DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE - EDITOR

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CENSUS QUERIES.

MUCH complaint is heard over some of the questions which the census enumerators are required to ask of the people when they make their visits. It is not everybody who feels willing to describe all mental and bodily ailments from which he may be suffering, or to tell whether certain members of the family are idiotic or insane. Some people, however, will take delight in describing their bodily infirmities and will deluge the enumerators with a flood of descriptive matter as to their aches and pains and disorders.

In order to modify to some extent the opposition which this feature of the census revelation has created, Census Superintendent Porter has issued instructions to the enumerators to simply write down the returns the first of a refusal to answer. The points bearing on this have been made with a circular from Washington, which he can fill out and return. This will save the necessity of reporting names which people desire to keep private from a neighbor or paying parties who may happen to be in census office, and also save the necessity of inquiring any due.

In response to questions from newspaper correspondents, Superintendent Porter has stated that enumerators have been instructed to be polite, and not to press any question which people decline to answer. When the person so refusing resolves the circular that will be sent, it will be returned in a sealed envelope, and, he explained, "The papers will be thrown in with thousands, perhaps millions, of others, and not through the machine in a form so as perceived significance attached to them."

He said further: "If any one so appointed to office persists, I have no course left to report to form over his case to the Department of Justice, to be dealt with as the Attorney-General sees fit. My duty is simply to make a report of a refusal to answer, which the law calls for. I have nothing to do with my report or making any case out of a refusal to answer questions. All these will be left to be settled between the person refusing to answer and the United States authorities."

So far we have not heard of any difficulty in the way of the enumerators here, and it is to be hoped that the census in Utah will be taken unusually free of violent opposition or disagreeable complications. The questions should be promptly answered.

THE WATER QUESTION.

AT LAST night's session of the City Council another proposition—the third, if we mistake not—was before it for a supply of water for the city. The Eureka people want to purchase the city water works system and the water supply.

The latter of these propositions is that those who have them are lots of money in the scheme.

There are two points that ought to be held in the project. The first is its legality. The corporation does not own the water now flowing into the city, it being the property of the inhabitants. The Eureka council will what it does not possess. It might with the 1000 to supply the water to the inhabitants of the city. The second should be the popular aspect of the question—the great mass of the people are manifestly opposed to any proposition looking to the sale of the water works system and the supply to any private party or company.

Under these conditions any and all of the parties to a transaction of that character would act at their peril. A movement of that kind would, we believe, be met without the resistance with the aspect of the law and to all likelihood a strong popular demonstration. An action of that nature by the Council would lend the appearance of a job. It is, if money matters are after the water system for the wealth there is in it, even if the popular theory were not tenable, the idea of a few fat contracts, to each one of the majority of the city officials, would be the business enough to successfully combat the project.

There is one point connected with the proposition from Mr. Dixon, he claimed last night, which might profitably be safely and considerably entertained—the creating of a franchise for a company to supply water and construct new and distinct works to convey it to the people who wish to obtain it for use.

This proposition has special force when it takes into consideration that millions of gallons of water daily can be made from City Creek, and the people of "Liberal free water" remains a myth. There is a city of shortage and the only relief proposed for the northeast part of the city is to put an eight inch main along South Street, where there is now a six inch pipe. This will merely transfer the scarcity for the benefit of those who are already water-taken, while it is proposed to compel to be finally the granting of big new connections. Thus, while a great volume of water is running to waste no effort is being made to extend the service northward, where the city is being rapidly built up.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

THE Agricultural College is to be opened for students on the 2nd day of September next. This territorial institution is located on the north land above and east of the lovely city of Logan, and overlooks the beautiful valley of Cache.

The title to the land is unfortunately a subject of litigation. It was purchased by Logan City to give to the College, but the deed of conveyance was not perfected by the Council that committed the transaction, and the new Council will not execute it until assured of its lawful power to do so.

The matter is to be decided soon in the First District Court, and all friends of the establishment hope that the ruling will justify the transfer. The College is designed to give young men and women a practical education in agriculture, domestic economy, mechanical arts, civil engineering, etc., and, in addition to a fine farm, will have horticultural grounds, cooking, dairy, cutting, sewing, wood and iron working departments, a library, museum and other modern appliances and conveniences.

When the question of title is settled various improvements will be made, and the College will no doubt be one of the foremost institutions of the Territory. The present Mayor and Council of Logan are not, by any means, opposed to the establishment of or carrying out the legitimate plans of the old Council. They want to stand on legal ground, which is the only safe ground in such a transaction, and wisely await the decision of the Court before taking any further steps in the business.

ON THE SIDE.

THERE was a dramatic element in the passage which occurred in the Supreme Court yesterday between Chief Justice Zane and Mr. P. L. Williams, attorney for receiver Dyer. The latter called the attention of the Chief Justice to the fact that, at a former session of the court, a protest against his taking any part in the consideration of the Receiver's compensation had been filed. His honor promptly reminded the attorney that there was no need to call attention to that subject. Mr. Williams persisted and started to say, "I wish to remark," when the Judge reiterated his original position by saying, "There is no need of any remarks." As a matter of course the incident resulted in the embarrassment of Mr. Williams.

The Chief Justice was right both in point of fact and logic. When an objection is made by an interested party to a judge being allowed to participate in the consideration of an important subject, the majority of that tribunal needs no stirring up to bring the matter to his attention. It naturally occurs to him every time he sees the man who filed the protest, and probably at intervals when he is out of sight. The insistence of the attorney in seeking to perpetrate remarks upon the subject he had been told there was no necessity of even calling attention to seemed somewhat singular, seeing that the placing of the judicial ostracism upon him was inevitable.

This little incident is a portion of the legal jury connected with a drama of potential interest, in which the legal robbery of a religious community is the central scene.

GROWLS ABOUT GRADING.

WHILE the paving of sidewalks is a public improvement and convenience, the bulk of the benefit is presumed to go to the owners of property abutting upon the pathway treated to a smooth finish. Upon this theory the property holders are subjected to special taxation; otherwise the levy would be unlawful, because unjust. Some of the owners of property protest against the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the City Council in this connection. They complain, and properly too, that in grading for pavement purposes, no attention is taken of the grade of the lots with whose frontage the sidewalks are parallel.

This is notably the case with regard to some portions of the eastern section of the cement sidewalk laid along South Temple Street. In some instances the grading is of such a character that some of the property owners claim that they would have been better off had the sidewalk never been laid, and that they have been taxed for what they deem to be an injury in place of a benefit to their property. If this course continues to be pursued against the well-grounded protests of interested citizens, the Council will undoubtedly reap a hornet's nest. Similar complaints are made in reference to ordinary street grading.

It is perhaps fortunate for other classes of citizens who have strongly objected to the method pursued in the matter of making sidewalks and streets, that some conspicuous "Liberals" are indulging in somewhat growling on the same subject.

Judges of Election.

The Utah Commission have added the following to the list of judges of the election in August:

SALT LAKE COUNTY.

Big Cottonwood—H. A. Bagley, James Spilsbury, H. R. Stevenson.

Bowker—H. C. Whitney, William Hallows, jr., Alex Butler.

Brighton—Israel Spitz, O. J. Harvey, Robert Gardner.

Draper—James Nuckleson, Lafayette Hicks, Charles Cook.

East Mill Creek—James Young, J. H. Hunter, I. M. Chapman.

Farmer's—Hiram Yeager, Thomas Hall, Oscar Van Cott.

Grant—Jackson Jones, J. P. Cox, Andrew Hansen.

Granite—J. P. Flanagan, Edward Kendrick, William Barton.

Little Cottonwood—Fritz Reich, Henry Waite, Robert Howarth.

Mill Creek—H. F. Gustfill, A. C. Boyle, Frank Bell.

Mountain Dell—Samuel McNutt, James Bullock, W. R. Hardy.

North Point—Joseph Hansen, Stephen Hansen, George Sahlstrom.

North Jordan—J. G. Rupp, Chas. Baker, Heber Bennion.

Pleasant Green—F. E. Chambers, Oliver Slater, S. R. Taylor.

Riverton—O. P. Miller, C. R. Lewendall, C. E. Miller.

South Cottonwood—G. A. Burgin, Peter Erickson, John Labrum.

Silver—J. T. Monk, John Olsen, J. B. Anderson.

Sugar House—J. S. Thomson, W. C. A. Smoot, James Dunsten.

Sandy—L. F. Wells, Seward Davis, Isaac Harrison, jr.

South Jordan—F. H. Johnson, G. W. Shields, E. G. Farmer.

West Jordan—W. Cooper, jr., D. L. Cutler, Charles Sharp.

Fort Herriman—Herald Kapaloski, Samuel Butterfield, J. S. Lime.

Union—P. J. Stone, Hyrum Smith, Andrew Phillips.

A Young Bear Hunter.

George C. Campbell, a slight lad of 16 years, recently on going to see his traps near Ward's mill, near Light Hill, found that a bear had escaped with one of them, dragging the twenty-foot pole to which it was fastened, and leaving evidences of its very peaceable character along the trail. George soon found the bear, a large black one, lodged at the foot of a hill among some firs. The boy undertook to kill the bear with a club, but his blows had no more effect on its skull than if it were a blacksmith's anvil. The monster roared on its hind feet, snapped its jaws viciously, and struck while the club with its paws. It was impossible to kill the animal that way, so George mounted his pony, threw his rope on the bear's neck and choked it to death, thus securing its valuable pelt and delicious steaks.—*The Dalles (Or.) Times Mountaineer.*

CHICAGO LETTER.

Men Who Blacken Lincoln's Memory and Traduce the Mormons.

CHICAGO, May 26, 1890. [Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]—The following clipping from the Chicago *Tribune* will speak for itself. It will be seen that there are a pair of pagets of the same name still nature, or, as we say here, Filmers. Two donkeys braying in unison make good music. This is a case of mutual scratching. The Salt Lake brother copies from its Chicago fellow, and comments; then comes the Chicago brother and reproduces the whole. Here is the clipping:

STILL HATE ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

MORMONS KEEP ALIVE THE SPIRE INSTIGATED BY THEIR OLD LEADERS.

The Chicago *Tribune* has this:

A singular thing occurred the last anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday in this city. Several German societies banded together and went to Lincoln Park. They had an excursion and festival about the Lincoln statue. Speeches were made in German and German songs were sung. Not a word of these observances appeared in any English newspaper in this city. The German could find time from his business to honor the memory of the martyr President, but the American was too busy. Speaking for the mighty dollar down here to business any longer room. Old Hay—at least we can't interpolate—is dead.

We copy the above simply to show the difference between what here men and women. These Germans in Chicago are those who showed that they were as good Germans as American born men. If Germans were to become a Mormon over the sons of those years would rise and see the form any Mormon would lay a wreath at the feet of Abraham Lincoln's monument. The reason is that when Abraham Lincoln lived the head of the Mormon power, said that that he was Christ's equal, and can scarcely with go down through all the ages as long as any Mormon lives on earth. That this fact alone makes it other than the Mormon people do not belong to the Union, states. Their duty is to another government, and Congress should pass the Edmunds bill simply as an act of justice and of necessity to general self-preservation.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

Some of the Mormon-eating politicians of Utah join in this *jig*, and throughout the land the vile, wicked, malicious falsehood is heralded, and the Mormon is pronounced disloyal because a few fellows who are ashamed of their origin say so, and a few whisky-soaked tramps with perjured tongues come up to confirm the charge.

What are the facts in this case? They are few and simple. They are incontrovertible, unmistakable, irrefragible. First turn to Tullidge's History of Salt Lake. In the chapter devoted to the story of the DESERET NEWS will be found the following paragraph, page 14, in the appendix:

"Willard Richards' death, in 1854, gave the paper (the DESERET NEWS) into the editorial hands of Albert Carrington, under whom it was continued. Judge Zane became associate editor. Under Smith's control the NEWS became more distinctively and independently Mormon. Its tone was caused by the publication of an editorial in 1851, which seemed to intimate the loss of the southern cause, and, though the article was written by a southerner, large files show it was not accepted by the Saints. Perhaps, to shift the responsibility from its own shoulders."

Will the slanderers of Utah, or his counterpart of Chicago contradict this? Can they do it? No, they can not, nor can the libeling literary perverters who do their vile work do it. The Washington politicians lost all the war records of both sides at his command, but not a line, nor a document can be produced showing that one word was ever uttered in Utah against Lincoln, while there is ample historical evidence to show that overtures were made to the Utah delegate in Congress during the war to espouse the side of Jeff Davis. Even Powers and Anderson join in the cry of disloyalty against the Mormons. As between Jeff Davis and Abraham Lincoln it is hard to determine which was the noble type of American. In all that constitutes grandeur, sublimity and heroism in a man, Jefferson Davis was the peer of Mr. Lincoln. Nature adorned him physically and mentally with attributes almost divine. He was a soldier, a statesman, a patriot, an orator. He had the courage of his convictions, and he had the good fortune to be supported by as brave, as chivalrous (though mistaken) a people as ever graced the records of history, ancient or modern. But from our point of view it is matter for rejoicing that his cause did not triumph, his side of the conflict being grounded on error.

Abraham Lincoln was a man in every sense of the word. He had a clear head and a bright intellect, both of which were supplemented by industry, energy and indomitable perseverance. In all his career he never uttered a word against Utah, and there is not on record a word uttered by Utah against him. In our own day our vilest traducers are to be found among his own party. It is only a short time ago that an Illinois man named Herndon wrote a biography in which it is stated that Abraham Lincoln's mother was the illegitimate daughter of a Southern slave owner. And what is more, the bigots for states that Lincoln gloried in this ancestry and considered it a kind of patent of nobility. For my part I believe Herndon is a consummate villain. Even if the facts were correct as to Lincoln's ancestry, that Lincoln would resent of it with pride is something that no admirer of Lincoln can ever believe. The story was repudiated in all the Chicago papers. I remember reading in one particular paper additional matter supporting Herndon. This paper is the *Evening Journal*. It will be remembered that the aged editor of this paper died suddenly here a few weeks ago. He was counted a good Christian, a model American, a noble man—but he died in a low den on Quincy Street.

These are the men who blacken the memory of Lincoln and who traduce Mormons and charge them with disloyalty and impurity.

In relation to the recent Supreme Court business I must relate a rather strange experience of my own. You know that this august body is even less in for some severe criticism lately. The fact is, it is on trial for its own life. The Farmers' Alliance is pretty vigorous in demanding the abolition of the Supreme Court. Now the prohibitionists are attacking it with violence. Of course, in my humble way, I was backing and sustaining the court. I even tried to find justification in the Dred Scott business. The "Original Package" decision I unreservedly upheld as conformable to American nationhood. The Idaho Test Oath decision I looked upon as the result of misinformation which time would revoke. But now comes the Church case decision, and I find myself in a strange predicament. I can't find anything to justify in that case, and if I were to express myself plainly, my language might be deemed intemperate. Above all things control language. Owen Meredith says in *Lucile*:

"Words, however, are things, and the man who accords
To his language the license to outrage his soul
Is constructed by the words he disdains to control."

It is a pity the U. S. Supreme Court did not remember this and control itself accordingly. It certainly must have outraged its own feelings when it utterly the words of that decision.

But speaking of myself, I felt a good deal like the man in Pennsylvania who died last week. It appears this man had a mule which was made a subject for much torture by unruly boys. One day last week the owner of the mule drove a lot of urchins away who were as usual torturing the mule. Then the man returned to console with the mule, and to comfort it, but the mule actually kicked its benefactor and owner to death. Now, you see, I was defending the Supreme Court from Prohibs and Hayseeds, and after routing them as I thought the Supreme Court comes and kicks me. Like a mule, it does not know its own friends. But it is still the Supreme Court and as such it commands respect and support. The Mormons can stand this decision if the Roman Catholics and German Lutherans can. Used about it as does the Chicago *Herald*. That paper just expresses my sentiments on the question. Here is what it says:

"Another decision of the court affirming the validity of the Edmunds anti-polygamy law does not concern the same commendation, and we are glad that the Democratic justices filed a vigorous dissenting opinion. Even if the law be constitutional in its suppression of polygamy, the same cannot be said of its high-handed confiscation of the property of the Mormon Church. If the Mormon Church may be suppressed in that way, so may any other church, and therefore religious liberty and all liberty is more or less threatened by such a decision. Both the law and the decision are arbitrary, unchristian and subversive, so far as they go, of free institutions.

JUNIUS.

ON HISTORICAL GROUND.

Lexington, Virginia and What the Traveler May Find to Interest Him There.

LEXINGTON, Rockbridge County, Virginia, May 22, 1890. [Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]—Lexington is celebrated as the final resting place of the boiling generals of the Confederacy, viz: Lee and Jackson, and also as a seat of learning. Here are situated the Virginia Military Institute and the Washington and Lee University. I recently visited the latter institution and met Professor White, of the faculty, and John L. Campbell, Esq., treasurer of the university. From them I learned the following historical data relative to the university:

The germ of Washington and Lee University was a mathematical and classical school, called the Augusta Academy, established in 1749 by Robert Alexander, near Greenville, Augusta County. It was the first classical school in the Valley of Virginia, and was continued by an uninterrupted succession of principals and assistant instructors, on successive sites, increasing in usefulness and influence, until it gradually developed into Washington and Lee University. Robert Alexander was a master of arts of Trinity College, Dublin University. He was of the "Scotch-Irish" immigration which settled in the Valley of Virginia; he located in Augusta County about 1745. In 1753 Mr. Alexander was succeeded by John Brown, D. D., as principal, and during his administration the academy was removed to Rockbridge County, "shortly before the Revolution."

In 1776 William Graham succeeded Mr. Brown as principal, and under his auspices the academy continued with advancing fortunes. Imbibed by the patriotic spirit of the day, and on the first meeting after the battle of Lexington, the trustees direct the council for the title of May, 1776, to be entitled "Liberty Hall," as this academy is hereafter to be called, instead of the Augusta Academy." It was again removed in 1785 near to Lexington—where yet stand the picturesque stone ruins of Old Liberty Hall, burned in 1803—and was removed finally, in 1802, to its present site within the limits of Lexington. We visited the old ruins, whose stone walls still stand, in company with their owner, Prof. White. He has had many offers for the ruins, but has refused them all, hoping to see the university acquire title to them in the near future. The school was endowed by James Lyon, a million less shape until 1795, when it obtained as its first endowment the sum of fifty thousand dollars from George Washington, to whom the legislature of Virginia in 1785 had presented shares in two canal companies incorporated in Virginia—The Potomac Company and the James River Company. These shares were afterwards retired, and by solemn compact on the part of the legislature of Virginia, in consideration of "nothing" the stock of the "old" James River Company, the treasury of the commonwealth is to pay to Washington College six per cent. interest on the sum of fifty thousand dollars, annually, forever. After its endowment by General Washington special acts were passed, bestowing upon the institution his honored name. It is not an insignificant coincidence in the mutations of human affairs, that William Graham, the pillar and stay of Washington College in its early days, but for his elements and most special friend at Princeton, in 1773, Harry Lee, the protégé of Washington, its most efficient benefactor—the reputed father of Robert E. Lee, its late president, under whom was so successfully advanced the work so wisely inaugurated by Graham and Washington, and the patriots of the past. The "Cincinnati Society," composed of the surviving officers of the revolutionary war, decided in 1802 to dissolve the association and assign their funds to some benevolent object, and the result was that the society, influenced, as they declared, by the example of Washington, their leader, and by a desire to promote his patriotic purpose, appointed the Washington funds to Washington College. This endowment amounts to more than twenty-five thousand dollars. John Robinson, a native of Ireland, a trustee of the college, a soldier under Washington, filled with love and veneration for his virtues, and a laudable zeal to further promote the noble purposes of the father of his country, in 1828 bequeathed to Washington College his whole estate, amounting to $26,000. There is a neat monument erected to Mr. Robinson's memory just to the left of the main entrance. These funds are still preserved intact and yield a revenue of six per cent.

At the outbreak of the civil war most of the students were organized into a military company, called "The Liberty Hall Volunteers," and entered the Confederate service in June, 1861, under the command of Captain James J. White, one of the professors of the college. The company was assigned to the Fourth Virginia Regiment in the Stonewall brigade. It participated in all the battles of the army of Northern Virginia, winning distinction on every field and sharing in all the glories of that splendid army. In June, 1864, General David Hunter, on his campaign in the Valley of Virginia, occupied Lexington, and the college that bore the name and was hallowed with the memory of Washington did not escape the fate of war, but was sacked, its chemical and philosophical apparatus destroyed, and its libraries to a great extent scattered and ruined. At the close of the war the endowment, amounting to about $90,000, chiefly in Virginia State securities, was wholly unproductive. Together property of the college was estimated at $55,000. The board of trustees met on the 4th of August, 1865, and elected General Robert E. Lee president; at the same meeting the board instructed its finance committee to borrow $7,000 to repair the buildings, procure necessary apparatus and books and pay arrearages of salaries. The college being without income or credit, the money was borrowed on the private credit of members of the board of trustees. The necessary books and apparatus were provided, and the buildings fitted for occupancy at the coming session. General Lee accepted the position, and in so doing gave a new impulse to the old college of Washington, attracting a large number of students, reassuring its friends and enlisting in its behalf many generous benefactors in all parts of the country. The general arrived in Lexington on the 15th of September, and he was formally inaugurated and the session opened on the 2nd day of October, 1865. The course of instruction was greatly enlarged, new professorships added, and the college placed in the front rank of Southern institutions of learning. A handsome chapel and residence for the president were erected and great improvements made to the buildings, grounds, library, apparatus and appliances of instruction. In October, 1870, Washington College was called to mourn the death of its honored president. His body lies in a mausoleum in the rear of the chapel which he built, and in the chamber above the vault is placed the recumbent figure, by Valentine—a masterpiece that attracts visitors from all parts of the country. In 1871 General G. W. Curtis Lee succeeded his father in the presidential chair (a position which he still holds) and in the same year the legislature of Virginia changed the name of the institution to its present corporate title—The Washington and Lee University. The institution has been repeatedly endowed since the war. Cyrus H. McCormick, the inventor of the reaper which bears his name, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., February 15, 1809. Before his death in 1884 he generously bestowed the sum of twenty thousand dollars on the university, and since he died the trustees under his will have added another twenty thousand dollars, making forty thousand dollars.

George Peabody, of London, the great philanthropist, in September, 1869, donated to the college $250,000. In 1872, William W. Corcoran, of Washington City, donated $21,500. Robert H. Bayly, Esq., a prominent citizen of New Orleans, died in 1872, and by his will left $70,000 to the university. Mr. Lewis Brooks, of Rochester, New York, established a Museum of Natural History, and gave other sums, the whole aggregating $25,000; in 1870 Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia, gave $10,000, and in 1881 added $50,000. There are many other donors that will take too much space to mention. The total invested endowment (treasurer's report, June, 1889) is $668,459.39, yielding an annual income of $35,-148.02.

The University confers the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, Civil Engineer and Bachelor of Law. The students do not live in dormitories, but are scattered about among private families of the town. Each student is assigned to a member of the faculty as an adviser, to whom he may go for advice as to his studies, or on any other subject. A credit for fees, amounting to $75 annually, is extended to such meritorious young men as are unable to pay the same, and their bond is taken, payable in from two to six years from the termination of their university course, without interest until due.

This system was inaugurated in 1866, and the fund arising from the payment of these "long credit" bonds now amounts to more than $5000, which is kept separate, and known as the "self fund," the interest arising therefrom being loaned to deserving young men to meet their ordinary expenses, to be repaid and re-invested in turn for the benefit of others. The assistance extended to young men under this system amounts about $6000 a year. The students have free access to the library, containing 20,000 volumes, and to the reading room where the leading literary, scientific, secular and religious publications are kept on file. Athletic sports are encouraged in moderation. Football and baseball are indulged in, while a temporary gymnasium in Newcomb Hall affords indoor exercise. The North River close by affords excellent rowing, and the boat race is one of the attractive features of commencement week. There is a law school in connection with the university, and I notice that J. Randolph Tucker is professor. He is known to our people in connection with the Edmunds-Tucker infamy. The Alumni contains 1000 names, among which there are many of the most distinguished men of their time; there being two judges of the United States Supreme Court, two Cabinet Ministers, fifteen United States senators and nine Governors, besides congressmen, judges, officers, orators and ministers innumerable.

E. J. E.

THE EMIGRANTS.

They Have Reached New York and Will Proceed Forthwith to Utah.

THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES WERE TAKEN.

The Question to be Raised Whether They Come Under the Contract Law.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

The Emigrants at New York.

NEW YORK, June 4.—One hundred and twenty Mormons arrived this morning on the steamship Wisconsin from Liverpool, in charge of Elder Wilcy, representing the Union Pacific, and Elder Prindle of the Mormon church. The party are en route for Utah. The names and addresses were vouched for by the steamship company and Elder Wilcy and taken by Chief Contract Labor Inspector Millinland. A test case will some time in the future be brought into court to decide if the Mormons came here in violation of the alien contract law. If the decision be that the Mormons are contract laborers, in the meaning of the law, they will be sent back to Europe. In the meantime they are all en route to Utah.

The Nebraska Windstorm.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 4.—But little can be learned of the windstorm at Beatrice, as the telegraph wires are down. From a passenger on the morning train it is learned that but one person was killed, a child. Two bodies only are left standing in the village.

The English Derby.

LONDON, June 4.—"Rainfalin" has won the Derby; "Lemsen" second, "Orwell" third.

Hard Higher Wages.

COLUMBUS, O., June 4.—The employes of the Consolidated Street Railway, 250 in number, have struck for an advance in wages.

They Protest.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A delegation of about one hundred importers from New York City appeared today before the Senate committee on finance to protest against the passage of the McKinley tariff bill.

The first complete clock moved by weights of which there is positive record was constructed early in the fifteenth century. It was the work of a Saxon mechanic, who received about $2000 for the fruit of his ingenuity. This clock is said to have kept time very accurately, and was afterward presented to Frederick II by the Sultan of Egypt, under whose direction it was made.

DEATHS.

SCARLETT.—June 3rd, at half past 8 p.m., in the city, of heart disease, Mrs. M. J. Scarlett, wife of J. R. Scarlett, born April 20th, 1826, at Lincoln, England; beloved by all that knew her.

Funeral from residence, 175 Sixth Street, Twenty-first Ward, at 4 p.m.

The Best Results.

Every ingredient employed in producing Hood's Sarsaparilla is strictly pure, and is the best of its kind it is possible to buy. All the roots and herbs are carefully selected, personally examined, and only the best retained. So that from the time of purchase until Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared, everything is carefully watched with a view to attaining the best result. Why don't you try it? 5

For Baby Carriages go to the SANDERSON Furniture Co., 108 W. South Temple Street.

Weight, Sperry & Co.

Field and Garden Seeds, Groceries, Etc., at 24 W. Third South St. dlm

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

W. J. BURGESS, Manager.

"Let us express the conviction that 'Shenandoah' should be seen by every patron of our country.—General W. T. Sherman.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, June 5, 6, 7

—SATURDAY MATINEE.—

The Exact Original New York Cast.

Bronson Howard's Greatest Triumph,

SHENANDOAH

—THIS YEAR—

300 NIGHTS

Delighted & Charmed New York City

—WITH ITS—

Original Scenery and Effects.

100 AUXILIARIES! 100.

Seats on Sale Wednesday.

London Gaiety Company Next Week!

LOST.

A DIARY CONTAINING IMPORTANT memoranda, lost May 30th on the lower road to Pleasanter, Salt Lake City, and vicinity. A. L. GARDNER, P. O. Inspector.

ON FRIDAY, MAY 30TH, BETWEEN Liberty Park and Fort South, a DOG and a CHAIN. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.

I WANT TO RENT OR LEASE A 8 OR 9 Room House, close in. Address R. S. C., Box 250, City, stating terms and details.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of BEEF

Finest and Cheapest Meat Extract. Unrivaled for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. As food 10x, "an invaluable tonic." Round each genuine jar.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Alonzo N. Webb, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Alonzo N. Webb, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence, 100 E. Third South St., Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated May 1st, 1890.

ALBERT T. WEBB, Administrator of the Estate of Alonzo N. Webb, deceased. dawtw

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of John McDonald, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of John McDonald, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executrix, at her residence, No. 23 East Third South St., Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated April 26, 1890.

SARAH J. MCDONALD, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of John McDonald, deceased. eowtw

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Catherine Alice Piggott, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Catherine Alice Piggott, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Isaac M. Walbridge, Attorney, in Tabb Commercial and Savings Bank Building, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated April 26, 1890.

MINNIE J. PIGGOTT, Administratrix of the Estate of Catherine Alice Piggott, deceased. d wtw 5w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Thomas Vincent, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Vincent, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, at the said Administrator's office, in Fox's Fourth Ward, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Utah.

Dated April 29th, 1890.

WILLIAM H. STEWART, Administrator of Thomas Vincent, Deceased. d eow 5w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Clara L. J. Young, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Clara L. J. Young, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executors, at 43 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated March 14th, 1890.

W. W. RITER, N. W. JONES, Executors of the last will and Estate of Clara L. J. Young, deceased. dawtw 5w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Thomas Atkins, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Atkins, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, at his office on Main Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated May 29th, 1890.

C. S. SAVAGE, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Atkins, deceased. C. W. SAVAGE, Atty for estate. dawtw

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Thomas B. Knowlden, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas B. Knowlden, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Isaac M. Walbridge, Attorney, in Tabb Commercial and Savings Bank Building, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated May 1st, 1890.

GEORGE B. KNOWLDEN, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas B. Knowlden, deceased. d wtw 5w

SUMMONS.

In the District Court, in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

Lucy B. Trick, Plaintiff,

vs.

John Trick, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To John Trick, Defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed herein, within ten days after the service of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment or default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to have a decree of this court dissolving the bonds of matrimony between plaintiff and defendant; awarding to plaintiff the custody of three minor children, issue of said marriage; for general relief; above relief prayed for on the grounds that defendant has for more than one year prior to separation of plaintiff and defendant was guilty of habitual drunkenness, and to the knowledge of defendant, and that said habit of plaintiff is now a drunkard; that he has at sundry times treated plaintiff in a cruel manner by striking her, using vile and abusive language, thereby causing her great bodily harm and mental anxiety, and that for more than five years last past defendant has failed to provide the common necessaries of life.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint filed as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness, the Hon. Charles S. Zane, Judge, and the seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the Territory of Utah, this 19th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

(SEAL.) H. G. MCMILLAN, Clerk.

By GEO. D. LOGANS, Deputy Clerk. d eow 4

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE AN office and represent a manufacturer; no pay week; small capital required. Address with stamp, Manufacturer, Box 76, West Acton, Mass. dlm wks

MAIL SCHEDULE.

Following is the Schedule of arrival and closing of Mails at Salt Lake City Post Office, November 12, 1889.

Mail.	Arrive at Depot.	Close at Post-office.
Eastern, via U. P. Ry	2.20 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Eastern, via R. G. W.	3.35 p.m.	9.30 p.m.
Western	10.20 a.m.	6.00 p.m.
Sun Pleasant Grove (except Sunday)	.....	9.30 a.m.
Ogden	11.20 a.m.	3.30 p.m.
Ogden	6.35 p.m.	9.30 a.m.
Ogden	.....	6.00 p.m.
North and Northwest	6.35 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
Park City	11.20 a.m.	3.00 p.m.
Park City	.....	6.00 p.m.
Southern	6.35 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
Southern (except points beyond Milford, Frisco and beyond)	10.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.
Bingham Canyon and West Jordan	4.25 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
Tooele County	3.45 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
Alta and Wasatch	6.35 p.m.	3.30 p.m.

WANTED.

TO RENT A VACANT LOT TO PUT up a shanty for shoeing. Apply at this office.

STOCK PASTURED.

DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS I will pasture stock at my place, north of North Cache, Davis Co., at the following rates, each per month: Horses, $1.50; Cows, $1; Calves, 50cts. For further particulars apply at 122 First North Street.

JOHN SMITH.

A. MINER & CO.

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If you have Real Estate to Sell;
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If you have Houses to Rent;
If you want to Rent a House;
If you have Money to Loan;
If you want to Borrow Money;
Come and see us.

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EXCURSION

—TO—

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On JUNE 3 & 4

The Union Pacific Railroad will sell Round Trip Tickets from Salt Lake, Ogden, Park City and Intermediate Stations to Hailey, Idaho, at

SINGLE FARE for the ROUND TRIP.

Tickets good for Return to June 20.

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These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Billiousness and Bowel Complaints.

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