

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ENNIS, Texas, Jan. 18.—Seven persons were drowned today in Sand Lake, about ten miles east of here. Two young women, daughters of Wm. Williams, a farmer, and a young man named Ballou, were skating on the lake when the ice gave way, and they sank in four and a half feet of water. Miss Babbitt and two little girls, aged 8 and 14 years, also daughters of Wm. Williams, who were on the shore watching the sport, were drowned in attempting to rescue their friends. A very small child of Mr. Williams also fell through the ice, but was saved by one of the drowning young ladies by her catching and throwing it out on the ice.

## YOUNG WILLIAMS,

a brother of the young ladies drowned, was a quarter of a mile distant and ran to the assistance of the unfortunate, but was soon overpowered by those who were drowning, and he, too, was drowned. Mrs. Williams, his mother, made an effort to save them, but was pulled down, and would have met the fate of her children but for the timely aid of her two daughters, aged 10 and 12 years. These children threw a rope and succeeded in pulling her ashore.

DENVER, Jan. 18.—Colorado Springs special to the News: Minnie Ray, daughter of a prominent citizen of this place, threw herself in front of an engine of the Midland express which passed near the house, at 11 o'clock last night, and was instantly killed. Her head was crushed and torn from her shoulders and her body horribly mangled. She left a letter to her parents saying she was a great sinner, and would rather die than disgrace them.

It is learned that a few days ago she rented a cottage belonging to her father for \$20 and spent the money. The thought of this so preyed upon her mind that she concluded to take her life. The coroner's jury verdict was: "Suicide, while temporarily insane." The girl's parents are at present visiting New Mexico, and have been telegraphed for.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Le Paris urges the government to demand complete satisfaction from Italy for the indignity offered the French consulate at Florence, and in event of the failure of Italy to comply, to break off the existing relations between France and Italy and expel all Italians from France.

The République Française has a telegram from Rome which says that M. Flourens, French foreign minister, has complained to S. govor Crispi, Italian foreign minister, of Italy's delay in settling the Florence consulate incident and warned Signor Crispi, if the Italian judge at Florence executes his threat to re-enter the French consulate and seize the papers sought after, France will recall her ambassador and take

## SUCH MEASURES

as the honor and interest of the country demand. The incident mentioned consisted of a breach of consular rights on the part of the Florence police who had searched the French consulate for papers connected with a pending lawsuit.

Flourens, minister of foreign affairs, and Count Meneaubreau, Italian ambassador, had a friendly interview this evening. An early settlement of the dispute over the Florence incident is sure.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—George W. Voice and Patrick O'Neill have filed a suit at Belleville, Illinois, for \$350,000 each against detectives Thomas Furlong and Frank B. Bowman for false imprisonment in connection with the murder of ex-Mayor John B. Bowman, of East St. Louis.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Admiral Sir George Tryon will succeed Lord Charles Beresford as junior lord of the admiralty.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—An attempt was made upon the Wabash train last night by robbers near Missouri City. The train was flagged and the engineer ordered out of his cab. The officials had information of the attempt and a volley from shotguns met the robbers and the leader was shot down. The county officials are now in pursuit and some of the robbers have been captured.

The officials had been warned of the impending attack and had any

## ARMED POSSE

on the train. At 9:30 p. m., as Cooley's Lake, one of the loneliest spots on the road, was approached, a red light was seen gleaming ahead. As the train slowed up, the engineer saw three masked men, armed with rifles, standing on the track.

"Get off there," said the leader of the three men.

The engineer complied, and just as he reached the ground, an officer in the cab fired a shot from the cab, which was answered with shots from the three robbers, which rattled around the engine but did no harm. The three men then retired. As they moved back, part of the posse came up from the woods, where they had been in concealment, and opened fire on the robbers. About twenty shots were exchanged. The posse continued in pursuit of the robbers and it is reported that one of the robbers has

## BEEN KILLED

and two captured. The robbers are known to be farmers living in the neighborhood of Missouri City. One of them is said to have been a member of the James gang.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19.—United Ireland alleges that the government had arrang-

ed for the arrest of Canou O'Mahoney, who charged Major Roberts, governor of Cork County jail, with the corruption of young girls and Canon Keller, but had been deterred from enforcing the measure by an intimation that every Catholic constable in Cork ordered to take part in making arrests would throw down his arms.

## NOTICE TO THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

I have made various predictions, which I had printed in leaflet form and sent forth as purporting to come from a Seventy. These have received a somewhat extensive circulation among the Latter-day Saints. I desire to humbly ask the forgiveness of my brethren and sisters in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for this wrong which I have done. I can only say, in palliation of my offense, that Satan deceived me and actually caused me to suppose I had a mission to circulate these predictions, and I verily thought I was doing the Lord's service in the matter. I now see my folly and wickedness, and wish my confession to be as public and as widely known as my pretended prophecies have been. And I humbly ask the forgiveness of the Lord for this grievous sin of which I have been guilty, and also my brethren and sisters, whom I have attempted to mislead in this way. Trusting that I shall obtain the desired forgiveness. I remain, very humbly,

ABINADI PRATT.

## Y. M. M. I. A. ORGANIZATION.

FRANKLIN, Idaho, Jan. 11, 1888. In behalf of the young men of Oneida Stake, I send the following report of their organization, which was effected at Frank n, Nov. 6, 1887:

Charles England was chosen president, and Franklin C. Parkinson first, and Wm. Webster second counselor; C. D. Goarling was selected to act as secretary and treasurer.

We are pleased to state that we are in a flourishing condition for a winter's campaign.

C. D. GOARLING, Secretary.

## Before Lincoln.

Just before Lincoln issued his memorable proclamation of freedom, the poet Whittier, who has just celebrated his eightieth birthday, wrote the following lines which did much to stir the public pulse in favor of the liberty of the black man:

The crisis presses on us—face to face with us it stands.  
With solemn lips of question, like the Sphinx in Egypt's sand!  
This day we fashion Destiny, our web of Fate we spin;  
This day for all hereafter choose we holiness or sin;  
Even now from starry Gerizim, or Ebal's cloudy crown,  
We call the dew of blessing or the bolts of cursing down.

By all for which the martyrs bore their agony and shame;  
By all the warning words of truth with which the prophets came;  
By the future which awaits us; by all the hopes which cast  
Their faint and trembling beams across the blackness of the Past;  
And by the blessed thought of Him who the earth's freedom died,  
O, my people! O, my brothers! let us choose the righteous side."

The reports published from Nogales that the Yaqui Indian troubles are in Arizona are incorrect. The scene of the Yaqui troubles is 200 miles south of the line in Sonora. There has been perfect peace in Arizona for many months.

A Mexican named Estrada killed a liveryman, Brown, near Florence, Arizona Territory, a short time ago. He was captured at Nogales on the 15th by Deputy Sheriff Thomas of Pinal County, assisted by the local officers. The deed with which the Mexican is charged was a most revolting murder, and also robbery. He took Brown's wagon, team, and a large amount of money. Brown was killed soon after leaving Florence, on his way to Sonora to buy horses. There are fears that the Mexican will be lynched on his return to Florence.

A few days ago news was received of the successful mounting of the new Lick telescope, of which so much has been expected; but owing to the fact that the weather was unfavorable, the heavens being obscured by clouds, no test of its capacity could at the time be made. A dispatch dated San Jose, January 7, says: The first satisfactory observation through the Lick telescope was made this evening, beginning at 9 o'clock, as the dome, owing to freezing, could not be made to work before that time. The sky was clear and the weather cool, with no rain. The big telescope was first pointed at the nebula in the constellation Orion, which appeared to Messrs. Clark, Swasey, Keeler and Floyd more magnificent than ever before. About 11 o'clock Saturn was also observed with satisfaction. Only the medium power was used, as the astronomers were not looking for new discoveries. The observation closed about midnight. Work on the photographic lens will immediately proceed.

## THE DEAF MUTES.

## Professor White's Report to the Governor

Agreeable to your request for a statement of the condition and future needs of the Deaf Mute Institute, under my personal charge, I take great pleasure in sending the following report to you. A brief resume of the establishment of the Institute will be necessary for the purpose of showing the objects aimed at and the means required to carry them out.

In 1884, the Legislative Assembly voted an appropriation of \$1,000 for furnishing the means of an education to the large and steadily growing number of

## DEAF MUTES IN UTAH.

This was brought about by the efforts of the parents of several deaf mutes who hitherto had been obliged to send their children, at great expense and inconvenience, to distant states to obtain an education, which they had no opportunity of acquiring at home. For want of suitable buildings, the duty of providing for the education of the deaf mutes was entrusted to the University of Deseret. In August of the same year, I was sent for to take charge of the department. Upon my arrival, I found that only a school for the deaf mutes had been established, and that no provision had been made for the support and maintenance of an institution where the pupils, coming, as they do, from distant parts of the Territory, could be lodged and boarded together, free of charge, while pursuing their education at the University of Deseret. Of course, without a place of this kind, tender mothers and loving fathers would be unwilling to send their children so far from home.

## AMONG STRANGERS,

and the beneficent work of the Legislature was in danger of becoming well-nigh useless. However, by persistence, a few pupils were brought together, in the first term, among whom was a girl who had been taught for a year or two at the Colorado Institute. The number of pupils increased, until there were twelve pupils in attendance before the close of the year, and their elementary education had progressed very favorably. In the next year there were fifteen pupils under course of instruction, two or three of the former pupils having been prevented by lack of means from returning.

The need of a territorial institution for the education of the deaf mutes, was fully recognized by the president, John R. Park, and the board of regents, of which Hon. George Q. Cannon was chancellor, and the attention of the Legislature of 1888 was called to it. An appropriation of \$5,000 was voted by that assembly, together with the understanding that the University should provide, out of its own appropriation of \$40,000, a suitable building for the accommodation of the deaf mute students. The bill, however,

## FAILED TO BECOME A LAW

by reason of the governor's veto of the general appropriation bill. The appropriation of 1884 was exhausted in paying the teachers' salary, and furnishing the class rooms with necessary materials, etc., and the prospects for the future were gloomy indeed. There seemed no other course left but to close the school. In this emergency, the board of regents generously voted to keep up the school, but they were unable to provide for an institution. In this dilemma, my wife and myself took upon ourselves the responsibility of opening an institution. In pursuance of this purpose, I made an appeal to the different county courts to pay a pro rata amount for the education and support of indigent deaf mutes at the Institute. The response was generally kind and generous, Salt Lake County alone offering to pay for five pupils of this class. Other counties, however, could not support more than one pupil; others, there were, which refused on the plea of lack of funds; still others were willing, but the distance was too great for the deaf applicants to undertake the journey.

WITHOUT PECUNIARY ASSISTANCE, and we had no funds for this purpose. This third year surpassed the previous years not only in the number of pupils, but also in the progress made in studies, morals and manners. There were twenty pupils in attendance, and their progress was very gratifying in every respect. At one time the cost of furnishing the Institute and maintaining it, seemed to be too great for our means, and we were about to close it, but several generous citizens came to our assistance with liberal donations of money. It was put upon its feet once more, and kept going until the end of the year, in June. There were six pupils whose parents could not support them in school, and whom the county courts refused to aid, and we supported them free of charge, as otherwise they would have been deprived of the benefits of an education. The building which we had occupied the first year, proved too small for our capacity and inconvenient in other respects. We had no separate quarters and accommodations for the sexes, such as are absolutely necessary in an institute of this kind. This term, we were fortunate in renting a

## VERY DESIRABLE PLACE

in Captain Hooper's late residence. The building contains 16 large rooms, including a dining room, kitchen, wash room, buttery and storeroom. The house is well built in every particular, and could not be better adapted to the purposes of an institution. The house is well supplied with good

water from a tank or reservoir built in the street two blocks above, which is filled by the City Creek ditch. There is a larger tank built in the garden which can be used in case of fire. The stable, which originally cost \$4,000, is a massive affair, and it can be converted into a shop for the instruction of useful trades when necessary. The building, at present, can well accommodate fifty pupils, just such a number as would be in attendance as soon as the Institute is made free to all the deaf mutes of school age in the Territory.

Thus far, the history of the institution has been a tale of

## DIFFICULTY AND TRIALS;

what its future will be, depends upon the generosity of the Legislature and the humane policy to be pursued by your excellency.

As to what the needs of the Institute are, they may be briefly described as follows:

First—A permanent location.  
Second—A free system of education and support until they finish their course.

Third—More teachers and attendants are necessary to the well-being of the pupils, and I hope this will not be grudged to them when it is considered that they have lost the most important of all avenues to the mind—the sense of hearing—which makes it difficult for them to acquire an education which is to fit them for the duties of life. It is and always has been our purpose to add an oral department, for the instruction of such pupils as have not lost entirely the power of speech—in speech and lip-reading. At present we are confined to but one system—the manual method—which is applicable to all, but the latent faculty of speech should also be cultivated as far as possible, and by combining these two methods for two different classes of the deaf mutes, we will have in this school what is called the combined system, which is in use in forty-seven out of the fifty-six institutions for the deaf in this country.

We can have a good site for a Territorial Institute in

## THE HOOPER RESIDENCE.

It is within convenient access to the University, where the educational work is carried on. It can be had cheaper than it would be to build a new institute. We can have it for \$5,000, the price the executor of the estate—Mr. Thomas Jennings—is willing to sell for. We invite an inspection of the buildings and premises from all interested.

There is another course open to us. We could build an institute after the plan of other institutions upon the University grounds at a cost of \$25,000 which will accommodate a large number of pupils for several years to come.

Now as to the amount necessary for the support of the two departments—educational and domestic. The original appropriation was \$2,000 for each year, or \$4,000 for two years; the next, in 1886, was \$3,000, or \$6,000 for two years. It must be remembered that these amounts were appropriated for the educational department alone. As we are to have an institute in conjunction with the University—as I hope, or believe—the sum of \$5,000 per year, or \$10,000 for the two years between the meetings of the Legislature, will be sufficient for

## BOTH DEPARTMENTS.

Please let me recapitulate:

For site and buildings ..... \$15,000.00  
For education and support ..... 10,000.00  
Total ..... \$25,000.00

The official census of 1880 gives a list of 118 deaf mutes in Utah. In a list which I have in my possession, however, I have discovered several cases which were not named in that list, and with the natural increase since 1880, there must now be 200 or more of them in Utah at the present time. That there is urgent need of providing proper educational facilities for the deaf mutes of Utah, at the earliest practical moment, goes without saying; and with high hopes in the future of the Institute,

I am, respectfully,

HENRY C. WHITE,

To His Excellency, Principal,  
Governor Caleb W. West.

## ENGLISH SPARROW AND JACK RABBIT.

How to Turn a Pest into a Source of Profit.

SALT LAKE CITY,

January 12th 1888.

## Editor Deseret News:

Prof. C. Hart Merriam, Chief of Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy, concludes his report for 1886 to Hon. Norman J. Colman, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., with the following significant paragraph:

"The great calamity that has befallen our agricultural industries in the importation of the English sparrow, and the threatened danger from the introduction of the European rabbit, should serve as timely warnings to an intelligent people and lead to legislation restricting the importation of foreign birds and mammals."

On page 237 of his report he shows that the

INCREASE OF THE ENGLISH SPARROW in ten years from one pair of birds, numbers 275,718,883,638. This, of course, is assuming that all live. This

statement seems incredible, but his table, showing the increase annually, proves it to be correct. It is now almost universally conceded that the sparrow lives on the cereal products of the farm, leaving undisturbed the insects and worms ravaging the orchards and fields. If we allow each sparrow a daily ration of only one-quarter of an ounce of grain, etc., the aggregate annual consumption, where the birds are numerous, will, no doubt, equal, if not exceed, the total tax collected by the regularly authorized tax collectors of the Territory.

## THE JACK RABBIT

has proved a very costly and serious menace to the people of Beaver and Iron counties, Utah. I have personally witnessed their ravages, and with the view to rendering the agriculturists of those counties some practical help, I have been in communication with the U. S. Agricultural Department, and with parties in California and Chicago, on the subject of extermination and market. I am of the opinion that if the people living in the ravaged districts will unite their efforts they can turn the pestiferous rodent to good account. My suggestion is to kill them and can the meat and dry the pelts. No doubt the grocers and pelt men of this city will find a market for the canned meats and preserved pelts.

The average weight of the jack rabbit is five pounds. They are now in good fat condition. They can be killed and delivered at some centre at a cost, say, of five cents each, especially if a systematic method is adopted.

I have been trying to find a market for jack rabbits in Chicago, and am offered from \$3 to \$4 per dozen in carload lots. But I find that no special rates can be had on game, and it won't pay to ship them at regular rates. And then the risks are very great. The following is a

## SAMPLE OF SEVERAL LETTERS

received on the subject.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4, 1888.

A. Milton Musser, Esq.,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir—Your favor to Messrs. Sprague, Warner & Co., of this city in regard to jack rabbits, was handed me to reply to.

There is pretty good demand and prices are high for this time of year. They are selling at \$3 to \$4 per dozen. I enclose circular which will post you on this market and I would be pleased to receive your consignments. Can you get a carload of them? My commission will be 5 per cent.

Yours truly,

A. H. BARBER,

Commission Merchant, 183 So. Water Street.

Letters on the subject from M. Barker & Co., Geo. W. Linn and others are to the same effect.

Preserved beef in one pound cans retails at 20 cents in this city. Rabbits should be worth as much. The process of canning, I understand, is comparatively inexpensive. The cans, certainly, won't cost much. A temporary, domestic cannery is all that is needed, and when the rabbits are all in tin, then can your chickens, hogs, hams, tongues, etc., and get for them three times as much as you do now. A little capital, push and perseverance will accomplish wonders.

The Indians will gladly help kill the rabbits. In California whole neighborhoods—men, women and children—with clubs, turn out and round up the rodents and drive them into corrals, where they are easily disposed of.

Messrs. Hyde & Griffin, wholesale dealers in meats, fish, fruits, etc., this city, promise to see about the rabbit market of Omaha and Kansas City. If I hear anything further of interest to our southern post-stricken friends I will gladly post them through the News.

A. MILTON MUSSER.

## PAROWAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Parowan Stake was held in Parowan on the 7th and 8th instants, M. Richards, Jr., presiding.

We were not favored with any prominent visitors, and owing mainly to the intense cold prevailing at the time, there was not a full representation of the high council or Ward officers, nor a large attendance of people.

The usual conference business was attended to, and on the whole, a good time was enjoyed.

The speakers were David Matherson, Rufus C. Allen, Wm. E. Jones, Joseph H. Armstrong, Chas. Adams, Samuel Leigh, S. C. Hulet, Jr., John Eyre, Wm. C. McGregor, Alex. Orton and W. Richards, Jr. The subjects treated upon were varied and such as to edify and encourage the Saints.

Instead of the customary Priesthood meeting on Saturday evening, we had a joint entertainment by the young people, which was very creditable to them.

The snow has fallen deep in places adjacent, and the oldest settler does not remember any colder weather to last so long a time.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. D. ADAMS,

Clerk pro tem.

Smith—I suppose with your large family, Christmas cost you a good round sum?

Brown—Yes; my wife and all the little ones gave me something.