

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, March 7, 1912.

At the late session of the Colorado Legislature an act was passed creating a Board of Immigration, to be composed of five members (with President and Treasurer elected out of and by the five) to be appointed by the Governor of the Territory, a majority to constitute a quorum, the Territorial Librarian to be secretary of the board, the members of the board to receive five dollars each per day (with 15 cents mileage) actually engaged in meetings of the board, county commissioners to elect a corresponding secretary for their respective county, the Governor to designate agents, resident in any country in Europe, to co-operate with the board in disseminating information and encouraging immigration to the Territory.

The purpose of the board may be understood from the following sections of the act—

SEC. 4.—It shall be the duty of said Board to adopt and put in execution such measures as will best promote and encourage immigration to the Territory, and for this purpose it may publish and disseminate such useful information as it may obtain concerning the development and undeveloped resources of the Territory, and may provide for one of their number or such other person as the Board may select to attend such Agricultural and Institute Fairs as may be deemed expedient for the display of the products of the Territory.

SEC. 5.—The sum of six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the use of said Board of Immigration, and the same shall be paid out of the Treasury of the Territory in such manner as will best promote the objects of this act, and the Territorial Auditor is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of said Board of Immigration, on that amount, and said Treasurer, upon receipt of the same, shall take it out of the Treasury of the Territory, and in no case shall the Territory be bound to pay a larger amount of money than is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 11.—Said Board is authorized to open books of subscription, and solicit donations and contributions of money and other articles from corporations or persons willing to aid or interested in the subject of immigration to the Territory, which sums of money, or articles so donated and contributed shall be under control of, and expended by, said Board, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, and for the purpose of further carrying out the provisions of this act the Board may appoint one or more of its members or such other person or persons as the Board may determine upon, as agents of the Board, to visit the places in this country as may be, by them, deemed best for the purpose of giving information and of encouraging immigration to the Territory, and that in no case shall such agent be allowed any compensation except such reasonable sum as may be necessary to defray his actual traveling expenses.

The formation of such a board has not been necessary in Utah, yet its valleys have been populated by thousands on thousands of immigrants not only from all the States and Territories, but from almost all nationalities, mostly before any noise was made concerning the mineral resources of the Territory, and in years when it presented probably fewer inducements naturally to immigrants than any other Territory.

Among the reasons for such extensive and successful immigration, notwithstanding the reputed paucity of the material resources of the Territory, may be mentioned, as standing prominently forth, the uncommon enterprise and liberality of our citizens, many of whom have made large donations, some of them annually for a number of years, for the express purpose of assisting immigrants who desired to come to Utah and make their home in the Territory. But much more assistance has been rendered than by mere donations of means, large and numerous as those have been, and commencing as early in the history of the Territory as when the first settlers had barely had time to locate and turn themselves round. Hundreds of our brave pioneers and later settlers have not only freely given of their means for this purpose, but have also freely given of their time and energies, going forth through the States and through many foreign nations, without any salary or stipulated pecuniary compensation, and not infrequently bearing their own expenses, seeking, encouraging, advising and otherwise assisting hundreds and thousands of persons, who were desirous to come to Utah and make the wilderness rejoice with the busy hum of industry and with peace, good will and prosperity, material and moral. Numbers of these public-spirited citizens of ours have spent years in this philanthropic manner, crossing the oceans—Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, etc., some of them many times. So that in many respects Utah has set a noble example to other Territories and States in promoting and fostering the progress and prosperity of the community by encouraging and assisting immigration in diverse judicious ways, and to a very liberal extent.

We wrote above of immigrants who were desirous of settling in this Territory to advance its material and moral prosperity, and we meant it. In some States and Territories, there is a manifest desire to advance the interests of the community materially, but the moral interests are not considered, not thought of, as if they were not worthy of being taken into consideration. Our citizens did not fall into this great and injurious mistake. All the Territories around us were originally populated by some of the very worst characters, bad, bold, desperate, reckless men, who hesitated at no villainy, no crime if their purposes could be achieved by its commission. Such was not the case with Utah. Its pioneers were a band of brave, self-denying, devoted men, who wished to find or to found a commonwealth where such things as peace, purity, honesty, virtue, etc., should prevail, and where material prosperity, however desirable in a healthful degree, should not absorb the whole attention of the community.

In order to effect this desirable purpose, many of the more prominent of our citizens have bestowed upon the matter so much of their means and time and thought and energy, and have been careful what kind of immigrants they assisted. That they

might secure the best character in every community they have visited, they confined their assistance almost exclusively to immigrants (with their families and relations and friends) who at least professed to believe in God and Jesus Christ, to repent of their sins, and order their lives in accordance with the revealed will of God, so far as it related to them.

The results of this policy have been highly gratifying. A class of people have settled this Territory who, it is neither egotism nor flattery to say, are decidedly superior in morality to the people of any other Territory or State in the Union, and by natural sequence there has been less immorality and less crime of all kinds in Utah than in any portion of the Union, in proportion to the population.

This substratum of morality in the population has made Utah what she is—the most promising commonwealth that the United States can boast, and it cannot fail to tell favorably and decidedly upon the future of the Territory and those adjacent, demonstrating the good sense, far-seeing sagacity, and the true patriotism of those who have exercised controlling influence in the community from its inception to the present time.

If our Colorado neighbors, or any other people, can see anything in the policy pursued by our citizens in this matter of encouraging immigration, that they may deem worthy of admiration, they are free to follow copy.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.  
By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Afternoon Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Hooper, from the banking committee, reported back adversely the Senate bill for the redemption of the three per cent. loan contracts at the rate of three mills, and the House has passed the bill after a large majority. The House proceeded to vote on the amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill.

CINCINNATI.—The total loss of the steamers and cargoes burned last night, is about three hundred thousand; insured about a third.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, D.C., 7.—It was recently stated that a number of cases which had been prepared by the department of justice, against several members of Congress and government officials, for receiving money for procuring claims against the government while they were in office, had been dropped, the statute of limitation barring them. A number of similar cases are, however, within the statute, and the department is now in the process of dropping the information has been sent to the District Attorneys in several States where the offenses were alleged to have been committed, with instructions to bring the parties to trial.

NEW YORK, 7.—Comptroller Green, when questioned yesterday, concerning the probable effect of several recent extensions in taxation, to cover expenses of the city, favored additional taxes rather than an increase of the debt; he also expressed the opinion that the estimates for the coming year, made by the heads of the departments, were far in excess of the sum which might be required by rigid economy and prudent management.

NASHUA, N.H., 7.—A carpet mill and a grain mill was destroyed by fire yesterday at Wilton; loss \$75,000, partly insured.

ALBANY, 7.—The friends of the Erie classification repeal bill object strongly to the proposed classification offered yesterday, and denounce it as a great fraud on the nation. They say the provisions are such as to make perpetual the rule of Gould and his confederates, and while repealing the classification it leaves the present directors in power until the expiration of their terms.

NEW YORK, 7.—The report made to the committee of 19 last night, that since December '07, \$12,153,877 have been assessed on the city for extending, opening and widening streets, of which 1,738,427 was for costs and 10,415,450 for the benefit of property holders. Green, in today's Tribune, says the following in his note, declining to have his name affixed to the call for the Philadelphia convention:

"Friend Chandler, please not to attach my name to a call for a national convention of Democrats. I am not meeting on purpose to keep a position of independence. If you have trust in the wisdom of the reform, from the White House, all right; but I am not inclined to help our Leets and stockholders to another half million plunder."

Yours, HORACE GREELLY.

A Wilmington, N.C., dispatch says it is not known there whether the reports of the death of Henry Berry Lowery, the notorious swamp outlaw, are unfounded. Additional reports are current that he was either murdered by his brother or drowned.

The Tribune this morning in printing a communication from Mayor Medill, of Chicago, with whom, in the main, the city of Chicago, has representation in the House, commends his views to the legislators at Albany.

NEW YORK, 7.—The report of Mayor Hall was continued this morning. Judge Daly overruled the objections of the defense and admitted the warrant of Garvey as secondary evidence. The contest for the defense announced that they had determined to have the court decide any objections raised without argument.

BALTIMORE.—James Young, a well-known printer in this city, died yesterday afternoon.

ROCHESTER.—Three coaches of the express train to the Central Railroad from Buffalo to this city, were this morning thrown from the track into a ditch, six miles east of Buffalo. Some 10 or 12 persons were injured, but not dangerously. One car caught fire in rolling over, but the flames were speedily extinguished with snow. The passengers were brought back to the cars and well cared for by the officers of the road.

WASHINGTON.—In the Senate bills have been passed for the erection of public buildings at St. Louis and Little Rock, Ark.

NEW YORK.—The government don't sell gold to-day. The redemption of twenty millions of five-twenty of '93 commenced to-day.

A court martial found Capt. Stevens, of the frigate Guerriere, guilty of neglect of duty and sentenced him to dismissal from the service.

EUROPEAN.

PARIS.—The Duke de Broglie, French Ambassador to England, is to be recalled, and Count de Bismarck, now Ambassador to Germany, will be transferred to London.

LONDON.—The board of directors of the Transatlantic cable company, yesterday, resolved to lay under cable to America, which will be under the management of the present cable company.

All the journals approve the result in the Tribune case. The trial of the claimant for perjury will take place in April.

Minister Schenck is now visiting Edinburgh.

Correspondence.

GLENWOOD, Beaver County, Feb. 23, 1912.

Editor Deseret News:

We have had and are at present having some trouble with land jumpers, some of them professing to be Saints, but they will invariably have every advantage of technicalities, disregarding the Gospel and their neighbors' rights. With the majority here the spirit of the Gospel seems to be the spirit of the Gospel, and with a determination to stand up for the truth and the servants of God.

We want settlers in this country who are honorable men, and for such there is plenty of room, without in the least infringing on the rights of others. We would advise those who wish to locate in this part of the country, to be aware of the fact that there are some who pretend to have to sell and do so at a price that do not belong to them.

We have a good location here and a good man to reside in the person of Archibald W. Buchanan. We have a day school, and meetings regularly. The winter has been very mild, with but little snow. There have been two deaths of late in this place.

Yours in the Gospel,

ISAAC W. PIERCE.

A WET STATE.

As nearly all the rain, in California, falls between November and March, it becomes interesting to look around and see what has been the rainfall for the present season throughout the State. A glance shows that the State is pretty wet. Indeed, the people everywhere, while they are not in the habit of counting the inches of rain, are very much interested in the amount of rain that has fallen. The sun, when he reappears in unclouded glory, will be joyfully welcomed, with the hope that he will not again be veiled for a month, at least. It will take a length of time to get the northern and central part of the State thoroughly dry.

Up to March 1st the rainfall for the season at the points named below was as follows:

Visalia, 8.51 inches—nearly double that of last season; near Tullock, 8.18 inches—nearly double that of last season; at Hanford, 13.18 inches—nearly double that of last season; at Stockton, 18.76 inches—three times as much as whole of last season; at Sacramento, 21.20—two and a half times all of last season; at Colusa, 23.44 inches—nearly double that of last season; at Auburn, 35 inches—double all of last season; at Grass Valley, 67.33 inches, and at Nevada City, only four inches. At Shasta they don't reckon by inches any longer, but by feet, and that place accounted, on the first of this month, to just seven and a half feet.

In addition to the above we have comparatively recent information from some other inland points. On Feb. 9th the rainfall at Pacheco, Contra Costa county, was 22 inches, and at San Rafael, Marin county, at the same date, 48.45 inches; at Yuba, two weeks ago it amounted to 46 inches; at Ukiah, Mendocino county, about the same date, 44 inches; at Big Dry Creek, in Fresno county, the fall to February 25th was 16.87 inches; and at Los Angeles the fall about two weeks ago had reached 10.65 inches.

February with a dismal prospect for rain in the southern counties. Kern county, for instance, had received even less than that there up to the corresponding date in last dry season. The late rains, however, were a godsend to those counties, and good crops are assured.

P.S.—It rains. We despair of getting dry before the 4th of July. Old Shasta will complete her tenth foot, sure.—Sacramento Reporter, March 5.

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

The Wheeler exploring expedition, sent out last spring to examine the country between the Pacific railroad at Elko and Southeastern Arizona, has completed its labors; but the results of the expedition will not be properly known until the publication of the official report at Washington. We have learned enough, however, to believe that a large amount of valuable and interesting information has been obtained.

The expedition examined the topography of a district about seventy-five miles wide and six hundred long. The main topographical points were determined precisely, and many minor points approximately. The country from Elko to the Colorado was found not unfavorable for railroad purposes. In Arizona a considerable district occupied by hostile Apaches was examined and its topography commensured to General Crook. The mines along the route were carefully inspected and a large mass of information of an industrial character collected. The great canyon of the Colorado was ascended for sixty-five miles from its mouth.

The photographer was kept constantly employed, and has obtained views of all the prominent points. The results of the expedition will be given to the public, a sensation will be created; for among the scenes he has photographed are some of the most grand and striking conceivable.

The report of the mineralogist on the mining resources of the Territory of Arizona will show that the mineral wealth of that country has not been overestimated. The new silver mines recently discovered in the Pinal Mountains, and the copper mines in the San Carlos Mountains, are unequalled by any mines yet discovered on this continent.

There is a descriptive book from the pen of Dr. Hoffman. The former will possess statistics and information invaluable to the student, and the latter will be pleasing to the lover of stories of strange and wonderful events.

There have always been raccoons and other animals in the mountains of California. The misfortune of the country in early times was that few came here to make a home, but to get rich in gold. Gold was the object, and when the mines failed to yield according to the extraordinary expectations of enthusiasts, still gold must be had by any means or another. Official positions opened fine opportunities, and they were to some extent improved. The amount of money that has been paid to support the State, county, and municipal governments, and the money that has been paid by officials of all grades in this State, will reach one-fourth of all the product of our mines. Men have retired from the service, and in some instances have been re-elected, and have accumulated more than an ordinary business man would in an honest calling. There has been a per-

petual call for a reduction of fees—for reform. Politicians go into the field of reform, and a popular exhibition is given upon their lips. The pledges, where they are when the object of the struggle is over? Sometimes when the fact of the matter is that a party in power, and exhibits a spasmodic interest in the welfare of the people. The other party succeeds and up go the fees to the detriment of the masses. It is an old story, and sickening to repeat. But, there have been Legislatures assembled in the Capitol who live in the unwritten law of the State, from one end to the other, "dens of thieves." It is not to be understood that a majority of the members of any Legislature are scoundrels. It is not to be understood that the Legislature of the State has been mixed with many able and good men. With these were associated a larger number of weaklings fit only for dupe and victim, and an active, sharp, unscrupulous gang who came and went away to plunder. The present Legislature is not the worst that ever assembled. But what has it done? Beyond the repeal of the State paper and litigious acts, which only affected the small portion of the people who have cases in court, no measure of public importance has been enacted. There are leaks to stop and reforms to be inaugurated which the people are expecting, and from appearances will expect in vain. It has been proven, until it could not be denied, that the Legislature of the State and House if painted in heavy characters on the walls before them, and the people of the State, at least, in a term, for State printing. How many exhibit the least zeal to save this large sum to the people? Men who had tongues that were like "water wheels" in the election year, as silent as a shroud now when the interests of their constituents are at stake. The purposes of the Capitol are haunted by the omnipresent lobby, and such is the general distrust that not a bill can be presented, having ostensibly a good and meritorious object, but it is feared there is some Trojan horse lurking in it. Thieving measures under the guise of benevolence have been so often smuggled through that all confidence is sapped in either the good intentions or good judgment of legislators. And this want of confidence has been created by the present Legislature in not working with zeal and pertinacity in the election year, in compliance with the pledges they made in the last campaign, or to meet the just expectations of the people. The almost total obliviousness to the wants of the people so far as legislation has created a suspicion that any bill from sources in one respect not worthy of confidence will bear to be watched. When confidence is restored their reputations for being true to the people and their own pledges much will be taken from them on trust. Members have established their status for themselves, and have no cause for complaint now if every bill from those who are reformers only before the election, and backed by the professional lobbyists, is an object of suspicion.—Sacramento Union, March 2.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the members of the Jordan Irrigation Company will be held at the Hotel Utah, Monday, the 11th inst., at 10 a.m., for the election of officers pursuant to the provisions of the act of incorporation. All interested are earnestly invited to attend.

By order, ROBT. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

GRAPES, ETC.

An excellent assortment of

Grape Vines,

Pear Trees,

Peaches,

Strawberries,

Raspberries,

English Currants,

Roses, Etc.

Also, Light Brahma Fowls and Eggs,

FOR SALE BY

T. W. ELLERBECK,

500 71. Salt Lake City.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

H. WALLACE

Respectfully returns his thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and trusts by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of their favors at any time.

NEW STORE

On First South Street.

Next door to Mrs. Stenhouse's Millinery Establishment, where I trust to see my old friends.

A Choice Stock of

PURE HOME-MADE CANDIES

Also, Figs, Raisins, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Thomas Taylor, John C. Cutler.

SELLING OUT

AT

COST.

TAYLOR & CUTLER,

Are Selling Out their Entire

Stock at

COST!

BEFORE YOU BUY CALL AND

SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

TAYLOR & CUTLER

WEST SIDE EAST TEMPLE ST.

SPRING TIME IS COMING!

AND

GEORGE GODDARD

Has for Sale some Choice

TOP OR BUTTON ONIONS,

EVERGREEN BROOM CORN SEED,

Very Early, and suited to great altitudes.

The Best in the Market.

Garden Seeds,

Grass Seeds,

Eye Meal, for Bee Raisers,

Norway Oats,

Surprise Oats,

Choice Seed Peas,

Beans, Etc.

SPRING TIME IS COMING!

AND

GEORGE GODDARD

Wants to Buy and Pay Cash for Fresh, Clean

Lucern Seed, Choice Peas, Bran, Shorts,

Oats, Barley and Wheat.

BY

BANK OF DESERET

Salt Lake City, Utah.

THIS BANK has organized a

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

And will receive deposits of one dollar and upwards on which interest will be allowed at the rate of eight per cent per annum, compounded semi-annually.

431 6m

L. E. HILLS, Cashier.

Wm. M. Gillespie, Jas. W. Steinburn

STAINBURN & GILLESPIE,

Notaries Public,

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS,

Searchers of Records,

and

CONVEYANCERS.

OFFICE—On right of entrance to

Stock Board, Hotel Building,

MAIN ST.

THE legality of the Notarial acts of the above named firm is unquestionable, as they are under appointments made by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, dated February 11, 1912, and commissions of the Governor of the Territory, issued subsequently, and have complied with both the Territorial laws by filing the required bonds, etc., in the Territorial Auditor's Office and with the provisions of the act of March 1st, 1912.

LIST OF

CHURCH WORKS

FOR SALE AT THE

DESERET NEWS OFFICE

Book of Mormon \$1.50

Doctrine and Covenants 1.00

Journal of Discourses 1.00

Value of the Faithful 1.00

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