

cycles on the sidewalks within a block each way from East Temple Street, between South Temple and Fourth South streets. Referred to the committee on streets.

Mr. Hall presented a resolution providing that the city surveyor approve no new plats unless the streets therein conform to the present city streets; also that the surveyor consult with the probate judge of Salt Lake County, with a view to inducing him to approve plats close to the city only where streets in such plats conform to city streets contiguous thereto. Carried.

A communication from W. W. Rivers, regarding the bad condition of Fourth South Street, at the intersection with Fourth West, was referred to the committee on streets.

George Burt called attention to the fact that the scavenger was dumping refuse from the city dump carts on the east side of the river, and north of the White Bridge, and asked that the practice be stopped. Referred to the committee on streets.

The bill of Dr. H. J. Richards for \$40 for services as city physician during January and February was ordered paid.

Nine liquor licenses were granted. One was for a new saloon.

Peter Van Houten was elected superintendent of construction of sewers.

Mr. Hall wanted to know the method of heads of departments in keeping their accounts, and inquired if more clerk hire was needed.

At 11:10 p. m. the Council adjourned till Friday evening at 7:30, when the proposed health ordinance will be considered.

THE COUNCIL'S PROTEST.

The committee appointed by the City Council on Tuesday evening to state the views of the municipal fathers on the location of the government building where the Industrial Home now is, has formulated the following document, to be forwarded with the Chamber of Commerce protest:

Salt Lake City, March 19, 1890.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the City Council of Salt Lake City, at the regular meeting of the Council, March 18th, respectfully represent that having information that legislation is being urged before Congress to convert the Woman's Industrial Home building in this city into a general government building, beg respectfully to represent that there are most serious objections to the scheme.

First—It would be an unprovoked wrong to the Government and to the institution founded in charity and for the public good, and which is as yet but half tried.

Second—The site is entirely impracticable, being nearly six-sevenths of a mile from the present official and business center of the city.

Third—The building is entirely unfit for such a purpose, and cannot be re-modelled in a way to meet the requirements.

Fourth—The inconvenience to our

people by making such an arrangement would be intolerable and would increase as the city shall expand. Hence, we beg in the name of the people of this city to most respectfully protest against the consummation of a scheme that would be looked upon here as a public disaster. We beg further to say that the business of the United States urgently requires a building in this city, and in our judgment five hundred thousand dollars will be needed for the purpose.

AFTER MARSHAL PARSONS.

It has been known for some time time that the confirmation of E. H. Parsons as United States Marshal for Utah was by no means a certainty. His appointment was strongly antagonized by the leading "Liberal" organ, and after Mr. Parsons took charge of affairs, the "Liberal" brethren were not all at peace. Mr. Parsons will be in Washington this week and has a heavy fight on his hands before he is secure in his office. The attack upon him is being led by the district attorney's office here, neither Mr. Varian nor Mr. McKay regarding with favor Mr. Parsons' occupancy of the office. A special telegram from Washington in this morning's *Tribune* says:

Unless there is very strong evidence in disproof of the charges filed against Marshal Parsons, his friends will have hard work to secure a favorable report from the judiciary committee. A very prominent member of that committee said today when asked what was the matter with Parsons: "Everything seems to be the matter with him. The protests against his nomination contain statements against his character which, if they are not disproved, will, in my judgment, make it impossible to secure a favorable report from the committee or favorable action from the Senate. I should decidedly advise, under these circumstances, the withdrawal of the nomination which, from statements made by the very best and most progressive citizens of Utah, show that he is the last man who ought to have been selected for the place. If the charges are true, the President must have been greatly imposed upon in sending in his nomination."

The charges referred to include an attack on Marshal Parson's private character, as well as his official capacities. The penitentiary and prisoners' record is also brought to bear against him. As to the charges made, it is understood that Mr. Parsons carries in his pocket, for presentation to the committee, affidavits from responsible parties, directly controverting every accusation against him personally. The result will be awaited with close interest, as the marshal has, working in his behalf, friends who wield about as much influence as do his assailants.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—The government has abandoned the prosecution of the woman Tcherekova, charged with sending the Czar a letter threatening that unless he modifies his reactionary policy he would meet the fate of Alexander.

BISHOP STEWART'S FUNERAL.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Bishop Isaac M. Stewart, of Draper, were held March 17th in the meeting house of that town. The building was crowded to excess, a large number of people being unable to obtain admittance, the deceased being held in universal respect. Many of his friends from this city as well as surrounding settlements were present.

The speakers on this occasion were Bishop Joseph S. Rawlins, of South Cottonwood; Bishop J. E. Booth, of Provo; Elder Henry Day, of Draper; Elder Marion Brady, of Union; Elder Richard Ballantyne, of Ogden; Elder C. H. Wilcken, of Salt Lake; Elder W. C. Allen, of Draper and Elder Joseph E. Taylor, First Counselor in the Presidency of the Salt Lake Stake. The remarks of these brethren were eulogistic of the deceased, instructive regarding the destiny of the righteous dead, and comforting to the bereaved family.

In a previous article relating to Bishop Stewart we were unable to present biographical data to any extent, but since its publication we have learned further details in relation to the career of the respected dead.

Bishop Isaac M. Stewart, son of Biecky Stewart, who fought under Washington in the Revolutionary War, was born at Chesterfield, Burlington County, New Jersey, migrated in 1837 to Indiana, and the following year removed to Peru, La Salle Co., Ill., which was then merely an unimportant village, and where he helped to make the first brick ever manufactured in that section of country. He also dug the first well at that place. In 1839 he removed to Adams County, where he married Mathilda J. Downs and first heard the fullness of the Gospel preached. He was baptized Feb. 13, 1842. Two years later (in the spring of 1844) he removed to Hancock County and joined a branch of the Church located on Bear Creek, about eighteen miles southeast of Nauvoo and eight miles east of Warsaw. He visited Carthage jail the morning after the murder of the Prophets Joseph and Hyrum had taken place. At the time of the house burning in the southern part of Hancock County, in the fall of 1845, Elder Stewart piloted Sheriff Backenstos' posse to the Highland settlement, which put a stop to the mobocratic incendiarism. He left Illinois at the time of the general exodus in 1846, and after traveling three hundred miles with the "Camp of Israel," located temporarily on Musquito Creek, about five miles from Kanesville (now Council Bluffs), where he remained until the spring of 1852, when he removed, with his family, to the Salt Lake Valley, crossing the plains as captain of the ninth company of that season's immigration, and arriving in Salt Lake City in September. The same fall he located at Draper, Salt Lake County, where he resided until the time of his death. Other facts of his career have appeared in a previous article.