

# EVENING NEWS

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted,  
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE  
DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

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Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1884.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

In a recent duel near Paris between a lieutenant of dragons and a civilian, the military man's bullet struck his opponent, but could not penetrate his thick clothing; whereupon the civilian politely declined to continue the fight because he "would not risk spilling the blood of a French officer in a man of his rank and position." The pair marched off and breakfasted together.

The New York Post Graduate Medical School has been so successful that it moved to a new building on February 1st, which will enable it to give hospital advantages to its matriculates. The new building is very large, being five stories high, and having a front of 95 feet. The new announcement gives a list of 140 physicians, who were matriculates for the year ending November, 1883.

The births and deaths in London for the 52 weeks ending December 29, 1883, have been published. The population in 1881 was estimated at 3,955,814 and there were 133,656 births registered. The death-rate was the lowest in nearly 150 years. The deaths recorded were 86,078, against 82,906 during the year previous, the death-rate thus being reduced from 2.14 to 2.04. Fatal accidents carried off 2,997, and only 124 cases of small-pox were recorded.

The Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Madagascar, writes that the British nation sends with one hand missionaries and Bibles to its people, and with the other introduces into the country that which crushes out the moral and religious life of the natives. Ten thousand barrels of rum are imported in one year on the east coast at so cheap a duty as to be retailed at twelve cents a quart. Frequently at sundown whole villages are drunk, and even little children stagger around.

The outcry over the houses of the poor has spread to Paris. Alarming statistics are published of an increase of overcrowding and consequent spread of disease, and no less than 600 schemes of reform have been presented to the Municipal Council. The deaths between 1870 and 1883 have increased per 100,000 inhabitants from 18 to 36 in typhoid fever, from 35 to 101 in diphtheria, from 11 to 74 in smallpox, from 30 to 43 in measles, and from 7 to 18 in scarlet fever.

St. George Elliot, member of the British Parliament, some time since sent orders to Newport that all masters and crews of ships then in the docks were to be entertained at dinner on Christmas day at his expense. On being informed that it was found difficult to obtain a caterer who would undertake so big a job, Sir George was replied by "wire": "Telegraph no further nonsense—the dinner must take place." Accordingly one of the hotel keepers consented to arrange for "a good old English feast," and it proved a great success in every way.

A case of extraordinary cruelty to a wife was heard a couple of weeks ago at Dundee, Scotland. A young man named Hutchison, a baker, went home drunk and quarrelled with his wife, threatened her life, and by using her until he was tired. He then pushed her out of the window of the building, which was 80 feet high, and kept her clinging to the roof for an hour, when the police forced an entrance to the house and rescued the woman in an exhausted condition. She had only recently been married. The prisoner was sentenced to two months' hard labor.

A German journal mentions a case of whooping cough treated with turpentine by Rink, of Berlin, with astonishing results. The patient was a little girl three and a half years, and a fat case seemed imminent. The doctor prescribed oil of turpentine, ten grains, six or eight times a day. The next day when he saw the child he could hardly believe his eyes. She was sitting up in bed, with a great deal of bread and butter in her hand, which she was eating, and evidently enjoying. The cough had totally disappeared, and no evil results followed.

The following description of the Mahdi by Manca Penney, in view of his being so conspicuous a character, is read with some interest: "Mohammed Ahmed is a man of medium size, with a light copper color, with a very black beard, and has three parallel scars on each cheek. He is extremely fat, for he is very corpulent. He is public he inhabited a hole underground, where he wept continually over the universal corruption. The Mahdi only wears a shirt and drawers of damour, or heavy cotton cloth, sandals for his feet, and a small turban on his head."

The Wall Street News says "The rates from the Missouri River to Salt Lake are again set back to 25 cents per 100 pounds on all classes, owing to the unwillingness of the tripartite route to allow the advance of rates while other points in the controversy are unsettled. This would indicate weakening on the part of the Union Pacific, whose officials probably thought that its new allies would coincide with anything they did in the Utah pool. Evidently these allies do not feel bound by the tripartite compact as yet, their independence to sanction the restoration of rates to Salt Lake they assert their independence, which probably will prevail until a final settlement. In the meantime the Union Pacific will keep on losing money, as it must be doing on a 25-cent rate and 1,000 mile haul."

A correspondent writing from Iowa says: "The Utah minister here is going to leave us and return East; also that he has been unusually worked up lately preaching about 'Mormons,' and calling them beasts, intended as a parting broadcast. Of course he reports the practice of plural marriage. There is one thing that seems curious, that is, while the secularists denounce polygamy as a horrible crime, they yet believe the Bible to be the word of God and draw their strength from it. They call the book that tells about this holy Bible. We find a great many passages in it denouncing crimes of all kinds, but none denouncing polygamy."

## A LAME ARGUMENT FOR "RADICAL MEASURES."

In order to justify the extreme measures proposed in the new Senate bill against the "Mormons," the Boston Herald attempts to explain the situation in Utah. In doing so it commits two different errors and attacks them as identical. It assails "Mormon" plural marriage as bigamy, arguing that "There is no more reason why plural marriage should be tolerated in Utah than there is why bigamy should be permitted in Massachusetts." We shall not discuss this question at any length, because the difference between the two things has been pointed out so many times that it is needless to do so at present. We will simply say that there is no similarity between them. The fact that they are both forbidden by law does not prove them to be alike, any more than Sabbath-breaking and burglary are shown to be the same because both are unlawful in Boston. In committing this error, the Herald deceives and defrauds all the parties to the offense but himself. His act is the essence of crime. It would be wrong in its nature and effects if there were no secular law against it. In making more lives than one under the regulations of a religion which sanctions the relation, and with the full understanding and free consent of all the parties, no one is deceived, or defrauded, or injured; if other persons think that injury is done, the injury is theirs, not that of the Mormons, but their relations are entered into by the desire and agreement of all immediately concerned. And they think they are doing right, so far as religion, morality and social obligations are concerned, and look upon the statute forbidding it as an infringement of their rights. But the bigamists know that they are morally, religiously and socially wrong, and the violator of laws whose validity he does not question in his own soul. If the Boston Herald does not see the distinction we are sorry for its lack of perception.

The Herald is "off" on another proposition. As a proof of the "idea of a more searching and radical measure" than the disfranchisement of polygamists, it explains that "It has been found impossible to get Mormon jurors to convict upon evidence fairly given, such as the maintenance of several women by one man and the palpable fact of different broods of children." Does not the Boston Herald know that "Mormon jurors" do not sit at all on such cases? Is it an honor to the law which it says has "proved no remedy," as not to be aware that every person who practices or believes in the rightfulness of polygamy is debarred by the Edmunds Act from serving on a jury when a case of polygamy is tried? Previous to the passage of that law, was the practice established without law, by the Utah courts, "Mormons" being ruled out of the jury box by challenges sustained by the court. So it is not because "Mormon jurors will not convict," that prosecutions for polygamy are not conducted in Utah.

And we would like the Boston Herald to tell us whether it is likely that a Massachusetts jury would convict any man of bigamy, with no better evidence than his alleged "maintenance of several women and the palpable fact of different broods of children." And if so, why it is that more keepers of several women at the hub of the world are in the center of Puritanism are not indicted and convicted, and why the fathers of those horrid illegitimate children which fill the ranks of the gutter-snipes, street Arabs, pocket-pickers and ragged brigades of Boston, are not punished under the well-executed laws which forbid moral Massachusetts.

If the alleged wrong-doings of Utah call for something "more searching and radical" than the disfranchisement of thousands of peaceable and orderly citizens, what, do the crying corruptions and depraved crimes of the Bay State demand? We invite our brilliant Boston contemporaries to apply its own logic to its own vicinity, and if it is desirous of correcting supposed irregularities in this distant Territory, to first make itself acquainted with the facts and not suffer itself to fall into the blunders and run into the line of the parrot-like chatter, indulged in by nearly all the papers that attempt to treat upon the "Mormon" question.

## SENATOR HOAR OBJECTS.

In presenting the bill in the Senate to which we have already referred, and which is entitled, "A bill to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, made the following remarks, as reported in the Congressional Record:

"I desire to say that the seventh section of this bill, which provides that 'if any female shall be married in this Territory, do not meet with my approval, and I shall reserve my right as a Senator to the bill, to strike out that section when the bill comes up for consideration.'"

We thought, when the news first arrived of the presentation of the bill by Mr. Hoar, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, that the gentleman's views on the question of woman's suffrage must have materially changed since the last session of Congress, or else he was presenting something that he could not personally endorse. It is to be regretted that Senator Hoar does not make himself as familiar with other subjects treated of in the bill, as he is with the woman's rights question.

If he had known the situation in Utah, he would never have offered the unwelcome and needless measure of last session known as the Hoar amendment. If he was acquainted with the status of Utah, he would not endorse sections eight and eleven of the present bill, which give to annual laws that have no expiration. And if he understood the nature of the organizations known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the Perpetual Emigrant Fund Company, we think he would be as much opposed to sections twelve to sixteen, as he is to section seven of the bill which he reported to the Senate as 88-1285, and which was read the first and second times by its title. Perhaps he will learn more by the time it comes up for debate on its third reading.

## WANTS TO BE "LET DOWN EASY."

ROTHACKER'S lame apology for Governor Murray in the Deseret Tribune, and his abusive pretence that the investigation into the alleged official crookedness of the Marshal of Kentucky was instigated by the "Mormons," do not seem to have much effect on the other editors at the capital of Kentucky. The following is from the latest paper of that region—the Rocky Mountain News:

## LEGISLATURE.

### COUNCIL.

Wednesday, Feb. 6. Council met at 2 p.m. The clerk read a communication from the House signifying their concurrence in Council amendment H. F. No. 15, on clerical help. Received.

Mr. Hoyburn presented three petitions from the inhabitants of Iron and Garfield Counties asking for an appropriation of \$1,000 for road-making purposes. Referred to committee on rights.

Mr. H. J. Richards presented, from the committee on public health, C. F. No. 11, and the substitute therefor, C. F. No. 19. Laid on the table to be further dealt with.

Mr. Taylor presented report of the committee on claims and public accounts in reference to the petition of Geo. P. Billings, sheriff, San Pete County, recommending that the claim be not accorded. Report adopted.

Mr. Tuttle presented a communication from Messrs. T. B. Lewis and A. Miner. The communication was read and referred to the committee on library with instructions to draft a bill.

Mr. Barton submitted a bill, C. F. No. 30, to amend chapter 28 of the laws of 1882. Read and referred to the committee on judiciary.

C. F. No. 19, a substitute for C. F. No. 11, to regulate the keeping of sheep was next taken upon its first reading. After discussion the substitute was adopted, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Taylor moved that a joint committee of two members from the Council and three from the House be appointed, as far as practicable, whether the valuation of property in the several counties is equal.

### C. F. No. 7.

To amend Section 2 of chapter 23 of the laws of Utah 1882, reported back from the committee on judiciary, passed its second reading, and was tabled to come up in regular order.

### HOUSE.

2 p.m., Feb. 6, 1884. A communication was read from the Council in relation to a complimentary excursion over the U. P. railroad, extended to the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Morgan moved to tender thanks to the officers of the company. Carried.

The committee on manufacture and commerce, to whom was referred H. F. No. 2, a bill to regulate the selling of patent rights, reported the same back with amendments, and recommended its passage as amended. Received and H. F. No. 2, placed on file.

The committee on education presented a bill in relation to District Schools. Bill placed on file.

H. F. No. 30, a bill providing for the establishment of District Schools, and for other purposes, was read the first time and ordered printed.

Mr. Boyden presented a petition and accompanying bill from citizens of Park City, asking for incorporation. Referred to committee on municipal corporations and towns.

Mr. Brinton introduced H. F. No. 31, a bill providing for the formation of "co-partnerships. Referred to committee on manufacture and commerce."

A bill requiring county assessors to verify assessments rolls. Referred to committee on ways and means.

Mr. Thurman presented H. F. No. 33, a bill providing for the payment of jurors. Referred to committee on judiciary and ordered printed.

H. F. No. 2, was read the second time by sections. Several amendments were placed on file for the third reading. Adjourned at 3.30.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### AMERICAN.

#### LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

The Union Pacific Railroad Withdraws From the Pool.

The Floods Increase The River Rising Rapidly—All the Small Streams Booming.

Post Mortem on Wendell Phillips—Extraordinary Disease of the Heart.

The U. P. Withdraws.

CHICAGO, 6.—The notice which the Union Pacific gave of its intention to withdraw from the Trans-Continental Association, expires to-day, and the officials of that road announce they will abide by their notice and report no more business to the pool.

The pool commissioner contends the notice given was irregular and it is expected that a meeting of the association will be held shortly to consider the matter.

THE INUNDATION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, 6, 9 a.m.—The rain continues. The river is 10 feet, and rising 10 inches per hour. All the small streams throughout the country are at flood height. The river points are that the rain is still falling and the river rising rapidly. At River mouth, it is 40 feet. At 10 miles, it is 45 feet. At 20 miles, it is 50 feet. At 30 miles, it is 55 feet. At 40 miles, it is 60 feet. At 50 miles, it is 65 feet. At 60 miles, it is 70 feet. At 70 miles, it is 75 feet. At 80 miles, it is 80 feet. At 90 miles, it is 85 feet. At 100 miles, it is 90 feet. At 110 miles, it is 95 feet. At 120 miles, it is 100 feet. At 130 miles, it is 105 feet. At 140 miles, it is 110 feet. At 150 miles, it is 115 feet. At 160 miles, it is 120 feet. At 170 miles, it is 125 feet. At 180 miles, it is 130 feet. At 190 miles, it is 135 feet. At 200 miles, it is 140 feet. At 210 miles, it is 145 feet. At 220 miles, it is 150 feet. At 230 miles, it is 155 feet. At 240 miles, it is 160 feet. At 250 miles, it is 165 feet. At 260 miles, it is 170 feet. At 270 miles, it is 175 feet. At 280 miles, it is 180 feet. At 290 miles, it is 185 feet. At 300 miles, it is 190 feet. At 310 miles, it is 195 feet. At 320 miles, it is 200 feet. At 330 miles, it is 205 feet. At 340 miles, it is 210 feet. At 350 miles, it is 215 feet. At 360 miles, it is 220 feet. At 370 miles, it is 225 feet. At 380 miles, it is 230 feet. At 390 miles, it is 235 feet. At 400 miles, it is 240 feet. At 410 miles, it is 245 feet. At 420 miles, it is 250 feet. At 430 miles, it is 255 feet. At 440 miles, it is 260 feet. At 450 miles, it is 265 feet. At 460 miles, it is 270 feet. At 470 miles, it is 275 feet. At 480 miles, it is 280 feet. At 490 miles, it is 285 feet. At 500 miles, it is 290 feet. At 510 miles, it is 295 feet. At 520 miles, it is 300 feet. At 530 miles, it is 305 feet. At 540 miles, it is 310 feet. At 550 miles, it is 315 feet. At 560 miles, it is 320 feet. At 570 miles, it is 325 feet. At 580 miles, it is 330 feet. At 590 miles, it is 335 feet. At 600 miles, it is 340 feet. At 610 miles, it is 345 feet. At 620 miles, it is 350 feet. At 630 miles, it is 355 feet. At 640 miles, it is 360 feet. At 650 miles, it is 365 feet. At 660 miles, it is 370 feet. At 670 miles, it is 375 feet. At 680 miles, it is 380 feet. At 690 miles, it is 385 feet. At 700 miles, it is 390 feet. At 710 miles, it is 395 feet. At 720 miles, it is 400 feet. At 730 miles, it is 405 feet. At 740 miles, it is 410 feet. At 750 miles, it is 415 feet. At 760 miles, it is 420 feet. At 770 miles, it is 425 feet. At 780 miles, it is 430 feet. At 790 miles, it is 435 feet. At 800 miles, it is 440 feet. At 810 miles, it is 445 feet. At 820 miles, it is 450 feet. At 830 miles, it is 455 feet. At 840 miles, it is 460 feet. At 850 miles, it is 465 feet. At 860 miles, it is 470 feet. At 870 miles, it is 475 feet. At 880 miles, it is 480 feet. At 890 miles, it is 485 feet. At 900 miles, it is 490 feet. At 910 miles, it is 495 feet. At 920 miles, it is 500 feet. At 930 miles, it is 505 feet. At 940 miles, it is 510 feet. At 950 miles, it is 515 feet. At 960 miles, it is 520 feet. At 970 miles, it is 525 feet. At 980 miles, it is 530 feet. At 990 miles, it is 535 feet. At 1000 miles, it is 540 feet. At 1010 miles, it is 545 feet. At 1020 miles, it is 550 feet. At 1030 miles, it is 555 feet. At 1040 miles, it is 560 feet. At 1050 miles, it is 565 feet. At 1060 miles, it is 570 feet. At 1070 miles, it is 575 feet. At 1080 miles, it is 580 feet. At 1090 miles, it is 585 feet. At 1100 miles, it is 590 feet. At 1110 miles, it is 595 feet. At 1120 miles, it is 600 feet. At 1130 miles, it is 605 feet. At 1140 miles, it is 610 feet. At 1150 miles, it is 615 feet. At 1160 miles, it is 620 feet. At 1170 miles, it is 625 feet. At 1180 miles, it is 630 feet. At 1190 miles, it is 635 feet. At 1200 miles, it is 640 feet. At 1210 miles, it is 645 feet. At 1220 miles, it is 650 feet. At 1230 miles, it is 655 feet. At 1240 miles, it is 660 feet. At 1250 miles, it is 665 feet. At 1260 miles, it is 670 feet. At 1270 miles, it is 675 feet. At 1280 miles, it is 680 feet. At 1290 miles, it is 685 feet. At 1300 miles, it is 690 feet. At 1310 miles, it is 695 feet. At 1320 miles, it is 700 feet. At 1330 miles, it is 705 feet. At 1340 miles, it is 710 feet. At 1350 miles, it is 715 feet. At 1360 miles, it is 720 feet. At 1370 miles, it is 725 feet. At 1380 miles, it is 730 feet. At 1390 miles, it is 735 feet. At 1400 miles, it is 740 feet. At 1410 miles, it is 745 feet. At 1420 miles, it is 750 feet. At 1430 miles, it is 755 feet. At 1440 miles, it is 760 feet. At 1450 miles, it is 765 feet. At 1460 miles, it is 770 feet. At 1470 miles, it is 775 feet. At 1480 miles, it is 780 feet. At 1490 miles, it is 785 feet. At 1500 miles, it is 790 feet. At 1510 miles, it is 795 feet. At 1520 miles, it is 800 feet. At 1530 miles, it is 805 feet. At 1540 miles, it is 810 feet. 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At 1870 miles, it is 975 feet. At 1880 miles, it is 980 feet. At 1890 miles, it is 985 feet. At 1900 miles, it is 990 feet. At 1910 miles, it is 995 feet. At 1920 miles, it is 1000 feet. At 1930 miles, it is 1005 feet. At 1940 miles, it is 1010 feet. At 1950 miles, it is 1015 feet. At 1960 miles, it is 1020 feet. At 1970 miles, it is 1025 feet. At 1980 miles, it is 1030 feet. At 1990 miles, it is 1035 feet. At 2000 miles, it is 1040 feet. At 2010 miles, it is 1045 feet. At 2020 miles, it is 1050 feet. At 2030 miles, it is 1055 feet. At 2040 miles, it is 1060 feet. At 2050 miles, it is 1065 feet. At 2060 miles, it is 1070 feet. At 2070 miles, it is 1075 feet. At 2080 miles, it is 1080 feet. At 2090 miles, it is 1085 feet. At 2100 miles, it is 1090 feet. At 2110 miles, it is 1095 feet. At 2120 miles, it is 1100 feet. At 2130 miles, it is 1105 feet. At 2140 miles, it is 1110 feet. At 2150 miles, it is 1115 feet. At 2160 miles, it is 1120 feet. At 2170 miles, it is 1125 feet. At 2180 miles, it is 1130 feet. At 2190 miles, it is 1135 feet. At 2200 miles, it is 1140 feet. At 2210 miles, it is 1145 feet. At 2220 miles, it is 1150 feet. At 2230 miles, it is 1155 feet. At 2240 miles, it is 1160 feet. At 2250 miles, it is 1165 feet. At 2260 miles, it is 1170 feet. At 2270 miles, it is 1175 feet. At 2280 miles, it is 1180 feet. At 2290 miles, it is 1185 feet. At 2300 miles, it is 1190 feet. At 2310 miles, it is 1195 feet. At 2320 miles, it is 1200 feet. At 2330 miles, it is 1205 feet. At 2340 miles, it is 1210 feet. At 2350 miles, it is 1215 feet. At 2360 miles, it is 1220 feet. At 2370 miles, it is 1225 feet. At 2380 miles, it is 1230 feet. At 2390 miles, it is 1235 feet. At 2400 miles, it is 1240 feet. At 2410 miles, it is 1245 feet. At 2420 miles, it is 1250 feet. At 2430 miles, it is 1255 feet. At 2440 miles, it is 1260 feet. At 2450 miles, it is 1265 feet. At 2460 miles, it is 1270 feet. At 2470 miles, it is 1275 feet. At 2480 miles, it is 1280 feet. 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At 3730 miles, it is 1905 feet. At 3740 miles, it is 1910 feet. At 3750 miles, it is 1915 feet. At 3760 miles, it is 1920 feet. At 3770 miles, it is 1925 feet. At 3780 miles, it is 1930 feet. At 3790 miles, it is 1935 feet. At 3800 miles, it is 1940 feet. At 3810 miles, it is 1945 feet. At 3820 miles, it is 1950 feet. At 3830 miles, it is 1955 feet. At 3840 miles, it is 1960 feet. At 3850 miles, it is 1965 feet. At 3860 miles, it is 1970 feet. At 3870 miles, it is 1975 feet. At 3880 miles, it is 1980 feet. At 3890 miles, it is 1985 feet. At 3900 miles, it is 1990 feet. At 3910 miles, it is 1995 feet. At 3920 miles, it is 2000 feet. At 3930 miles, it is 2005 feet. At 3940 miles, it is 2010 feet. At 3950 miles, it is 2015 feet. At 3960 miles, it is 2020 feet. At 3970 miles, it is 2025 feet. At 3980 miles, it is 2030 feet. At 3990 miles, it is 2035 feet. At 4000 miles, it is 2040 feet. At 4010 miles, it is 2045 feet. At 4020 miles, it is 2050 feet. At 4030 miles, it is 2055 feet. At 4040 miles, it is 2060 feet. At 4050 miles, it is 2065 feet. At 4060 miles, it is 2070 feet. At 4070 miles, it is 2075 feet. At 4080 miles, it is 2080 feet. At 409