

GEORGE O. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, January 21, 1899.

OUR CITY AND ITS STREETS.

Every intelligent visitor who comes to our city is struck with the width of our streets and side-walks and the expansive manner in which the city is laid out. We have heard many eulogiums from Eastern gentlemen on the foresight of the founder of the city and his companion pioneers in allowing so much space to start with for the site of the city. This feature is looked upon with surprise by many, because they cannot understand how men, coming here as the pioneers did, into the midst of a howling wilderness, could have thought that this would ever be a place of any importance or that we would want streets of such width. In a country town streets five rods wide are thought ample for all purposes, and they are too; but with the presence which characterizes all the movements of President Young, he knew that we would have a great city here, and never losing sight for a moment of our future destiny, nor forgetting that time would surely bring us and our chief city and country into prominence, he had the streets laid out eight rods wide. Now, that the city is being settled up, and trees are growing on all our side-walks, this width for our streets is one of the most beautiful features in our city. We appreciate it, visitors admire it, and every year adds to the credit of the pioneers for the wisdom, foresight and liberality they evinced in thus laying out the city.

The San Francisco papers are complaining of the condition of that city. The dreadful epidemic which has been raging for some months there has awakened public attention to the condition of the city, and one paper, the *Times*, in speaking about it says:

"In laying out this city, but little attention has been paid at any time to the future needs of its inhabitants, and the theories of most of those who have had a hand in the work seem to have been based upon the supposition that the place would never be much larger than it is now."

San Francisco it is claimed wants lungs. The streets are not wide enough. There are not enough public squares. Every acre of ground demanded for public squares has been bestowed grudgingly, and there have never been wanting people who have asserted that such reservations were mere waste of valuable land. It is thought that the time is fast approaching when regret will be felt for the want of foresight in laying out the city and not providing it with a greater number of open spaces. The maintenance of open spaces at intervals is now advocated in that city as being as important, in a sanitary point of view, as the placing of windows in the side of a house. The planting of these squares is also deemed necessary. The *Times* thinks that many of its readers will be surprised to learn that plants are absolutely necessary to the purification of the atmosphere. Man exhales carbonic acid in large quantities and vitiate the air; plants, in the day time, absorb the carbon, and give back oxygen, to purify the air. It is the excess of carbonic acid in the air that predisposes those who breathe it to disease. The planting of trees without delay is being urged to purify the atmosphere and to improve the sanitary condition of the city.

The Latter-day Saints have taught and are still teaching the world many important lessons; they will yet set them an example in building beautiful and healthy cities. Time will show what we shall do in this respect.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE ON "MORMONISM."

UNDER the head of "Dividing The Mormons," the Chicago Tribune, of the 16th instant, devotes a short space in its editorial columns to the bill for dismembering Utah Territory, recently introduced into Congress, by Ashley, of Ohio. The Tribune is not at all favorable to the passage of this bill, and in fact denounces it in no very measured terms. We should not have noticed the article at all, its sentiments on the mere division of our Territory being so nearly similar to our own—had it not been for the unfriendly and vindictive spirit which it manifests towards us and our institutions. We have no particular reason to expect anything different from any paper, or any class of people who are entirely ignorant of us and our doings since our settlement here; and the spirit manifested by the Tribune in this article would have been more excusable if it had emanated from such a source. But in this case—in a paper professing to be one of the leading Eastern journals, and from the midst of a community, many of whom are tolerably well acquainted with us out here, and between whom and the people of Utah commercial transactions and business relations are fast becoming extensive and intimate, such bigotted, narrow-minded sentiments are utterly inexcusable, and are evidently but the lubrications of a shallow-minded, cockle-shell journalist.

The reason given, for the introduction of this bill to dismember Utah, says the Tribune, is that "Mormonism," which is now confined exclusively to

this Territory, would, if the bill be passed, be transferred to three other States and four other Territories. Thus, however, instead of being any advantage to the nation at large, the Tribune thinks would only transfer a "curse" and "pestilence" to each and all of them and render the suppression of "Mormonism" as difficult in each of them as it now is in Utah.

Then, again, the Tribune does not think the people of Nevada, Colorado, Montana or Wyoming want anything to do with the "Mormons," or in suppressing their institutions; it is a question directly at issue between the United States and the people of Utah, and the former ought to meet it fairly and squarely and dispose of it by its own laws and officers rather than by dividing the controversy up between half a dozen States and Territories. It adds further that if the extirpation of "Mormonism" by Ashley's method be attempted, a long controversy and scenes of violence and civil war might be the result. And if its extirpation must take place, why have recourse to such a method. Why not rather accomplish the work while "Mormonism" is confined to Utah Territory only. This bill, he says, is a cowardly evasion of a national responsibility and should not be tolerated.

We entirely dissent from the opinion expressed by the Tribune when it says that the passage of the bill in question would be the means of spreading a curse and pestilence into each of the States and Territories named. We are rather of the opinion that it would prove a decided benefit to each of them. We think the condition of the people of Utah, in any and every respect that can be thought of, would, upon comparison with the condition of the people of the States or Territories named, or any other, be found far superior to any of them, whether in morals, law and order, politics or religion. And we have no doubt if any State or Territory in the Union could obtain a correct view of affairs in Utah to-day, that they would be very willing to exchange the present administration of their affairs for ours.

We have had a great many of the representatives of and partners in the leading business firms of Chicago in our midst lately. What have they seen here to lead them to think that the migration of a portion of the people of Utah with their peculiar religious and political notions, even if it should be to the great city of Chicago, would prove a curse to its present inhabitants? Nothing, literally nothing, but much to the contrary. At least so we have heard many of them express themselves. They have been surprised to see the quiet and good order which reign here, and the absence of loafers, drunkards, drinking saloons, courtezans, and numerous other evils which are a disgrace and a blot upon the best regulated cities in other parts of the Union.

But it is unnecessary to expatiate upon these points. The good works of the people of Utah are tolerably well understood by the nation at large. And now that the Pacific Railroad is so near completion, they rejoice to think that they will soon be much better understood and appreciated than they have ever yet been. That day they hail with much pleasure, being assured that then, though such writers as this one in the Chicago Tribune, may endeavor to tickle the ears of the ignorant, by trumpeting forth defamations of the "Mormon" character, they will then be brought into such close proximity with the masses of their fellow citizens in the East and West, that the great work they have done in pioneering civilization into the great Western Territory, and their virtuous and honorable course of life here, will be so highly appreciated and admired that the nation will never undertake to discharge that responsibility spoken of by the Tribune, namely, their extirpation.

By Telegraph.

FOREIGN.

San Francisco, 20.—Late Mexican advices, from Acapulco, say the Legislature of Guerrero is in session, and exhibits anything but harmonious action. General Arce's party are jubilant because General Alvarez has been called to the City of Mexico by the General Congress to defend himself. In the State of Mexico a formidable revolution is brewing against the Government of Juarez. Porfirio Diaz, Negrete, Rivera, Alator and other Generals are named as the leading malcontents, and are acting in concert with Gonzales, Ortega, Querroga and Garcia farther North.

San Francisco 20.—Advices from China say the Yangchow affair has been settled satisfactorily. The local authorities in power at the date of the outrage have been dismissed and the indemnity for the losses sustained by the missionaries paid. A proclamation, issued by the Chinese authorities, has been extensively promulgated, setting forth that the treaty requires religious establishments shall not be annoyed, nor foreign travelers treated with disrespect under heavy penalties. The missionary party have been invited back, including the female members, and have been formally reinstated. The ringleaders of the riot have been severely punished by fines and banishment.

Mining operations at Chetco are successful, some valuable mines having been discovered by a party of Americans, who continue to work them. They express no fears of the Mandarin soldiery. Major General Brunner has assumed the Lieutenant Governorship of the colony at Hong Kong.

T. T. Meadows, British Consul at Nanking, died suddenly. The British ship *Neptune*, from Shanghai for Newcastle, N. S. W. in June last was wrecked; the vessel was a total loss.

The American Brig *Charlie*, reported lost, has arrived at Shanghai, having been floated off at high tide and been taken possession of by a party of pilots. The British bark *Fanny Small* was wrecked near Chefoo, Nov. 4th. The English gunboat *Rinaldo* has sailed for Formosa with the object of settling the recent difficulties at that port.

Manila advices state that the people of the Philippine Islands generally favor the new government of Spain. No declaration was made by the Governor-General, but a full account of the late events in Spain, published in the *Official Gazette*, is regarded as a tacit acknowledgment of his sympathies with the revolutionists.

The weather in China is cold. The navigation of the principal rivers is over for the season. The United States Consul at Yanchow has caused the local government to issue a proclamation forbidding the Chinese to molest the missionaries.

The British schooner *Alert* was wrecked, November 23rd. The captain and crew were saved; the vessel and cargo were a total loss.

Chinese newspapers contain editorials on the subject of emigration and colonization to Lower California, which has been opened to the Chinese on liberal terms.

There was a shock of earthquake at Manila, Nov. 22nd. The exportation of Coolies from Manila to Callao has been forbidden in consequence of cruelties perpetrated upon Chinese laborers in Peru.

Affairs at Yeddo have been quiet since the arrival of the Mikado. Political movements are still contradictory, and it is impossible to give an exact account of the state of parties. Prince Aizu has arrived at Yeddo; he was treated with great honor by the Mikado. The Princes fighting throughout the civil war on the southern side are now at loggerheads among themselves. Satsuma, with a large force has gained such advantage over Tosa and Higo as to reduce them almost to submission. The council of Daimios has unanimously recalled the late Teyoon to Yeddo to assist in settling things. Hokenodai was captured December 6th, by the fleet of the Tokugawa clan. The late United States' gunboat *Ashuelot* is now flying the Mikado's flag which was taken possession of by the fleet; also a Japanese boat under English colors, about leaving the harbor with troops. The Japanese government has sent an official notification to the Representative of Foreign Powers that Yeddo and Neguta will be opened to trade, January 1st, '99. The Mikado has issued an edict at Yeddo to the effect that every one with whom or in whose house a fire originates, accidentally or otherwise, shall be decapitated without any appeal.

Correspondence.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 19, 1899.

Editor of Deseret Evening News: Dear Sir:—I crossed the Jordan River at the 6th ward bridge and was much gratified with the judicious expenditure of a portion of the poll tax of our country, under supervisor Edward Rushton. Owing to the high waters the past summer the road had been inundated on the east side of the bridge which is being replaced with dirt taken from a canal that Bro. Rushton is digging across a bend in the river, a distance of thirty rods, by which he expects to gain three feet fall. It has been argued for some time that the Salt Lake is rising and backing the waters of the Jordan river, and Mill, Canyon and Emigration creeks, over their natural banks, necessitating great expenditures to levee up and prevent the overflow of a vast extent of our best lands situated south and west of this city. I was somewhat astonished, upon extending my travel west, to find what used to be known as Bro's. slough comparatively dry. As the Jordan river, in times of high water, in years past, has found an outlet through this channel to the Lake, west from what is known as the Territorial bridge, I was surprised to find it obstructed by a levee on the west of the bridge, instead of by the waters of Salt Lake. To this the overflow of our bottom lands south and west may be chiefly attributed. It is said by some that if we had not resorted to leveeing up at this Territorial bridge, we would not have had a road to go west; while others argue that one half the labor expended on the County bridge would have produced a better road and nearer, with no damage to adjoining lands.

Meetings were held last spring to devise measures to remedy or guard against this annually recurring overflow. At these meetings committees were chosen and subscriptions raised to construct a levee to prevent the overflow of the waters east from the Jordan, to which some citizens subscribed very liberally. Petitions were likewise got up and presented to the City and County authorities asking aid in controlling the waters of Mill, Canyon and Emigration creeks within proper bounds, and to out a canal to convey the same to the Hot Springs Lake on the third street east from the Jordan river, where a fall of seven feet could be obtained.

The levee on the east of Jordan was not completed as the committee fell short of means to finish it. Canyon and Emigration creeks were well controlled until within sixty rods south-east of the bridge, crossing Mill Creek in the 5th ward, when it was abandoned to find its own way into Mill Creek instead of being conveyed in a direct line for sixty rods farther into Mill Creek, in which case perhaps five feet more fall would have been obtained and thus have prevented the possibility of it again filling up above.

Several Citizens got up a remonstrance against taking these waters from Mill Creek so far east, and as the last chance a canal was located directly east of the Jordan Bridge running north.

The completion of the levee on the east of Jordan and a good canal to the Hot Springs Lake would require no great amount of means, and its importance in a sanitary point of view will insure to the project the support of the city and county; and when the few who may suffer through this, have weighed the good which it will effect to the people as a whole they will no doubt feel themselves abundantly compensated. A few thousand dollars

appropriated and properly applied will prevent a recurrence of this overflow of waters, improve the health of the people, and create confidence in the minds of some, who, for years past, have labored unaided to stem the advancing waters.

NEIGHBOR.

RIVER DALE, SOUTH WEBER, Jan., 10th 1899.

Editor Deseret Evening News:—I left Salt Lake City on Friday evening the 8th inst., having in view a missionary tour through our Northern settlements, and Cache County, encountering a snow storm which continued during the night. In the morning there was six inches of snow at Centerville, from which point Elder Nathan T. Porter accompanied me. Elder Orson Hyde delivered an interesting discourse in Centerville on Sunday evening, 10th inst.

We held meeting at Kaysville, which was appreciated by speakers and hearers, being accompanied by a liberal portion of the Spirit of God. Farmington and Kaysville are alive, the railroad making business brisk. It is not uncommon to see ten and fifteen loads of hay off for the railroad at one time. Hay fetches \$50 per ton with \$10 per day for hauling. Greenbacks pass freely, and some of the brethren feel that it is a good time to save money to gather up our poor, for they can come as the Prophets have said, "With speed, quick-ly (by railway)."

This evening we held meeting at this place; some strangers (graders) from the railroad, came in, and were quite attentive. The bridge at this point is so far completed as to be passable, which is highly appreciated by the traveling public, as it would be very difficult to pass over the Weber river at this season of the year. Much credit is due to a committee of this place for their energy in completing so far the repairs of the bridge. The bridge is 298 feet span; the part repaired is 178 feet of pile work, the piles being driven 25 feet in a cobble stone bed. The first crossing of the bridge was on New Year's day, 1899. The daily mail and Riverdale post office afford good facilities for your papers at this point.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

LEGISLATIVE.

January 21, 1899.

COUNCIL.—Council met pursuant to adjournment.

A communication from Gov. Leland Stanford, acknowledging the tender of the freedom of the Council Chamber, was received and read.

Councilor Harrington presented C. F. 4, "An act relating to an appropriation to Chief Justice, Charles C. Wilson," read and referred to committee on Claims and Appropriations.

Adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow.

HOUSE.—House met at 10 a.m.

Communications acknowledging the courtesy of the House in extending the same were received from Gov. Leland Stanford, and Superintendent F. H. Head.

The committee on Claims and Appropriations were instructed to incorporate in the Territorial appropriation bill the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to construct a levee on the Jordan river on North Temple street in Salt Lake City.

An act providing for the incorporation of Railroad companies and the management of the affairs thereof, was read and referred. A message was received and read from the Council announcing their concurrence in the passage of an act amending section ten of an act defining the boundaries of counties and local county seats.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

OBITUARY.

We are indebted to Bishop Wm. Maughan, of Wellsville, for the following obituary of Elder Ira Ames, whose death was recorded a few days ago:

Brother Ira Ames, sen., was born in Bennington county, Vermont, on the 22nd day of September, 1804. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in June, 1832, in Champlain river, by Elder Jared Carter. In May, 1833, he moved to Kirtland and arrived there in October, and labored upon the temple until its completion. He also received his ordination of High Priest there, in the year 1838. He moved to Nauvoo, and was with the Saints through all their persecutions, mobbings, &c., and was one of those who had to give up their arms, by order of Col. Hinkle. He was driven with the Saints to Nauvoo. In 1842, he took a mission to the Eastern States in company with James Emmett, and returned home in June, 1843, and was one of those few, who received their blessings in the Nauvoo Temple. He was driven from Nauvoo in common with the rest of the Saints, and arrived in Salt Lake valley, September 22nd, 1851. He was a member of the High Council in Salt Lake City. In the spring of 1880, he moved to Wellsville, Cache county. He was a faithful man, kind parent, a friend to the poor, and much beloved by the Saints, and his last words were to his family and friends that were with him: "Do not weep; I have no tears to shed; I am going to leave this world or trouble and going to a celestial one." His funeral took place on Sunday the 17th, at 10 a.m., at the Meeting House, in Wellsville, and was attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends.

Special Notices.

We have the largest and best stock of Boots Shoes and Hats in Salt Lake City, and we will sell as low as any other house in town. Call and examine at 38-39 DUNFORD & SON'S.

SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE on draught at the Salt Lake Billiard Room. d19 2m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. C. CREGG, CARVER AND GLIDER, LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MAKER. Two doors west of Thirteenth Ward Assembly Rooms.

Old Frames repainted, Pictures cleaned and restored. Maps stretched and varnished. d51 2m

ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following Estrays, which if not claimed, will be sold at Public Sale at the City Pound, Ordan City, January 22nd, 1899. One red COW, 5 years old, two white spots on neck, white under belly, under right ear, light blue brand on left hip. One red COW, 6 years old, white face, hind legs white, branded on left horn P. Ballinger. One red and white HEIFER, 1 year old, branded W. on left hip. One pale red STEER, 1 year old, white on flanks, branded on left horn P. Ballinger. One red HEIFER, 1 year old, white in face, crop off and swallow fork on right ear, crop and under off left ear. One dark red STEER, 1 year old, white under belly, bush of tall white, light blue brand on left hip. WILLIAM X. FIFE, City Poundkeeper, Ogden City. d59 1c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Lenses & Managers—H. E. Clawson & J. T. Calan.

Engagement of the Distinguished Lyric Artist, MADAME MARIA MATHIA.

SCHELLER

In the fascinating character of POLLY O'HALLORAN.

THURSDAY EVENING,

JANUARY 21, 1899.

SECOND NIGHT

Of the great Dramatic Satire upon the Vices, Politics and Domination of the present times, entitled, THE

LOTTERY

OF

LIFE!

Which will be produced with New Scenery, New Machinery and Splendid Appointment.

AND A

GREAT DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS

Folly, O'Halloran, a fascinating character, with songs, Madame Scheller

For Synopsis see Posters and Programme.

DOORS OPEN at 6 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7.

NEW GOODS!

WE ARE

Now Opening

A LARGE and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Domestic,

Prints,

Denims,

Stripes,

Duck,

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Dress Goods,

Sugar,

Coffee,

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Currents,

Oysters,

Mustard,

Pepper,

Allspice,

Cinnamon,

Hats & Caps,

Buck Gloves,

Clothing,

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Undershirts,

Men's and Boys' Boots,

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Children's Shoes,

Hardware,

Queensware,

Stationery, &c., &c.

ELDREDGE

AND

CLAWSON.

d59 2w

PHILIP WADSWORTH & CO.

JOHNSON'S

CLOTHING,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

34 & 36 LAKE ST.

Chicago, Ill.

Philip Wadsworth, Gilbert R. Smith, R. E. W. Locke.

d46 1c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

ACCORDING to previous notice published in this paper, May 22, 1898, I have this day turned over all my old accounts for collection to S. H. LEAVER, having made him my Attorney to collect all debts due me. All persons knowing themselves indebted, either by Note or Book Account, will govern themselves accordingly. Wm. JENNINGS, Salt Lake City, January 20th, 1899.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to Wm. JENNINGS are hereby notified to call immediately at my office, EAGLE EMPORIUM, up stairs, and settle. S. H. LEAVER, Salt Lake City, January 20th, 1899. d51 1c10 8w-51 4

TINWARE! TINWARE!

A. C. PYPER & CO.

See to announce that IN ADDITION to their SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES

advertised in another column, they have

on hand

A Large and Well Assorted Stock of

TINWARE!

And having engaged the services of SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS TINSMITHS, are prepared to do Job Work and fill orders to any extent.

Cheaper than any other Manufacturing Establishment

West of the Missouri River!

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NOW ARRIVING:

4,500 ps. Prints,

2,500 " 4-4 Sheetings,

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500 " Linseys,

150 " Choice Dress Goods,

500 " Flannels,

500 " Blankets,

300 " Approved styles of Shawls,

500 " Ticks,

500 " Sheetting Stripe,

300 " Denims,

500 " Ea. Drills, Ducks and Osanaburghs,

200 " Assorted colors Cambrics,

500 " Bleach Goods,

250 " Jeans, Satinettes,

2,000 doz. Spool Thread,

1,000 " Worsted Braids,

500 lbs. Linen Thread,

200 doz. Suspenders,

300 " Hats,

500 " Overshirts & Drawers,

1,000 " Assorted Hosiery and Gloves,

200 cases Boots and Shoes,

200 Stoves,

75 doz. Brushes, carefully selected,