DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, - EDITOR.

Thursday, - April 3, 1890.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE Sixtieth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence at 10 o'clock a. m., on Friday, April 4th, 1890, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

The officers and members of the Church are invited to attend all the meetings.

A General Priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle, at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, April 5th, and one of the officers and Teachers of the Deseret Sunday School Union, at the same hour and place, on Sunday evening, April 6th.

On Friday evening, April 4th, at the same hour, the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations will meet, and on Monday the Relief Societies will hold conference. Meetings at 10 o'clock a.m. and 2 p.m. at the Assembly Hall.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

SELLING THE WATER OF THIS CITY.

No subject can be laid before the inhabitants of this city in which they will manifest a livelier interest than a proposition affecting the water supply; and should the proposition be menacing to their welfare, the interest in it which they will display will be likely to assume the form of a belligerent jealousy. This latter sentiment has been somewhat extensively aroused by the proposal of Witcher Jones "and associates" to purchase the waterworks plant, franchises, irrigation system, sources of water supply, etc., pertaining to this city, which was submitted to the City Council last Tuesday evening.

We do not know who Witcher Jones is, nor are we informed as to the identity of his "associates." We have heard it intimated that they are "boomers" of recent importation. If it be true that they are new arrivals, they have certainly taken the wrong course to ingratiate themselves into the confidence and esteem of old residents, of any shade of politics or religion. The mass of the citizens will look upon them as the authors of a scheme to secure the ownership of that without which people could not exist here, with the design of placing the inhabitants of the city under a tribute from which it would be impossible for them to extricate themselves, and which would render the schemers enormously rich.

We do not think there is any danger that the present City Council will lend a favorable ear to the proposition of Witcher Jones and the speculators whose identity lies concealed under the term "associates." Had the Council the power to sell the water to a private concern, we do not believe it would have the hardihood to exercise that power by accepting the offer referred to. A vote looking to such action would create such a storm of public indignation as the members of the Council would not care to face, and the protests of citizens of all shades of opinion would unitedly contribute to swell the fury of that storm.

But the City Council has not the power to accept the proposal of Witcher Jones and "associates," and were the schemers as shrewd and well posted on the law of the subject as they are audacious, they would not care to risk the amount of money they offer on such a trifle as they could get from the city. If it be admitted that the statutory and common law applying to the ownership of the waters of this city be to an extent imperfect and uncertain, no lawyer worthy of the name will honestly deny that equity would intervene to prevent the placing of this whole city under the tribute to private parties which the Jones scheme contemplates. But we make no admission of defect or ambiguity in the rules of the common law or the provisions of the statutes, which relate directly to the subject. The settlers upon the lands of this city acquired a title to the waters which were necessary to render those lands inhabitable, or of any value, and the ownership of the water has never since been separated from the title to the land. The common law relative to irrigation will abundantly support this proposition.

So do the statutes of the Territory. Section 55 of the original charter of this city is as follows:

"Sec. 55. [The City Council shall have power] To establish, make and regulate public pumps, wells, cisterns, hydrants and reservoirs; to distribute, control and so regulate the waters flowing into the city throughout such channels as may be most advantageous, and to prevent the unnecessary waste of water."

In section 2 of "An Act Amending the Charters of Incorporated Cities," approved Feb. 22, 1878, city councils are given power

"To construct water works and reservoirs, lay water pipes, erect hydrants, and to keep the same in repair, to supply the said cities with water, and regulate, control and protect the same, and for such purpose the City Council of any city shall have power to levy and collect a tax on real estate in any district or division of such city specially benefited by any such improvements, sufficient to defray the expenses thereof."

Section 1 of "An Act to Provide for the Right of Way for Canals for Salt Lake City," approved February 29, 1880, provides as follows:

"The corporation of Salt Lake City is hereby empowered to supply its inhabitants with water, and for that purpose to construct and maintain such canals, ditches, flumes, dams, reservoirs and other means for providing, diverting and conveying water as may be necessary, although the same may be or extend beyond the corporate limits of said city."

The sixteenth and seventeenth subdivisions of Section 1 of Article IV of the general municipal law, which are applicable to this city, are as follows:

"Sixteenth—To control the water or water courses leading to the city, and to regulate and control the water courses and mill privileges within the city; *Provided*, That the control shall not be exercised to the injury of any rights already acquired by actual owners; and to levy and to collect taxes upon all taxable real and personal property, not to exceed one per cent per annum for the purpose of furnishing the city or the inhabitants thereof with water for irrigating and other purposes, and to regulate and control the same for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, and may assess, collect and enforce the payment of the taxes in any manner provided for by ordinance.

"Seventeenth.—To construct, purchase and maintain canals, ditches and reservoirs; and to purchase springs, streams, or sources of water supply, for the purpose of providing water for irrigation, domestic or other purposes, and if necessary to secure said sources of water supply, may purchase the land upon which said water has been appropriated or applied."

An act approved March 11, 1886, gives city councils power to collect taxes with which to procure water, and to tax the users of water *pro rata*; but has the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to interfere with the water rights accrued by priority of appropriation."

The foregoing quotations from the laws of the Territory are reproduced here for the purpose of showing the general tenor of legislation upon this subject, as well as the its specific provisions. It will be seen that ample power is given to the City Council to provide the city with water, but no power at all is given to sell to private parties water procured for the people with the people's money. The City Council has power to furnish the people with water, but not to deprive them of it. No authority has ever been conferred, by even the remotest implication contained in any expression of the legislative will upon the subject, to take from the citizens their water supply. To sell to Jones *et al.* the water supply of the city would be to do this very thing, for it would be to convey to them a title to that which now belongs to and is possessed and enjoyed by the people.

A sale injunction would lie to prevent the City Council from disposing, to private parties of any of the principal streets of the city, which are necessary for the convenience and traffic of the citizens, so the same remedy would lie to prevent the acceptance of the proposition of Witcher Jones "and associates." There is, therefore, no need for citizens to be uneasy over this matter. The Jones scheme is entirely impracticable, whether viewed from a standpoint of law, equity or public opinion.

PROCEDURE UNDER THE ESTRAY LAW.

WE are in receipt of the following communication, dated Payson, April 2, and signed "Anxious:"

"There are some few points in section 5 of the Estray Law passed by the late legislature, which are somewhat inadequate, as the law stands, for the object in view. I refer to the part defining the procedure to be followed by the owners of improved real property upon which stray animals may be found.

"In some of the country settlements fields are enclosed jointly by their owners, so that animals may sometimes be found by the property owner on the land joining his own but owned by another man. The question naturally arises as to whether the person finding such animal has the power to oblige his neighbor by driving them to an enclosure and keeping them there until the law can take its course. In some of these fields it has formerly been customary for a 'field committee' to be appointed, having power to act in behalf of the owners of the land in driving stray animals out of the field and detaining them until the owner can be found. Can this be done under the new law?

"Again, when this is done can the committee thus appointed make the complaint required by the law to be filed with the justice of the peace, in behalf of the person or persons upon whose land the animals have been found? Some contend, that if even a committee of the kind can be appointed it would be necessary for the landowners to appear before a notary public and give the members of this committee a power of attorney to act by the authority of the joint owners. Would this be necessary?

"In most cases the farmer has room in his stable and corrals for his own animals alone, and if he should find a drove of some fifteen or twenty animals on his land (as is often the case) it would be an utter impossibility for them to take care of them one hour, to say nothing of forty-eight.

In this case would it be permissible for him to hire another person to take care of the animals for the time specified? It is sometimes found convenient for all the owners of a joint enclosure to club together in building a corral, where all the animals found doing damage may be kept and properly cared for until the process required by law has been taken through. Would this be allowable under the new law?

"The trouble and expense involved in driving stray animals out of the fields, hunting the owners, etc., may come quite heavily upon the property owner. Section 7 provides for the collection of damages, expenses of keeping and caring for animals, costs of court, etc., but would the time, trouble and expense incurred in driving the animals, seeking the owners, etc., be included in this?

"It is not so much the money involved in these transactions about which the farmers are exorcised, but they desire the law so interpreted and enforced as to guard as fully as possible against the impositions so freely practiced upon them by the owners of animals, many of which are allowed to run about without let or hindrance. These are vital points, and if the law cannot be interpreted so as to cover them, it is practically of no value to the farming class.

"I should like you to explain the points involved at as early a date as possible, as the farmers are perfectly helpless under the depredations of stock, not knowing what method of procedure to follow."

One man has no right to distrain animals which he may see doing damage upon land belonging to another, unless authorized by the damaged person to do so. In the latter case the former acts as the agent of the injured person, which he may lawfully do. Owners of lands enclosed in one general enclosure may authorize one of their number, or any other person, to distrain trespassing animals found within that enclosure. Such action would have to be taken in behalf of, or in the name of, the particular owner upon whose land damage was known to be done; or if the same animals did damage upon the lands of more than one owner, at substantially the same time, the proceedings might be had in the name and behalf of all the owners damaged, who might unite as plaintiffs in case the matter went before the justice of the peace.

The person or persons actually damaged ought to appear on the record as the plaintiff or plaintiffs, should the matter go into court. To undertake to prosecute such a case by making an agent plaintiff would be likely to lead to entanglements which few country justices of the peace would be able to solve. It is not necessary that the damaged land owner should have personal knowledge of all the facts relating to the injury he has suffered in order to make the complaint and swear to it as required by law; but he may set forth in his complaint what he understands to be the facts, and swear to them on information and belief. If he makes a complaint on information and belief the usual clause to that effect should be included.

In order for a land owner to authorize another person to distrain animals found trespassing on his land, it is not necessary to give a power of attorney nor any writing whatever. A verbal request or instruction is sufficient. Thus a farmer may verbally request or instruct his hired man to distrain any animals the latter may see doing damage on the land of the former, and such verbal request or instruction is all the authority a hired man, or a neighbor, would need. The animals may be detained on the premises of the person damaged, or in such other place as he may arrange for in the neighborhood. Thus one neigbor may, when so requested, take charge of distrained animals for another, should the latter have no facilities for keeping them. The reasonable charges for feeding and caring for the animals would become a part of the damages to be collected.

The damaged person would, in short, be justified in making any reasonable arrangement for having trespassing animals cared for. If unable to do this himself, he could hire it done; but only reasonable charges therefor should be allowed by the court. All loss of property suffered, and all reasonable expense incurred by the injured person in corralling and caring for the trespassing animals, notifying the owner, etc., are included in the damages which he is entitled to recover.

The distrainer may have to keep the animals not only forty-eight hours, but several days. He retains them until his damages are paid, or until the animals are ordered sold by the court.

ANOTHER INDICATION.

THE power of the Catholic Church in politics is indicated by a dispatch from Milwaukee, which states that the Republicans throughout Wisconsin are "paralyzed at the sweeping victory of the Democrats." This result is attributed to the determined fight made by the Catholic and Lutheran priests against the Bennett compulsory education law.

As a matter of fact, the Democratic victory is due mainly to the efforts of the Catholic clergy, the Lutherans cutting only a small figure in the controversy. The Bennett law is a republican measure, and the result of the late elections in Milwaukee gives a fair idea of the power with which political parties will have to contend since the Catholics have determined upon an aggressive policy. They propose to support their political friends and get their enemies down.

The effect produced in Wisconsin is but a hint of what is coming. It remains to be seen whether either or both the great political parties shall court or contend against the growing religious power that is seeking to place its iron grip upon the country.

"A HIGH MISDEMEANOR."

IT HAS been observed by those who have kept track of the late business of the First District Court of Provo, that Mr. Jacob Johnson has been figuring as an attorney in cases under trial. Seeing that the gentleman named is Probate Judge of Sanpete County it may be appropriate to ask why this is thus, as it is in violation of the following United States statute:

Sec. 718. It shall not be lawful for any judge appointed under the authority of the United States to exercise the profession or employment of counsel or attorney, or to be engaged in the practice of the law. And any person offending against the prohibition of this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor.

The reason given for the resignation of the predecessor of the present Probate Judge of Salt Lake County—Judge Marshall—was that he could not occupy the position and continue his law practice. He preferred the latter as the more remunerative occupation. Judge Johnson does not seem to stand on such trifles as a statutory inhibition, but runs both machines simultaneously.

M. DE FREYCINET, who has become, for the fourth time, Premier of the French Republic, is a peculiar creature. He is small and insignificant physically, and his countenance habitually bears a furtive, scared expression, which has led to his being dubbed "the White Mouse." His wife is a clever, ambitious woman, whose aim in life is to become "Madame la Presidente." M. de Freycinet's "da" has always aroused much sarcasm among his republican colleagues. As minister of war he was worried by the determination of his subordinates to call him "Freycinet."

CHINESE agents in Washington are trying to defeat the bill requiring census takers to supply each Chinaman in the United States with a certificate which shall be his sole right to live in the country. The plan would probably be a good one. If the Chinese were not continually seeking opportunities to evade the law, they would not object to the proposed system of identification. The return certificate system in vogue before the Scott exclusion law was of no utility whatever, because such certificates were sold by brokers to Chinese, and the law was thus defeated. The plan now proposed, however, would identify these coolies in the country in the year 1890, and if any should be found subsequently without the necessary certificate it would be good *prima facie* evidence that they came into the country contrary to law.

THERE are messages at the Western Union office for Lawson Bros., John Leonard and J. A. Banning.

THE IDAHO BILL.

Representative Mansur Discusses Its Injustice.

Washington, April 2.—The debate on the Idaho bill today had the effect of filling the galleries with crowds of interested spectators who sat patiently through the four hours' debate, occasionally punctuating the remarks of the different speakers with hearty bursts of applause according as the latter's sentiments found a corresponding echo in their own hearts.

In the discussion this afternoon the Democrats bore off the honors. The Republicans put forward none of their first-class talent, and the affirmative side of the question was argued by such second-rate men as Dorsey, of Nebraska; Dubois, of Idaho; and Peters, of Kansas. The Democrats on the other hand were such brilliant orators as Mansur, of Missouri, Chipman, of Michigan, and Smith, of Arizona. No better evidence of the relative interest felt in the debate could be seen than in the rapid thinning out of the galleries while the republicans were speaking, and the speediness with which it filled up again when those giants of debate, Mansur and Chipman, took the floor.

Mr. Mansur spoke for an hour. He began by saying that while he had no sympathy, nor did he believe that any person on that side of the House had any sympathy, with the institution of bigamy or polygamy, yet "we find in this bill there is a mode of striking at those offenses that is in violation of all the best of our doctrines and tenets of liberty as we have universally understood and enforced them in all times past to the present time." Mr. Mansur then sketched, at some length, the injustice done to the Mormons in Idaho in the pending bill. It it stated that the reason the Mormons are to be disfranchised is because they vote the democratic ticket. Continuing, he said: "Just pass across the line, an imaginary one, as that into Wyoming territory, which you admitted as a State the other day, and while there are not so many Mormons there as in Idaho, yet they are nearly all republicans, and because of the well-understood fact that every Mormon there votes the republican ticket you let them vote, and not merely that, but you provided the other day that their wives should have the right to vote, thus giving to every Mormon and wife in Wyoming two votes, while in Idaho you deny the right to vote even to Mormon men. Let these things be understood as we go along. Let it be understood that it is not a question of principle anywhere but is in every instance a question of expediency alone for the republican party. Let it be further understood from forty-eight hours after the republicans began to think that they had carried the presidential election of 1888 the whole political world of the United States was filled with rumors of the new programme to be inaugurated by that party. One feature of the programme was the admission of the new states to strengthen the party in the Senate. It was also reported and published that there was to be a revolutionizing of the rules of parliamentary proceedings; that there was to be the unseating of divers members on the democratic side, and that the republicans were to fortify themselves in this Congress and pass such bills as they deemed, from their standpoint, necessary to be passed, and if new Territories were admitted as States, the republican party, being thus strengthened in the Senate, it would be many years before, under any circumstances, the legislation of this Congress could be repealed or done away with. These are the circumstances that lead us to the admission of the youngest Territories, certainly the smallest in population, and not the best equipped in financial ability to maintain statehood. "If the Mormons," Mr. Mansur said, "were black, they would be protected under the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. But," he added impressively, "they are white and democrats, and so they are your victims."

Quoting Judge Wilson, the speaker showed that out of 5000 Mormon voters in Idaho, not more than 2½ per cent were bigamists or polygamists, and that of the total of 25,000 Mormons in the Territory, bigamists and polygamists were scarcely one-half of one per cent. Mr. Mansur next quoted Judge Carlton, of the Utah Commission; Dr. Miller, the editor of the Omaha *Herald*; Representative Struble, of Iowa; Bayard Taylor; Chief Justice Waite and others, to show the thrift, industry, and general morality of the Mormon people. He then proceeded to ask the questions, "Why on account of the few men who are engaged in the practice of bigamy or polygamy, whether the number be one hundred and twenty-five, as Mr. Wilson estimates in the whole Territory of Idaho, or whether it should be greater, should we insert the penalty of disfranchisement upon every male adult of that church, merely because he is a Mormon? And why should we refuse him even the poor, pitiful right of purging himself by an oath in which he shall swear that he does not thus believe? For, gentlemen, please observe that in said Section 3, which it is sought to engraft into the constitution of Idaho, there are quite a number of provisions whereby a man is declared to have the right of trial by jury and shall not suffer the penalty of disfranchisement until after his conviction, whereas offenses connected with the Mormon Church are taken outside of the list of ordinary offenses and a man cannot purge himself by his own oath that he does not believe in bigamous or polygamous practices, does not countenance them, and does not assist in their perpetration. When that is done, he cannot complain if he be deprived of his privileges if convicted. That is the universal law in all the States, and it is correct. I have been at the trouble of collecting the law from all the several States and there is not to be found in one of the States of the Union any different law than that they must be first convicted of crime before you can degrade a man, or deprive him of the inestimable rights, the right to vote, the right to serve on a jury, the right to hold an office. In no State of the Union can such rights be taken from him without conviction for crime first being made.

"I ask each and every gentleman on the other side, if you vote to strike down these men without parting you go home and the men in your district ask you how you could deprive citizens of Idaho of these privileges without a hearing, what would your answer be when you know the people universally in your own State believe in a different doctrine and decreed that it should become a part of the fundamental constitution of each and every one of your States? How, I repeat, will you answer your own people when they put that question to you?"

Mr. Mansur then referred to the recent creation in the city of Boston of the Committee of One Hundred. "The committee," he said, "has issued a pamphlet reviewing the last encyclical letter of the Pope and taking the position that according to the encyclical no man can be an obedient and loyal Catholic and at the same time be a lawful citizen of the United States. This pamphlet takes the position that the relation of Catholics towards our government is similar to that of Mormons who have taken the oath of the endowment house, and then declares 'No ballot for the man who takes his politics from the Vatican.' This is a remarkable length for such an organization to go, and it shows the extent to which some citizens are aroused over the attitude of the Catholic authorities towards the public schools."

Mr. Mansur quoted at length from the pamphlet, one of the paragraphs being as follows: "We have no hesitation in affirming that the oath of allegiance to our government taken by Romanists and by which they have obtained the rights of the ballot, of citizenship and of office amounts to nothing if they are good Romanists and has no binding obligation where the church of the pontiff requires it to be disregarded. We do not hesitate to say, as a measure for the nation's self-protection, that no man who confesses allegiance to the pontiff should be allowed to participate as a citizen in either holding an office or casting a ballot. The United States Supreme Court has decided that the law of one of our States disfranchising Mormons is constitutional, on the theory that the man who takes the oath the Mormons are required to take cannot be a good citizen. Why should not this principle be applied to those who confess allegiance to the papal hierarchy?"

Continuing, the speaker said: "This is the address now being issued by a committee of 100 citizens of Boston. I think I can fairly say to the Catholics that if the Mormons are stricken down, if this bill is to be carried into effect in this way, thus emboldening the dominant majority, it will not be long before we shall find certain denominations and certain classes of people in this country inaugurating a crusade against the Catholic because he is a Catholic." A vote will be reached on the bill at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.—*Herald*.

MORE DISCUSSION

In the House Respecting Idaho's Admission Into the Union.

THE VIEWS OF LEGISLATORS THEREON.

Emin Pasha Described as Utterly Devoid of Gratitude and Generosity.

THE EXCITEMENT AMONG RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

A Deputy Sheriff Shot at Chattanooga, Tenn., While Making an Arrest.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

The Idaho Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the House the Idaho bill was taken up this afternoon. Perkins, of Kansas, spoke in advocacy of the measure, and emphasized the assertion that the only objection made to the bill was that those who taught Mormonism in Idaho were disfranchised. He knew some Mormons who were good men, but as an organization the Mormon Church was pernicious.

Mansur, Mo., enquired why the gentleman had not voted to disfranchise the Mormons of Wyoming.

Perkins replied that the question was not presented to the committee. As far as he knew there were no polygamists in Wyoming, but if there were they would be disfranchised under the Edmunds act. He believed in the disfranchisement of the Mormons on account of their practice and the teachings of their church. It was for the House to say whether it would crown with its approval a criminal organization known as the Latter-day Saints, and whether it would tell the intelligent, patriotic people of Idaho that they would be denied admission until they took into their fellowship men guilty of bigamy and polygamy.

Stewart, of Vermont, spoke in support of the bill. He denounced the practices of the Mormon Church. The constitution of Idaho was in the line of the Edmunds bill.

Buckalow, of Penna., opposed the Idaho constitution because it sustained the members of a certain church.

Oats, of Alabama, criticised the compulsory education feature of the constitution.

McAdoo, of New Jersey, while denouncing the practice of polygamy, thought the constitution invaded the domain of religious belief.

Springer, of Ill., said a majority of the committee on Territories had framed the Idaho bill in such a way as to secure partisan legislation instead of proper legislation, to bring a State into the Union.

Burned to Death.

HURON, S. D., April 2.—The house of Wilhelm Brown was burned last night. There were three of his children locked in the house. They perished in the flames.

Holiday Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Senate ordered that tomorrow, being Good Friday, the adjournment today shall be till Saturday.

Blair at his own request was excused from further service on the committee on public lands and Pettigrew was appointed in his place.

"Devoid of Gratitude."

LONDON, April 3.—Sir Francis D. Winton, who was connected with the Emin Pasha relief committee, is bitterly indignant with Emin for entering the German service, and declares that he has in his possession letters from Emin written while he was in the interior of Africa, in which Emin begs to be rescued. Sir Francis says he regards Emin as a man absolutely devoid of gratitude and generosity.

Arrested for Embezzlement.

BERNE, April 3.—The State treasurer of the Canton of Ticino has been arrested on a charge of embezzling one million francs.

Chinese Enumeration Bill.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Representatives of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church, American board, Congregational Episcopal board, American Baptist Missionary Union, missionary society of the Methodist Church, American Bible Society, Evangelical Alliance and Society of Friends met yesterday in this city, to consider the Chinese enumeration bill now before the Senate, with special reference to its bearing upon missionary work and property in China. The sentiment of the meeting was strongly opposed to the bill. It was argued that its adoption would be a violation of treaty rights, and all present were apprehensive it would endanger the personal safety of American missionaries resident in China, and greatly hamper them in their work. It was decided to have the more specific action for the missionary societies separately. All the societies represented missions in China.

Those Russian Students.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.—The curator of the university attempted to calm the excitement among the students, but met with no success. A detachment of police was therefore placed on permanent duty at the university. While the arrests of students at the military academy and academy of medicine were being made, bodies of Cossacks and *gens d'armes* surrounded the buildings.

The movement has no connection with politics, but is chiefly the outcome of discontent arising from the reactionary and arbitrary spirit of the new university statutes, which have taken the place of the liberal regulations in force during the reign of Alexander the Second.

The university is still open. The government has refrained from carrying out its determination to close the institution, because the final examinations of the students were about to take place.

Unrestricted Reciprocity.

TORONTO, April 3.—In the Ontario Legislature last night, Graham moved that the House petition the Legislature of the Dominion to take steps to bring about unrestricted reciprocity. Action was postponed.

Friendship's Token.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A number of well known ladies, including the wives of Senators Jones, McMillan, Payne, Hearst, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Florence Bayard, and Mrs. Frank Hatton, met yesterday and decided to issue an address calling upon the women of America for contributions for a bronze statue to be presented to France as a token of friendship.

A Gubernatorial Vacancy.

CONCORD, N. H., April 3.—At a meeting of the governor's council yesterday an official communication was sent to President B. Arthur Taggart, of the Senate, reciting that Governor Goodell was incapacitated by ill health for the discharge of his duties, and requesting Taggart to assume the gubernatorial vacancy.

House.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The petition from the New England Shoe & Leather Association against the imposition of a duty upon hides and skins was ordered printed in the *Record*. The reading of the petition was received with applause by the democrats. The Senate bill was passed to enable the secretary of the treasury to gather full and authentic information as to the present condition and preservation of the fur seal interests of the government in the region of Alaska as compared with its condition in 1870, also full information as to the impending extinction of the sea otter industry.

The Senate concurrent resolution agreed to request the President to invite from time to time negotiations with any government with which the United States may have diplomatic relations to the end that any difference or dispute arising between the governments which cannot be adjusted by the diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration.

The "Connemara."

NEW YORK, April 3.—The British freight steamer *Connemara* went ashore this morning at Jones' Inlet, Long Island. The *Connemara* left here on March 21st for London, and was evidently returning to port when stranded.

White House Dinner.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A dinner was given at the White House last night in honor of Whitelaw Reid, minister to France.

A Deputy Sheriff Killed.

CHATTANOOGA, April 3.—Richard Cattren, while resisting arrest last night, shot and killed Deputy Sheriff George Gibson and seriously wounded Deputy Sheriff Hoblett. In endeavoring to escape, Cattren was shot by Deputy Sheriff Dow, and may die.

An Exaggerated Statement.

OTTAWA, April 3.—Private advices from Calgarry indicate that 2500 Mormon immigrants are expected from Utah this spring to join the Mormon colony at Lee's Creek, Northwest Territory.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, on April 3, 1890, Observations taken at 6 a.m., 10th Meridian time, of all stations.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	THERMOMETER. Temp. of Air	THERMOMETER. Character of Weather.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force in Miles Per Hour.	State of Weather.
S. L. City	46		S E	Light	Clear
Ogden	34		S W	Light	Snow
Ft. Duchesne	32		N	Light	Cloudy
Wasatch					
Soda Springs	24		W	24	Clear

Reports by Salt Lake Telephone Co. at 11 a. m.

S. L. City	46	S W	Light	Clear
Ogden				
Stockton				
Bingham				
Park City				
Provo				
Alta				

Salt Lake City, Barometer 30.05.

F. H. FITZMAURICE, Sergt. Signal Corps.

A Toilet Luxury.

SOZODONT is a luxury as well as a necessity. Placed where it should always be upon the toilet, it adorns it, and gratifies the taste and senses. It sends out a delicious perfume, and gives pleasure and health to the users.

B. Y. HAMPTON,

REAL ESTATE BROKER.

60 & 62 S. Main St.

LOTS $12½ APIECE.

THINK OF IT! YOU CAN SECURE 40 Lots at the insignificant price of $12.50 each! This great offer is only for the purpose of advertising. Read this carefully. The opportunity of a lifetime is herein presented.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Men of Utah, that time for you is now. Be careful that you do not wait for the ebb tide. This great offer positively holds good for but the

One Week,

commencing on Monday, March 31st, and closing Saturday, April 5th.

Read carefully the following condition, and you will understand why we can afford to sell lots for the insignificant price of $12.50 each, which are really worth over $100 apiece. The simple

Condition

is that each purchaser must introduce at the office of the great Trout Jordan Co., 274 Main Street, near Cliff House, a man or woman over 18 years of age for each lot purchased. There is no limit to the number of lots a single individual may purchase except that of their ability to introduce people to our office.

Some one must be brought to us and introduced for each lot purchased or this trifling expense. We must and shall enlarge the circle of our acquaintance and keep the

Office Full of People.

That alone will more than compensate for the loss incurred in selling adjoining unsurveyed lots at such low prices. These advertising lots will be sold only for cash and all lots MUST BE PAID FOR WHEN SELECTED FROM THE MAPS IN THE OFFICE.

Parties residing out of the city can procure some of these lots providing they have their remittance of money at the office by Saturday the 12th ult., and in lieu of a personal introduction to us, for each lot they may purchase they must send us two names of persons to whom we can send maps, circulars, etc. The names sent may be of persons residing in their own town or elsewhere. These must be two names sent for each purchased. The lots will be sold at $12.50 each are very choice and have been sold at private sale at $50 to $100 each. The prices will be ADVANCED WEEKLY until on and in the summer the $500 notch will be reached.

Will you show wisdom or will you be a clam? If you are wise you will

LOAD UP AT THE BOTTOM FIGURE.

If you have a perverse, over cautious, and unwise nature you will make exacting, disparaging remarks about "three cents $12½ lots," and in less than three months be eagerly seeking to buy them at from $100 to $500 apiece.

The office will be open for the selection of lots and introduction of strangers from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. every day during the week except Saturday, when the sale will close promptly at 2 p. m.

Call early in the week and avoid the closing rush.

Next week a similar offer will be made but at a greatly

Advanced Price Per Lot.

We shall publish in the daily papers a list of the wise purchasers for this week in order that they by next week can understand us and can receive a fair margin of profit upon their investment. We shall publish the names and addresses and advise our purchasers for next week to buy of them before reading it. The

PRICES WILL POSITIVELY BE ADVANCED EVERY WEEK.

The title to the lots is absolutely perfect, to every caller we give a map and other printed matter, to every purchaser a copy of

Abstract, Title Insurance Policy and Warrantee Deed.

Bear in mind that hundreds of the best citizens of Salt Lake now own lots in the same plat.

If some one tells you that the lots are low ground, wade out without transportation,

DON'T BELIEVE HIM,

but come to the office, get a map and go and look at the lots yourself.

The only limit to the number of lots you can purchase is the number of people you can introduce.

Don't forget the place, 274 Main Street, between Cliff and Walker House, H. W. Greene's Office. 6tf

St. Jacobs Oil Cures PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY PAINS AND ACHES.

Spent $300. in Vain.

Wakefield, Pa., June 22, 1888.

I suffered all over with pain and spent $300. on doctors without relief; two or three applications of St. Jacobs Oil relieved me.

GOTTLIEB BOEHLING.

At Druggists and Dealers.

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

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

W. J. BURTON, MANAGER.

Five Nights & Wednesday Matinee

BEGINNING

MONDAY, March 31, 1890.

The Famous

BOSTONIANS

—IN—

English Opera.

TOM KARL, H. C. BARNABEE, W. H. McDONALD, PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS.

REPERTOIRE:

MONDAY—"Suzette," (1st time here)
TUESDAY—"Fra Diavolo."
WEDNESDAY Matinee—"Fatinitza."
WEDNESDAY Ev'g—"Don Quixote," (First time here.)
THURSDAY—"Il Trovatore."
FRIDAY—"The Musketeers," (First time here.)

Complete Chorus and Orchestra!
New and Beautiful Costumes!

PRINCIPALS:

SOPRANOS—MAUDE CUNEY, JULIETTE CORDEY, CARLOTTA MACONDA.

CONTRALTOS—JESSIE BARTLETT DAVIS, FLORA FINLAYSON, JOSEPHINE HASSELL.

TENORS—TOM KARL, EDWIN W. HOLT.

BARITONES AND BASSOS—H. C. BARNABEE, W. H. MCDONALD, EUGENE COWLES, GEORGE FROTHINGHAM, FRED DEANS.

Musical Director, - - S. L. Studley
Stage Director, - - - Fred Deans

SALT LAKE THEATRE

CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER.

Two Nights Only!

Wednesday & Thursday, . . . APRIL 2 and 3

—THE—

Rial & Morris Co.

In the Latest New York Success!

The Great Metropolis!

WILLIAM MORRIS Supported by THE RIAL & MORRIS COMPANY OF THE —GRAND— OPERA HOUSE, San Francisco.

A Play Replete with Beautiful Scenery! Startling Situations! Heroic Life-Saving!

Usual Prices. Box Office will be open for sale of seats Tuesday morning.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Martin, deceased, to the creditors, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice to said executor, at his residence at Grantsville City, Tooele county, Utah, or to JAMES W. CLARK, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Martin, deceased.

Dated April 2nd, 1890.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of John J. Smith, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Fanny Williams, Administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of John J. Smith, 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 Administratrix, at his residence in East Mill Creek, in the County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory.

Dated April 2d, 1890.

FRANCIS WILLIAMS,
Administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of John J. Smith, deceased.
BARLOW FERRIMAN,
Atty. for the estate. dtw6t

LEGAL NOTICE

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Jane Walton Price, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT John Walton Price, Executor of the last will and testament of the Estate of Jane Walton Price, deceased, has rendered for settlement, and filed in said court his final account of his administration of said estate and petitions for distribution, of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Thursday, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of said court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said Court, for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and approved, and final distribution made as prayed for.

JOHN C. CUTLER,
Clerk of Probate Court.
By JOHN L. NEBEKER,
Deputy.

Dated March 22nd, 1890. 3dtw

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

A. MINER & CO.

REAL ESTATE.

If you have Real Estate to Sell;
If you want to Buy Real Estate;
If you have Houses to Rent;
If you want to Rent a House;
If you have Money to Loan;
If you want to Borrow Money;
Come and see us.

AT 74 WEST FIRST SOUTH ST

CHEAP HOMES IN MEXICO.

FOR VERY DESIRABLE LANDS, Both Agricultural and Grazing, in Northern Chihuahua, near Colony Diaz. For full particulars, apply to DESERET NEWS Office, or W. Derby Johnson, Jr., Colony Diaz, Canton Galeana, Chihuahua, Mexico. 4-1m6t

Knowlden & Co.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

HAVE MOVED TO

42 WEST, SECOND SOUTH ST.,

One Door West of Opera House.

Have Large List of Properties, Both in City and Country.

BRANCH OFFICE IN PROVO CITY.

Parties wishing to invest in Provo call and see Map and List at 42 West, Second South St., or Under Streets, Provo.

Those Wishing to Sell or Buy, GIVE US A CALL.

KNOWLDEN & CO.

Z. C. M. I.

WE ARE DISPLAYING ELEGANT LINES OF

CARPETS.

Axminster, Moquette, Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply, Extra Super.

RUGS.

Smyrna, Moquette, Brussels, Tapestry, and Velvet.

CURTAINS.

Chenille, Silk, Satin Derby, Brussels Point, Irish Point, Venetian Point, Tambour and Nottingham.

WALL PAPER

Plain Ingrains, Matched Ceiling and Wall Decorations, Hand Painted Decorations, Embossed Gold, Color Gilt, Mica, Satin, White Blanks, and Brown Blanks.

LINOLEUMS.

Three Carloads Just Received.

Our Stocks in all these Lines are the Largest and Most Varied Ever Seen in Utah.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

USE

MOKASKA COFFEE.

BEST ON EARTH.

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.