, has a mare that is noted for her intelligence. During one of the recent dry periods, the animal, which was smothered, was let out from the owner's stable. The horse very deliberately and carefully marched down Main Street and entered the blacksmith shop of Mr. Swift, who sharpened her shoes."

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.

We frequently read in Eastern papers stories of juvenile depravity, the scenes of which are laid in cities where it is supposed the police of Christianity is preeminently in evidence, and where its influence is felt more than anywhere else on the globe. The following from a leading New York journal gives a case in point:

"A remarkable story of youthful depravity was told the day before yesterday in a Jersey City Police Court. At an early hour in the morning a lady, dressed in the latest fashion, was found by a police officer asleep in a market booth. Arraigned before a magistrate he confessed that he was one of a band of young burglars who, under the leadership of an older companion, sally out every night for the purpose of stealing whatever they can lay their hands upon. This youthful Robin Hood is only ten years old, and his associates are, according to his statement, of equally tender years. All are the children of parents well off in a worldly point of view, however unfortunate they may be in their offspring. It seems that the youthful thieves are in the habit of meeting together and planning their robberies, each one of the little fellows being assigned to a particular work. The proceeds of the plunder are turned over to the leader, who, as the story goes, spends the money and file in proportion to their deserts. This incident of juvenile crime recalls the arrest in this city a couple of weeks ago of four boys from eight to twelve years old, whose case was precisely similar to that of their Jersey City associates in crime.

Now, if a case of this kind had occurred in Salt Lake, the whole country would have been notified of the fact and it would have been heralded to the world as one of the natural fruits of Mormonism. But as these things happen frequently in the great centres of Christendom they are looked on as common and trifling affairs and of course they have nothing whatever to do with "Christianity."

THE TENDENCY OF GRANTISM.

The cry of "Caesarism" set up by the New York *Herald* when a third term for Grant was first agitated, is not heard during the present movement to re-install the hero of Appomattox in the highest seat in the nation. But there are many who view the re-election of the soldier President with real alarm, believing that if he once more grasps the baton of national authority, he will never again relinquish it, and that his real title will be Dictator of the United States. The *Herald* does not now repeat its former word of warning, but appears to retain its old views as to the probable consequences of Grant's return to power. It expresses the evident permission of the ex-President of the use of his name by political wire-pullers, and concludes that he is, beyond dispute, desirous of being called to the front. The *Herald* concludes a long article on this subject, with the following quotation from Gibbon, on the rise and fall of the Roman Empire, which is well worthy of consideration at the present time, showing how republicanism came to be repudiated:

"The fine theory of a republic is usually vanishing from the historian; the tradition of republican maxims was gradually obliterated. The Greek historians of the age of the Antonines observed with a malicious pleasure that although the

sovereign of Rome, in compliance with an obsolete prejudice, abstained from the name of king, he possessed the full measure of royal power. The character of the emperor, in the enjoyment of the glory of his reign, forgave the irregularities by which it had been introduced. Forbearance, who experienced the fatal effects of his misdeeds and example, justly considered him as the principal author of the decline of the Roman Empire."

THE TERRITORIAL SYSTEM.

A communication of the Arizona *Export* named Collier writes a long letter on the other side of the Territorial system of government and argues in favor of it on account of its cheapness to the people of the Territories, the General Government paying its official expenses. But curiously enough, he gives particulars of the kind of men who have been sent to Arizona as judges, which it appears to us are enough to condemn the system, without other considerations. He names one Associate Justice whose proclivities towards gambling were so strong that he would sit under the shadow of a tree or house and play cards for money with Mexicans; and another whose corruption, dishonesty and fraud have been such that petitions have been sent to the President for his removal, and yet he still holds and discharges his office, and a third he says:

"His judicial career was so interlined with corruption and honey-combed with fraud that he has left the reputation of his name indelibly stamped in the records of his own court, while trying to leave it disguised. This, Mr. Editor, I am prepared to establish at any time when an array of facts, and more, will be put to the test. His private life was a disgrace to humanity, and in his drunken debauchery he would often sink himself to the level of a brute, but I shall not further specify his disgusting habits; let them sleep in obscurity with him. Yet, with all this array of facts, and more, presented to the President, he held his office for over one year. His successor was appointed, only after his co-equals in crime and dishonesty were hanging to his coat-tails here had exerted every means in their power, using the influence of the Bar of California and Nevada, to effect his re-appointment, all going to show what powerful combination, influence and self-interest may huddle around corrupt judges. Is not this statement of facts (these are facts, deny them who will), sufficient to convince every honorable man or woman that the influence of our present judicial system is woefully all that can be said with corruption, fraud, and immorality as long as it is continued?"

If a system which forces such unfit and disreputable persons upon the people of a Territory, and leaves them no adequate means of redress is not radically bad, we fail to see wherein its goodness consists and what can be urged in its favor. It is a relic of colonial bondage to monarchial tyranny and ought to be abolished as an anomaly, and something altogether foreign to the spirit of American institutions. Financial considerations pass entirely out of sight when viewed in connection with such abuses.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A Panama steamer brings the following intelligence:

The Peruvian Admiral Montero has notified the foreign consuls and naval commanders that the Chilean blockade of Arica is ineffective and that it cannot be maintained in accordance with the principles of international law.

The Chilean squadron has destroyed the Guano launches with platforms from Yagan Island in Independence Bay.

The strength of the Chilean army is estimated at from 17,000 to 21,000 including the regulars. The small force is reported as making havoc among the invading forces.

A dispatch dated Callao, Feb. 4, says: We are without improvement to report in commercial affairs. Articles of daily consumption have increased considerably in price.

A Centennial Dead. MEADVILLE, Pa., Feb. 28.—David Pearson, aged 104, died suddenly.

Dollar Explosion. GREENVILLE, Miss., Feb. 28.—A defective boiler in Mills saw mill, Blairville, collapsed, exploding, killing two white men and wounding several others.

Three Sons-in-Law at Once. WHITEWATER, Wis., Feb. 28.—A remarkable matrimonial event was the marriage last evening of the triplet daughters of William Marshall. All the six have gone to the altar.

The Mississippi Rising. NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28.—There are apprehensions regarding the rapid rise of the river. A portion of the levee below Red River landing has gone into the water. The commissioners, with a large force, have gone to the point of danger.

A Doctor in Trouble. BELLVILLE, Ill., Feb. 28.—Dr. John B. Patrick has been arrested for hasty, on complaint of a coal miner's daughter.

A General Fight. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 28.—A terrible fight occurred at Mr. Bates' schoolhouse, near Seward. It was the result of an old feud. Wm. Bates was killed and Simon Bates wounded, two Thomases wounded.

California Emigrants' Gating East. OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 28.—This afternoon a special train arrived here from San Francisco, having on board 250 emigrants bound east, they having taken advantage of the \$15 rate to New York. Among them were about 250 Chinese occupying about one car, 250 men and women were through to-morrow afternoon.

Particulars of the Fatal Quarrel. Bates' schoolhouse, four and a half miles north of Seward, was last night the scene of a vindictive and bloody quarrel, in which one man lost his life and several others were seriously wounded. There had been preaching in the school-house, and at the conclusion of the meeting two of the participants engaged in a fight, which soon developed into a general fight. Some 15 or 20 pistol shots were fired, one of which mortally wounded Wm. Bates in the head, who has since died. Four others were seriously injured, including Simon Bates and other weapons were also used by those engaged in the fight. The only cause for this fatal and bloody encounter was a neighborhood feud growing out of the district school directorship.

Western Coming West. Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, passed through the city today, accompanied by his wife, Miss Hamilton Baily, the stakeholder.

and referee, on route to San Francisco, where he will walk a six days' match against Dan O'Leary for \$5,000 a side, beginning March 28th. Weston is in good condition, and has been in practice for some time past. He has an appetite like a bear, and is confident of success.

A Brutal Prize Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—A prize fight took place this evening in a room on Vine Street, between Edward Douglas, of Philadelphia, and Frank Harris, of Jersey City. Both men were terribly pummed, Harris having his skull fractured in the last round. He has been insensible all day, and it is thought cannot recover.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Foreign News. LONDON, Feb. 28.—It is stated that Bigger, a member of Parliament, received a telegram from Parnell, in consequence of which Bigger resolved to oppose to the end the anti-obstruction resolution.

David, Daly, Killeen and Brennan have been led not guilty to the indictments against them for gambling. The Berlin *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* in justification of its recent articles with regard to Russia, says: If the efforts of the pan Slavists are successful the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy must follow, and the policy of Bismarck sanctioned by the whole of Germany, is to intervene to prevent that event. The profound veneration felt by Germany for peace-loving people does not involve as a consequence that all the leading Russian statesmen are to be regarded as the friends of Germany.

The gymnast (?) societies of Eastern Rumania have ordered the Bulgarian priests in Eastern Rumania to impose an oath on their congregations to neither sell nor buy of Greek inhabitants or their friends. The foreign consuls have made a protest to Governor Alejo Pasha. In the Spanish Senate Premier Canovas Del Castillo announced that the Government intended to recognize the independence of Rumania without delay. The debate on Cuba was resumed. The Minister of the Interior demonstrated the necessity for preparing reforms in Cuba in order to avoid confusion.

An Ottawa dispatch says: A deputa-tion waited on Sir Leonard Tilley and asked that in Eastern Rumania be placed on corn, pork, wool and plated straw. Sir Leonard promised to take the matter under consideration. All classes in Victoria are protesting to Governor Alejo Pasha. The foreign consuls have made a protest to Governor Alejo Pasha. In the Spanish Senate Premier Canovas Del Castillo announced that the Government intended to recognize the independence of Rumania without delay. The debate on Cuba was resumed. The Minister of the Interior demonstrated the necessity for preparing reforms in Cuba in order to avoid confusion.

THE CANAL QUESTION. SOUTH COAST, N. B., Feb. 24, 1896. Editors Deseret News.

As there has been considerable correspondence published of late concerning water rights and the propriety of constructing canals for the purpose of bringing out the surplus water of the public streams of the Territory, to be used for irrigation and other purposes, I have been watching the questions and answers very attentively.

The looking over the proceedings and doings of the session of the legislature just closed, I was somewhat surprised to find they had passed a bill giving to Salt Lake City a special right of way for a canal. My first thought was, can it be possible that there was no law giving a right of way for a canal for public purposes? If there were no law, the canals now being built were commenced by a great many individuals or companies with as little foresight as the City Council had in commencing to build their canal without any change to get a right of way by law, or without being empowered to do so by the Salt Lake City Charter.

Being somewhat interested in the East Jordan Canal, I began to inquire if we had spent \$14,000 or \$30,000 in building a canal, and found that the "Little Cottonwood Creek, a distance of about 18 miles, without any law to sustain us in claiming a right of way, but I am informed that the Salt Lake City Charter already provided a right of way for canals for public purposes through private lands if there was no other practicable route for said canal or ditch.

I suppose that the council of Salt Lake City thought there was a possibility of their not being able to claim a right of way for another canal so close to the East Jordan Canal, as in some places it would make two large canals running through the same land, and cutting it up into a very bad shape, especially as the East Jordan Canal Company had made an offer to the city council to unite and bring their water together in one canal to the Little Cottonwood Creek, by each company paying half the expense to said point, and there dividing the water equally, each one bearing his proportion of loss by seepage and evaporation. This seems to me to have been a very fair offer and would have been much better for the public in many ways, as there would not have been so much waste by seepage and evaporation in one canal as in two and it seems to me to be an everlasting monument of wisdom, a little like two division fences close to each other. But there is another great question to be considered about the two canals. I think that we will require to watch it well, as the water for the land to be watered from the upper one will have to be conducted across the city canal, and it seems to me that the cost of procuring the right way and building the canal will be small in comparison to what it will be to keep up flumes and bridges for every man that has his land to water from the upper canal, and that will be an eternal expense. Then I suppose the city will be liable for all consequential damage. This may be a heavy expense, as the proposition is to dig the canal three feet deep and run four feet of water in it. This will necessitate the flooding of the land about 15 inches deep before the waste water can run off the land above the canal, and in some places where the land is level this will flood and kill out a great many acres of grain, etc.

Another question to be considered is, the city canal is not supposed to be tapped until it gets along toward Salt Lake City. The number of men will require to watch it well, as the water for the land to be watered from the upper one will have to be conducted across the city canal, and it seems to me that the cost of procuring the right way and building the canal will be small in comparison to what it will be to keep up flumes and bridges for every man that has his land to water from the upper canal, and that will be an eternal expense. Then I suppose the city will be liable for all consequential damage. This may be a heavy expense, as the proposition is to dig the canal three feet deep and run four feet of water in it. This will necessitate the flooding of the land about 15 inches deep before the waste water can run off the land above the canal, and in some places where the land is level this will flood and kill out a great many acres of grain, etc.

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ents, from Spanish Fork to Salt Lake City, there might be water enough to do so by being kept in one body, or if there is water enough to run a boat down the city canal I think it would be impracticable to run their boats over the county dam and down to the city canal where it is now located.

A COUNTRY COUSIN.

From Kitchen to Throne.

We read of peculiar things happening in life, and a wise man should be surprised at nothing. In like manner a comely and modest maiden, who was in fortune in her face, she knew how beauty should become her. To wit: During the troubles in the reign of King Charles I, a country girl came up to London, a country girl came up to London, but not succeeding she applied herself to carrying out beer from a brew-house, with one of those then called tab-women. The brewer, observing a well-looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and after a while, she behaving with so much prudence and decorum, he married her; he died when she was yet a young woman, and left her a large fortune. The business of the brewer was dropped and the young woman was recommended to Mr. Hyde as a gentleman of skill in the law to settle her affairs. Hyde, who was afterward the great Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterward the wife of James II., and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.—*Land and Water.*

DIED.

Accidentally drowned in Corio Bay, Australia, on the 23rd December, DANIEL, the beloved son of Daniel and Julia Weatherill, aged 9 years and 4 months.

In Brighton Bath, February 25th, 1896, of apoplexy, after a long illness, Mrs. ZINA ADA, daughter of George W. and Agnes Huntington, aged 1 year, 1 month and 25 days.

Funeral services at 17th Ward School House at 10 o'clock, Sunday, Feb. 28th. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited.

SALT LAKE THEATRE! ONE NIGHT ONLY. Thursday, March 4th.

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Positively Last Appearance of the World's Most Renowned Violinist.

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Now and Attractive Programme of POPULAR AIRS. PRICES OF ADMISSION: \$1.00 First Circle, 50c Second Circle, 25c Third Circle, 10c Reserved Seats, 25c. Box Office open for sale of Tickets, Wednesday 8 o'clock till 10 p.m.

12th QUORUM. TWELFTH QUORUM OF SEVENTEEN met in the City Hall on the 2nd Monday in each month at 7 o'clock. A prompt attendance of nine members was present. Members who cannot attend will please notify the clerk of the Board of Health, and place of address.

MULBERRY TREES. NOW IS THE TIME TO GIVE ORDERS for Mulberry Trees. You can get them from three cents each upwards according to size. WILLIAM WAGSTAFF, Forest Farm, S. L. City.

WANTED. ONE FAMILIAR WITH WOOD ENGRAVING, to make cuts for Maps and other work to be published on the Divine Autobiography of the Book of Mormon. Apply to Dr. W. H. H. SHARP, one door east of Deseret News office. 475-2.

WANTED. A HEALTHY WOMAN with a GOOD flow of milk to wet nurse a young child. Apply at this office. 475-2.

HOME-MADE CARPETS! WOVEN SYMPHON, DURABLE & PERMANENT. HULBERT'S CARPETS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR SALE.

Note the Address. A few doors west of Theatre.

FOR SALE. If any Old Men want NIGHT - CAPS! They can get them at WILLIAM LOWE'S, 14th Ward, Salt Lake City.

Price, 25c. Each. Also all kinds of Stockings and Everything that is Kuit.

A REVIEW OF THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE CASE OF GEO. REYNOLDS.

THE UNITED STATES, BY GEORGE Q. CANNON.

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WANTED.

TO PURCHASE A DAY MARE NOT OVER six years old, well broken to work. Apply to H. & M. Smith, Builders, 18th Ward St.

DIPHTHERIA.

WHERE THERE IS NO CURE THERE IS NO DIPHTHERIA. HARRY CANNON, M.D., 11th Ward, Salt Lake City.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Utah Southern Railroad for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Utah Southern Railroad Station, Salt Lake City, on Thursday, March 6th, 1896, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

H. A. YOUNG, Secretary.

SEARS & LIDDLE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Grain, Flour & Feed.

EARLY ADVICE. SUGAR - CANE SEED, FARM AND GARDEN SEED.

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Ho! for the Holidays! STEARNS, NEW YORK CANDY STORE!

Has on hand AN IMMENSE STOCK CHOICE CONFECTIONERY FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

Christmas Trees, Caramels, Sugar Toys, Confectionaries, and everything in the line for the stocking business.

FILES AND PILLS OF HOME-MADE CANDIES. Made Fresh Every Day.

Cranberry Cakes for Weddings and Parties. Suppers furnished, etc.

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SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

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TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING PURCHASES.

WINTER GOODS.

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At Prices that.

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SALE OF SAPONE.

A HOUSEHOLD SOAP FOR GENERAL USE.

HENRY SNELL MANUFACTURER OF TOILET BATH & LAUNDRY SOAP.

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DO NOT FORGET.

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