

question and in favor of the immediate action of the government in the interests of a common humanity. He also spoke upon the appropriation by Congress of near \$3,000,000 to improve the so-called San Pedro harbor, and eloquently extolled the San Diego harbor, showing its capacity and adaptability to supply all the needs of southern California, and the utter futility of attempting to make a harbor at San Pedro. Now at the closing hour of the Congress, when the subject of the great progress which had been made in the settlement of the western country, was being discussed, Judge Kinney was introduced by the president as the former chief justice of the Territory of Utah, in the early settlement of the country. He said:

"Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, the remarks of the gentleman from Montana, who has just taken his seat, and who so forcibly portrayed the rapid increase of settlement west of the Mississippi river, during the last fifty years, reminds me of the remark of Bishop Berkley made in the year 1620, when our fathers were about to embark in the Mayflower for the new Western World, leaving the old to escape religious intolerance seeking an unsettled country, in the unknown wilderness of the new, where they hoped to enjoy, unmolested, the right to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. As Bishop Berkley looked upon this little band, leaving their homes and friends forever, he uttered these ever memorable words, 'Westward the course of empire takes its way.'

"Since the time this little band of Christians landed their frail bark at Plymouth Rock, the course of empire has been steadily moving westward, having reached the extreme western confines of this country—the Pacific coast—where stands in all its magnificent grandeur the city of San Francisco, and where is found in the extreme southwestern limits of the United States, the gem of all western cities, the beautiful city of San Diego, whose genial climate and unequalled Hotel Del Coronado attract the tourist from all parts of the world. But, Mr. President, we may well inquire what have the people who first crossed the plains and settled in this valley done in moving the course of empire westward? In 1847, influenced by the same spirit which actuated our forefathers in leaving England, they started from what is now Council Bluffs, Iowa, and entered upon the perilous journey of crossing the plains to seek a home in this then unexplored valley, then Mexican territory. On their weary march, after having traveled over 1,100 miles, they reached Fort Bridger, a mere Indian trader's stockade. They were here told that the valley they were seeking for settlement was an arid desert, and death from starvation would be the result if they settled there; that they could never raise a kernel of wheat nor an ear of corn, and the wisest thing for them to do was to return. So confident was their informant, an old Indian trader, in his statement, that he offered \$1,000 for the first bushel of corn raised in the valley. They were now within 120 miles of their destination. Two almost inaccessible mountains confronted them. Turning a

deaf ear to the mountaineer's predictions, with undaunted faith, the weary party pushed forward, and landed in this valley, an arid desert. Under the wise direction of President Brigham Young, this city was laid out, with its broad streets and suburban lots, and it stands forth today in its grand appointments, the admiration of all strangers. When we consider that the country when settled was what appeared to be to human eyes, an unreclaimable desert, it must be pronounced by all impartial critics the phenomenal city of the age.

"But, Mr. President, this is not all. The people who first settled in this valley have taught all who live in arid countries, how to raise cereal and fruit by irrigation. Here it was first introduced, in this western country, and systematically adopted, and this valley has been made to blossom as the rose.

"Nor is this all. The first settlements in California were in 1849. The people who first emigrated to that country went overland, a distance of 2,000 miles from the Missouri river. Salt Lake City was the only supply and recruiting station for these emigrants. It is but reasonable to suppose that but few of the many thousands that went to California, in search of gold, during the years 1849 up to '60 would ever have undertaken the journey had there not been a resting and recruiting station at Salt Lake. But more than this, the Pioneers to this valley, overcoming all obstacles, proved by their faith and courage that a journey across the Plains was possible. The immigration to California followed.

"The people of Utah have not only by the settlement of these valleys moved the course of empire westward, but have continued largely in planting an empire still farther west on the Pacific coast, and did much towards settling California, an empire of itself.

"And now, Mr. President, as my time is up, I will only add one word in conclusion. This Congress, so amply and successful in its work, is about to dissolve. All thanks are due to the good people of Salt Lake for their hospitalities and courtesies during this session. To me, who first came to this Territory as its chief justice in 1854, and again in the same capacity in 1900, this return, after thirty-three years of absence, has been most enjoyable. In looking over this city, then a mere village, and noting the marvelous change, I feel like exclaiming as did one of our greatest statesmen, in reviewing the changes a century had wrought in the progress of the country. 'It is true the same heavens are over our heads, and the same earth beneath our feet, but all else, how changed!'

"Wishing you, in conclusion, all that prosperity which can only come by the restoration of the free coinage of silver on a parity with gold, and thanking you for your attention, I will only add that I wish you all a safe return to family and friends."

President Craig then made a short speech before declaring the Congress adjourned. He thanked the members for their work and the people here for their hospitality. He spoke in a touching manner of President Wood-

ruff, and then formally closed the ninth session of the Transmississippi Commercial Congress.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CHICAGO, July 20.—R. R. Wear, vice president of the North American company, is receiving hundreds of letters asking information regarding the Alaska gold fields. He said today:

The boats which sail from Seattle this month are full—every passage taken. That means that anyone who wants to go to Klondyke must wait for August boats.

The journey is 7,000 miles. People talk about it as if it was walking across the street. They don't realize what Alaska is—what the Yukon is. They will need a map to convince them of the truth that the country of the Yukon and its tributaries in Alaska and British America is as large as the whole United States east of the Mississippi—that it is longer than a trip to Europe before they reach the Bering sea and the mouth of the Yukon; that by the time they strike the Yukon the Alaskan Arctic winter will be upon them.

By September 20 the winter settles down and the Yukon country is frozen solid till next May. The expense of getting from Chicago to Seattle is \$60, and from Seattle to the Bering sea \$150. There will be thousands of eastern men who will go, but of course the coast people have everything in their favor. One thing must be remembered, that the Klondyke country is in British domain and is governed accordingly.

DENVER, Colo., July 20.—A miniature riot occurred at the State Home for Incurable Girls as a result of which twelve inmates are now locked up at the Central Police station. The trouble arose over the punishment of one of the girls for stealing sugar from the dining room.

A mutiny occurred, led by a number of those who had previously had trouble with the matron and who claim to have been mistreated. There were forty girls in the institution, ranging in age from 13 to 18 years and when the affair was once started they all took a hand. The first act was to smash the telephone with the purpose of preventing the summoning of help by the attendants. Then they began to throw dishes about the house, break furniture, and commit other depredations. Finally the police were notified and Sergeant McNeill and Hendricks with five patrolmen were sent with two patrol wagons to the scene of the trouble. At first the girls resisted throwing dishes and red pepper at the officers. The leaders of the riot were finally secured and placed in the work house.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Among the passengers who arrived in this city by the steamship La Gascogne from Havre were Antonio Bravo, a Cuban provisional deputy, and Leandro Gaisarte, editor of La Paz, a Madrid newspaper. Both men were political prisoners in Spain and together they escaped to France where they boarded a steamer for this city. Señor Bravo, speaking about public opinion in Spain regarding the Cuban war said, "The majority of the people are disgusted with the outlook in Cuba.