

A MILESTONE.

As the first big pattering drops that fall
Make us shiver and start as they warn
us all
Of storm, and of coming rain,
So it is with life, when we're growing old,
And age steals unaware,
We shiver and start if the truth were told,
At the sight of our first gray hair.

We mark not the light of our noonday
hours,
Like the first streaks the dawn doth bring;
We hail not the birth of our summer flowers
As we do the first sundrops of spring;
On the bleak winter wind we look with grief,
Though it howls through the branches
bare,
But we sigh when we witness the brown
autumn leaf
And behold nature's first gray hair.

Gray hairs may come when the beaming eye
Has none of its brightness lost,
When with buoyant heart we would fain
deny
Youth's Rubicon has been crossed;
Yet the ivy-clad trees look young and green,
Though the sapless trunk may be there,
And naught of decay on our cheeks may be
seen
When we witness our first gray hair.

Come early, come late, like a knock at the
gate,
Is that first soft silvery thread;
And it joins with its silence the years that
await
With the years forever fled;
It silently tells us we're journeying on—
It silently questions—where?
Oh, faithful milestone, were the truth but
known,
As seen in our first gray hair.

A RARE EXAMPLE OF HONOR.

IN these days of defaulting cashiers,
boodlers, failures followed by per-
centage settlements, and the decadence
of business honor, the following ex-
ample of integrity is as unusual as it is
noble. It is given by the Jersey City
Evening Journal:

"The wall paper manufacturing firm
of Janeway & Co., at New Brunswick,
has lately given an unusual evidence of
financial integrity. The firm failed
some years ago and compromised at
sixty cents on the dollar. When it re-
newed business and got on a firm foot-
ing again, it began paying to its cred-
itors installments on the remaining
forty cents, although it could not be
obliged to do so, and it has now paid
the last dividend, including interest at 6 per
cent for all the years since the debts
were contracted. Three years ago the
firm's factory was burned down, and it
found it necessary when it was re-
built and started again to cut down
the expenses. The firm, in order that
its employees might not suffer, em-
ployed its men clearing away the
ruins. It disliked to reduce wages, but
it was obliged to do so. Now, how-
ever, the wages have been placed at
the old scale again, and the employees
are receiving checks for amounts cov-
ering what they would have received
but for the reduction. Long live the
Janeways."

FISH IN THE SEVIER RIVER

Report of their Destruction Claimed
to be Exaggerated.

W. V. Black writes as follows from
Deseret, Sevier County, Sept. 5th:

In your issue of the 30th I find a let-
ter from David Craft, of Ingersoll,
speaking of the dams in the Sevier
River and the destruction of the fish.
One would suppose by reading his let-
ter that all the fish referred to were a
valuable breed. It is true that a num-
ber of people in Deseret put carp in
the river. I understand Mr. Craft put
a few buckets in the lakes. All the
carp seen are in the lakes below Des-
eret. About two miles below here the
river forks, and in about four miles
the streams commence forming lakes.

THESE LAKES

running from one to another from four
to five miles, do not dry up though the
water may stop running in the river
channel for two or three months. Dur-
ing low water season there is an abun-
dance of water which seeps back into
the river from the irrigation in Des-
eret, and runs for three miles and over
so that fish will not suffer in that dis-
tance.

For a few miles the north fork is
dry. The great destruction of fish re-
ferred to might be in that portion of
the river bed, and may amount to a
few thousand suckers. Now, Mr. Ed-
itor, which do you think would be the
best—to deprive the thousands of peo-
ple who live on the Sevier River of the
water to mature their crops, or let it
run down the river to keep a few
suckers alive?

The dam referred to below Deseret
is not to exceed 18 inches high, and
has never thrown the water out of its
natural channel. The statement Mr.
Craft made concerning the ranch is
not correct. The ranch has water
rights secured for it. One
side of a story is always good until
the other is told.

THE CHICAGO "MAIL" ON THE
UTE WAR.

THE Chicago Mail makes the follow-
ing editorial comments upon the diffi-
culty with Colorow:

"It is almost impossible as yet to
foresee what the outcome of the pres-
ent difficulty between the Ute Indians
and the white settlers on the old Ute
reservation in Colorado will be. But
it is becoming more certain day by day
that the difficulty is one of which the
whites have no reason to feel proud.
Of course, in the long run, the Indians
must go, and it is quite possible that
Sheriff Kendall and his support-
ers think they are but hasten-
ing the operations of manifest destiny
in putting as many of Colorow's unsav-
ory tribe under the sod as possible.
This is the common frontier idea.
Judging from the facts so far as they
are known, the whites originated the
present disturbance and have done
everything possible to provoke Colorow
and his braves to go on the war-
path. The Indians, however, seem
to have refrained from everything but
acts of self-defense, and this speaks
well for their sagacity.

Cruel experience has taught the
red man that his white brother
of the frontier covets his ponies and
his lands, and means to have
them by fair means or foul—mostly
foul—and there is in this instance a
possibility that Colorow and his com-
patriots have for once outwitted their
aforesaid brothers by smartly refusing
to engage in a war that could only end
in their practical extinction."

PRESIDENTIAL REMOVALS.

As illustrative of the fact that Presi-
dent Cleveland is a Democrat and
therefore appears to have incurred the
ill-will of the New York Mail and Ex-
press, it refers to the following
official acts on his part:

"Governors of Territories—All were
changed before January 1 and Democ-
rats appointed.

Secretaries of Territories—Seven-
teen out of eighteen have been
changed.

Surveyors-general—All have been
changed.

Registers of land offices—Ninety-
seven out of 104 have been changed.

Receivers of public moneys—Ninety-
seven out of 104 have been changed.

Indian agents—Fifty-two of 64 have
been changed.

Ninety per cent of the 377 officials in
a single department—that is to say, 338
—have been changed.

These facts will not be denied. Can
their significance be explained away?"

No, their significance cannot be ex-
plained away. The President has
many a time said in substance that he
desired such acts to have but one
signification—that he is at the head of
the administration and therefore more
than any other man responsible for
its success or failure, and such being
the case, he has a right to have men in
official positions who are in sympathy
with him. There is no need of con-
cealing one's meaning for a public or
private action when it is backed by
such justification as that, and no one
who understands the logic of the sit-
uation more thoroughly than the Presi-
dent.

But all the citations of the Repub-
lican paper quoted are not facts, al-
though heralded as such. For in-
stance, the President could not remove
"seventeen out of the eighteen secre-
taries of the Territories," because
there are only eight of them all told
to remove.

WEBER'S TREASURERSHIP.

The Minority Candidate Taking
Steps to Get the Office.

The question of who is entitled to
the office of treasurer of Weber County
is being forced to an issue. It is well
known that a number of votes were
cast for Mr. Wm. Farrell, the candidate
of the Liberal party for treasurer, at
the last election. The People's Party
were of the opinion that there was no
vacancy in that office, hence no candi-
date was put up. The Utah Commis-
sion counted the votes cast for Mr.
Farrell and issued a certificate of elec-
tion to him.

Yesterday morning Ransford Smith,
Esq., of the firm of Smith & Smith,
appeared before Probate Judge L. W.
Shurtliff and presented for approval
Mr. Farrell's bond.

The judge quietly informed Mr.
Smith that he must refuse to accept
his client's bond. A few explanations
passed in a good-natured manner, in
the course of which it transpired that
Judge Shurtliff had refused to accept
the bond on the ground that he was of
the opinion that there was not a vacan-
cy in the office.

Captain Smith departed after saying
with a smile that the matter would
probably be further heard from.

This occurred about 11 a. m. At
about 3 p. m. an alternative writ of
mandamus was served upon Judge
Shurtliff requiring him to either ac-
cept a bond from Mr. Farrell, or show
cause for his refusal. The mandamus
was obtained from Judge Henderson,
in chambers, and the time of hearing
was at first set for to-day, but by
agreement of counsel on both sides,
the answer is to be filed on Saturday
and the matter will be argued before
Judge Henderson in the First District
Court next Monday evening.—Ogden
Herald, Sept. 8.

OTHER CHURCHES IN DAN-
GER

OF HAVING THEIR PROPERTY CON-
FISCATED.

Editor Deseret News:

Under the head of "The Inwardness
of the Mormon Confession," I find
the following in the Sequachee Sun:

"Would it not be a good thing for the
United States to take charge of all the
church property in the country, and
appropriate it strictly for the benefit
of the public schools?"

The Government has as much right
to confiscate the property of the
Methodist or Baptist churches as it
has the Mormons.

Wipe out the Mormons first; then
pitch into the Baptists, and the Mor-
mons will aid in their downfall out of
revenge. When the Mormons and
Baptists are no more, pick up some of
the rest.

It will be just as constitutional as
what is now being done with the Mor-
mons. Wiping out Mormonism is a
good precedent for future legislation.
The ice had to be broken somewhere
in order to take away personal liberty
and enslave the people.

The liberties of a people are never
taken all at once. Legislation of this
kind begins on some weak body, and
gradually uses one faction against an-
other until all are made slaves."

Yes, and it is well known that the
Catholic, Methodist and Presbyterian
churches in Utah, respectively, own
property away beyond the congress-
sional limit (\$50,000) of the anti-
"Mormon" law of 1862. The Tribune
of the 30th ultimo makes the Rev.
Dr. Iliff say that in 1882 the property
belonging to the Methodist Church was
valued at \$68,000 and that now its value
is \$119,000; and without doubt the
Catholic Church property in this Ter-
ritory is double this sum; nor is it pre-
sumable that the property of any one
of the great churches of Washington,
D. C., where the \$50,000 limit law ap-
plies with the same force as in Utah, is
within the congressional inhibition.

As the Sun suggests, how much
more magnanimous it would be for the
executors of the law—which no doubt
is unconstitutional—to attack one of
the powerful home churches first be-
fore buying themselves with the oft
given "Mormon" people who have
been repeatedly disposed of all they
possessed on earth.

Sept 1st, 1887.

CONFERENCE OF SEVIER
STAKE.

The quarterly Conference of the
Sevier Stake of Zion convened in
Richfield on Saturday and Sunday,
August 27th and 28th. President A. K.
Thurber being absent, William H.
Seegmiller, his First Counselor, pre-
sided.

There was an excellent representa-
tion from nearly every ward of the
Stake, of both officers and members.
The speakers, President Seegmiller,
Bishops Blackburn and Bean, El-
der Hyrum Harris, lately returned
from a mission to the northwestern
States and others were filled with the
Spirit of God, their teachings and
counsels were timely and well calcu-
lated to strengthen the faith of the
Latter-day Saints, remove doubt, and
encourage all to press on in the glori-
ous cause of truth which we have es-
poused.

On Saturday morning delegates from
the different wards of the Stake met
in convention, and after due consid-
eration, resolved to organize a

STAKE ACADEMY

for this Stake of Zion. They submitted
to the Conference the names of seven
brethren as a board of trustees for the
academy, who were unanimously sus-
tained.

The general authorities were pre-
sented and sustained; also the follow-
ing Stake officers: Albert K. Thurber,
president of Sevier Stake; William H.
Seegmiller for his first and William H.
Clark for his second counselor.

Patriarchs—Farlton Lewis, David A.
Curtis, William Morrison.

Members of the High Council—Niels
M. Petersen, Andrew Poulson, Hans
Christensen, Albert D. Thurber, Wm.
Ogden, Sen., John Kirkman, Isaac W.
Pierce, Thomas Hunt, George W.
Bean, James H. Wells and Gottlieb
Euce.

Clerk of High Council—John A.
Helstrom.

Stake Clerk and Historian—Theo.
Brandley.

Presiding Bishop's Agent—George
W. Bean.

Presidency of High Priests' Quor-
um—Theodore Brandley, President;
Andrew Hepler, First Counselor;
Peter E. Westman, Second Counselor.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Reuben R. Farns-
worth, Superintendent; Leo A. Bean,
First Assistant; Morten Jensen, Sec-
ond Assistant.

Relief Society—Elizabeth Bean,
President; Sarah J. Spencer, First
Counselor; Tirza M. Thurber, Second
Counselor.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Annie Hepler, Su-
perintendent; Mary H. Baker, First
Assistant, Maggie Warnock, Second
Assistant.

Sabbath Schools—Hans P. Miller,
Superintendent; Simon Christensen,
First Assistant, Isaac K. Wright, Sec-
ond Assistant.

Primary Association—Louisana Hep-
pler, President, Lucy Bell, First Coun-
selor, Henrietta Wright, Second Coun-
selor.

The rest of the Priesthood, as or-
ganized in the Stake, was sustained.

We are blessed with peace and plen-
ty, and the people in general are deter-
mined to live their religion.

Our crops are good, and the pros-
pect of a Stake Academy being in op-
eration in the near future is hailed
with joy by the Saints.

THEO. BRANDLEY,
Stake Clerk.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

JULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

A new bridge is to be built over the
Bear River, near Almy, Wyoming, on
the road to Woodruff, Utah.

A 12 year old son of J. H. Wickers-
ham, of Idaho, was drowned while
bathing in the river at Boise, on Sat-
urday last.

At Tucson, A. T., Sept. 2, at 9 o'clock
a. m., a heavy earthquake shock was
felt. It lasted some seconds. The
oscillations were from northwest to
southeast.

At Prescott, Sept. 1, J. H. Hardy sold
the Ella mine to Wm. Kerrigan, of St.
Louis, for \$30,000. The mine carries
gold that goes \$600 to the ton. Work
will soon commence.

A dispatch dated Olympia (W. T.),
Sept. 1, says: Huden's Soda Factory,
near the city, was burned to the ground
this morning at 2 o'clock. Small in-
surance. Loss about \$1,800.

A dispatch dated Phoenix, A. T.,
Sept. 2, says: The Enterprise canal,
with 8,000 acres of land, all in Maricopa
County, was sold to-day to a Califor-
nia syndicate for \$28,000 in cash.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, August 31.—A
man named Henry Saunders, of Oak
Lake, Manitoba, has recovered speech
after being dumb two years. His afflic-
tion was caused by exposure during the
rebellion.—Butte Miner.

On September 1st a cave in the Mon-
tana Central Tunnel work near Butte
caught John Herbert and a Scotchman
whose name is unknown, and buried
them in the debris. Both were badly
crushed, but may survive.

At Nogales (A. T.), Sept. 1, a vigor-
ous earthquake was felt at about 11
o'clock a. m. The shock was so severe
that joints of meat in the butcher
shops vibrated on the hooks like so
many pendulums. Another shock was
felt later, but it was very light.

A dispatch dated Albuquerque, N.
M., Sept. 1, says: Last night the office
of C. W. Kung, agent of the Anheuser-
Busch Brewing Association, was en-
tered by burglars, who broke the lock
of the east door of the office and
opened the safe by means of the com-
bination, which they appeared to un-
derstand. The safe drawer was taken
out into the lot and emptied of its con-
tents and \$380 taken. The papers were
left in the yard. The job was evident-
ly the work of an expert.

Albert Peterson, the man who
jumped from train No. 2, near Aurora,
Wyoming, Saturday morning, died at
Carbon that evening at six o'clock.
His remains were sent to his relatives
at Green River. Coroner Miller came
down from Rawlins and impaneled a
jury, who found that "deceased came
to his death by a shock occasioned by
jumping from the window of a car on
Saturday morning near Aurora station,
while the train was running at full
speed; that he was temporarily insane,
(insanity caused by sickness) and that
no person or persons were at fault."

A dispatch dated Great Falls, M. T.,
September 3rd, says: Engineer Chees-
borough and assistants are here to
take charge of building eleven cut
stone piers for the wagon bridge across
the Missouri River at this place. The
superstructure, which will be of iron,
is being built by the San Francisco
Bridge Company. This important
work for northern Montana is being
done by the Great Falls Waterpower
and Townsite Company, and when
completed will be the finest road
bridge west of St. Paul.

A band of Arapahoe Indians num-
bering about 150 drove into Rawlins
Tuesday morning for supplies and did
a thriving business during the day, dis-
posing of fancy bead work and other
curiosities. That night their camp,
south of the Union Pacific tracks, was
visited by about 200 of the citizens and
for a consideration of \$15 the Indians
donned the war paint, rigged them-
selves in fancy garb peculiar to their
tribe, and gave a war dance, to the
amusement of the assembled crowd.
The dance was accompanied by a lively
chant, and the grotesque figures they
presented in the light of the camp fire
formed an interesting sight.—Laramie
Boomerang.

Tucson, Arizona, September 5. — A
semi-official report from Hermisillo
states that there is every probability of
a serious uprising on the Yaqui and
Mayo rivers among the warlike fac-
tions of the tribes engaged in the war
of a year ago. For some time there
has been an engineering party survey-
ing along these two rivers and prepa-
rations have been made for the colo-
nization of that region. The Indians
think that this land, which has ever
been held by them, is to be wrested
from them by the Mexican Govern-
ment. Consequently they are making
warlike preparation. Numerous fam-
ilies who have located along the river
since the close of the Yaqui war would
be exterminated in case of an upris-
ing. It is probable that a force will be
sent at once to watch the Indians.
Since the execution of Cajeme there
has been no recognized head to the two
tribes.

Lawrence, Kas., Sept. 4.—A locomo-
tive and several freight cars on the
Union Pacific Railroad went down an
embankment near this city yesterday,
killing Engineer J. Minden, Fireman
Frank Davis and brakeman Tom
Brown. The accident was caused by a
misplaced switch.

In Baraboo, Wisconsin, is a post of
the Grand Army of the Republic, the
members of which have some correct
ideas as to what constitutes conduct
unbecoming a gentleman and a mem-
ber of their order. For a considerable
time there had been rumors to the ef-
fect that a member of the post there,
who is a man of a family, had been
guilty of immoral conduct with a ser-
vant girl in his house. The post or-
dered an investigation into the rumors,
which was had, and sufficient evidence
resulted to warrant a court mar-
tial. The charge of adul-
tery was proven and the culprit
was sentenced to a dishonorable dis-
charge. Were the G. A. R. to pursue,
in all its posts, a policy like this, it
might exert a powerful influence in
favor of morality. Here in Utah
certain members of the G. A. R.
and their chosen associates
have had a great deal to say about
other people's alleged immorality, but
no action in line with that of the
Baraboo post has yet been taken by
them, nor by those who have joined
with them in the effort to hasten gov-
ernmental action for the "purification
of Utah."

Coroner Ameden went down to Sil-
ver Bow Junction, Montana, Wednes-
day afternoon to hold an inquest on
the body of a man run over by a train.
He had some trouble in getting a jury
together, but finally succeeded. Jos.
Holland, a brakeman, was the only
witness who saw the accident,
and his statement was that the
deceased, who seemed to be intox-
icated, was on a train of flat cars that
were switching up slowly in the yard,
and when crossing a coupling the cars
gave a sudden lurch and the man
fell between the cars, the wheels pas-
sing completely over his head, crush-
ing it from the lower jaw up to an un-
recognizable mass. The accident oc-
curred about half past 10 a. m. The
deceased could not be identified. He
was dressed in a well worn rusty black
coat, wore blue overalls and had on a
pair of good shoes. There was nothing
on his person to indicate his name
or where he came from, his pockets
containing a pipe and a sack of ta-
bacco, two old handkerchiefs and a
half-dollar. He had no beard, and
the supposition is that the man was a
Swede. The verdict was accidental
death.—Butte Miner, Sept. 1.

A dispatch dated Spokane Falls,
Sept. 4, says: At a few minutes after
1 o'clock this morning a fire was dis-
covered in the rear of A. Rudolph's
bakery, a two-story frame building, on
Riverside Avenue. Three heavy
streams were soon turned on, and af-
ter a hard struggle of a couple of
hours the fire was extinguished, but
not until the Rudolph building was
badly demoralized. The frame build-
ings adjoining were not even scorched,
although considerable damage was
done by water. The entire damage will
amount to between \$2,000 and \$3,000.
The most terrible feature of the
fire was the discovery after it of the
dead body of Tony Bush, the baker,
who had been burned to death. It
seems that Tony went to bed late at
night very much under the influence of
liquor. It is supposed that he went
into the rear of the building with a
lamp and falling down the oil ignited
causing the fire. The body was terri-
bly burned, the features being unrec-
ognizable. During the fire an attempt
was made to rob two houses within a
block of the scene, but the thieves
were discovered, an alarm raised and
the would-be robbers failed to secure
any plunder.

A dispatch to the Denver News from
Montrose, Colorado, Aug. 31st, says:
A sad accident occurred yesterday
evening about ten miles from town
which resulted in the death of little
Nettie Alderson, aged 12 years. It ap-
pears that Nettie, in company with her
father, John Alderson, and a little
brother, had started toward the Gun-
nison River on a fishing tour. Her
father, thinking he might see a deer on
the way, took along a shotgun loaded
with buck shot. To reach the river it
was necessary for them to climb
a steep hill and then go down a
rough and rocky cañon for about two
miles. They had ascended the hill and
were descending the cañon when they
came to a ledge of rocks too deep and
precipitous for the children to climb
down, and the father started ahead
with the intention of lifting them down
in his arms. He had only made two
steps when he slipped and fell, strik-
ing the back of his head on the rocks,
and in his efforts to keep from fall-
ing, the hammer of the gun struck
a rock at his side, which caused the
charge to explode. Little Nettie was
standing directly above him and was
struck by three buck shots, one enter-
ing her thigh and coming out at neck.
The father was for a short time
stunned by the fall, and when he re-
covered his senses he was almost para-
lyzed with grief at the sight of the
body of his dead child lying above
him. He immediately started back
toward home with the body in his
arms but after carrying it about three
miles he became so exhausted that he
sank to the ground and a little boy ran
home and brought his mother and
neighbors, who immediately started
out with a wagon and soon brought in
the distracted father and the body of
the dead child.