

THE YOUNG RULER OF CHINA.

HIS FAIRY-LIKE PALACE—GREAT CHANGES ABOUT TO TAKE PLACE.

The outside of the emperor's palace—all that any European has ever seen of it since the days of Marco Polo—is ideal, a fairy palace. High walls shut in the forbidden city; a moat surrounds them; and then there are the glistening yellow tiles, the roofs built by the old Mongols in imitation of their tents. Then there is the green hill with its trees and the palace roofs climbing up it. The entrances are of deep blue, bright green, golden-dragoned, with here and there a touch of vermilion. The sky is blue above, the sun shines, and there in the roadway sits a child, stark naked, its face so dirty that it is impossible to see what it is like, its head misshapen with disease. No wonder the present emperor never cares to come outside, and is supposed never to have done so. The world inside must be more delightful, if it matches with those glittering fairy roofs. Report does not speak well of the young emperor. He is described as unwilling to learn, sickly and forward—very ready to fling things at people's heads if displeased, and altogether cut out to commit some great folly if he ever becomes really the ruler of China. He receives the high officers of the empire kneeling on their knees, he alone sitting in state, but behind a curtain sits the reigning empress, hearing all and really ruling China.

The Lazarist fathers and the sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, who alone of Christian missions have for centuries nestled under the palace walls, and who of late years built themselves a church to whose high towers the empress strongly objected, are now moving into other quarters; and it is said the empress intends to occupy the father's house and to use the church as an audience hall in which to receive foreigners. If this last bit of gossip be true Peking may shortly see great changes. She has particularly asked for the organ to be left and the high towers, from which, if not as now waited up, you could inspect the palace garden. She says now that she has always been fortunate since they were built.

This little incident may perhaps illustrate the Chinese state of mind: The Chinese minister lately accredited to a leading European court was taking leave of a very eminent Englishman, and, pitying him that his wife had gone to England for the education of their children, said: "You must be very lonely. But, of course, you have a number two." "I tried to explain to him," said the Englishman, "that that was quite out of the question. My wife would be in a great rage if I took a second wife, and my government would punish me severely." The Chinese diplomatist was astonished, but after a pause he said: "You Europeans have so much more intercourse with China now that we may hope you will soon become sufficiently civilized to act as we do." In this spirit the Chinese diplomatist started for Europe, and in this spirit he will probably return.—*Pail Mail Gazette.*

Theodore Roosevelt on Cowboys

They are smaller and less muscular than the welders of ax and pick, but they are as hardy and self-reliant as any men who ever breathed—with bronzed, set faces, and keen eyes that look all the world straight in the face without flinching as they flash out from under the broad-brimmed hats. Peril and hardship and years of long toil, broken by weeks of brutal dissipation, draw haggard lines across their eager faces but never dim their reckless eyes nor break their bearing of defiant self-confidence. They do not walk well, partly because they so rarely do any work out of the saddle, partly because their chaperos, or leather overalls, hamper them when on the ground; but their appearance is striking for all that, picturesque too, with the jangling spurs, the big revolvers stuck in their belts, and the bright silk handkerchiefs knotted loosely round their necks over the open collars of the flannel shirts. When drunk on the villainous whiskey of the frontier towns they cut mad antics, riding their horses into the saloons, firing their pistols right and left, from boisterous light-heartedness rather than from any viciousness, and indulging too often in deadly shooting affrays, brought on either by the accidental contact of the moment or on account of some long standing grudge, or, perhaps, because of bad blood between two ranches or localities; but except while on such scenes they are quiet, rather self-contained men, perfectly frank and simple, and on their own ground treat a stranger with the most whole-souled hospitality, doing all in their power for him and seeming to take any reward in return.—*The Century.*

In the North.

One day this week John Christopher-son was bound over in \$2,000 to appear before the grand jury.

The Hodgson girl, who was so severely frozen during the blizzard, and as a result had to have portions of her limbs amputated, is doing well.

Wm. Murray, of Wellsville, was arrested on Thursday on the charge of polygamy. He was bound over in the sum of \$2,000 to appear before the commissioner on the 17th. A. G. Farber and Heber Parker became his bondsmen.—*Logan Journal, Feb. 11.*

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The address of the Constitutional Convention of Dakota, favoring the division of the Territory and the admission of the southern portion as a state, was presented.

The following bills were reported and placed on the calendar:

To provide for the erection of public buildings by contract, to the lowest bidder.

For the forfeiture in certain cases of wagon road grants of land in Oregon.

For a commission on the subject of alcoholic liquor traffic.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Voorhees, to increase the pensions of those who have lost a limb or two limbs or both eyes.

By Platt, to prohibit members of territorial legislatures from holding office.

By Turpie (by request), to grant service pensions in the army and navy.

Stewart offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the segregation of public lands capable of irrigation from other lands.

Morgan offered a resolution, which was laid over, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire and report whether congress had power to enact a law to prohibit within the states the adulteration of food, and whether, if such power exists, it is a part of the power of taxation or results from power to regulate commerce between the states.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Blair educational bill, and was addressed by Plumb in opposition to it.

The bill was laid aside and the resolution in regard to the inefficiency of postal service taken up. Reagan addressed the Senate in defense of the administration of the Postoffice Department.

The following bills were passed:

Appropriating \$500,000 for the construction of a public building at Portland, Oregon.

Relating to lands in Colorado lately occupied by the Uncompaghe and White River Ute Indians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Cullom, for compensation for services of female nurses during the war of the rebellion.

By Mitchell, to amend the laws relating to drawbacks on duty on manufactured tin.

Blackburn offered a resolution declaring it not in order (except by unanimous consent) for the committee on appropriations to report a bill without having had it under consideration for ten days or more. Referred to committee on rules.

The Senate bill to provide for an Indian school at Carson City, Nevada, was passed. The bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children was taken from the calendar and discussed at much length by Dawes, Teller, Cockrell and Vest. Teller, who had introduced the bill, declared (in opposition to the popular idea), that there was no instance in history, where Indian aborigines were treated so liberally as the American Indians had been treated. Nowhere else had their right to the soil been recognized. Here their lands had been bought and paid for, but the American people had not been wise in their dealings with the Indians. If they had been there would be no uncivilized Indians today: the Indians would have been incorporated in the body politic. Without disposing of the bill the Senate adjourned.

Mrs. Ann Fields is an aged lady living near Harper's Ferry with her husband, who is old and infirm. Her principal means of support is by keeping lodgers. Recently a man, supposed to be a tramp, called at her house and informed her that he had overheard a number of men planning to rob her late that night. Mrs. Fields at once prepared to meet the robbers. The doors and windows were barricaded, and she put a kettle of water on the stove. She then cleaned an old musket that her husband had carried through the war, but it was found that there was no shot in the house and but a very small supply of powder. She was equal to the occasion, however, and substituted well-seasoned peas for shot. About 11 o'clock a number of men went to Mrs. Fields's to get a night's lodging, and, finding the doors locked and the windows fastened, although a light was burning within, suspected that something was wrong. After a short debate they resolved to burst open the door, which was an easy task. As the door flew open Mrs. Fields let fly a bucket of hot water at the supposed robbers, which caused them to yell with pain and beat a hasty retreat. Her husband followed up the advantage by firing off his musket at the backs of the intruders, but the peas did very little damage. It was some time before the men could make Mrs. Fields believe they were not burglars.

A man's life is half over before he learns how to live.

They are preparing for war in the oil regions. At least they are drilling constantly.

CITY COUNCIL.

Petitions, Reports and Appropriations.

The City Council met at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, Mayor Armstrong presiding.

PETITIONS.

Wm. Cook, contractor, asked permission to extend a cellar under the sidewalk, in front of Hogle Bros. Referred to the committee on streets and alleys.

Edwin Bingham asked that he be granted a license for three months to introduce Dr. Martin's compounds in Salt Lake City. Referred to the committee on licenses.

Three firms were granted licenses as retail liquor dealers.

Martin Lanan and thirty other licensed dealers in fresh meats represented that persons were engaged in peddling in this city, and that such peddling is on the increase; that the meats thus sold are diseased, and they asked that the peddling be stopped. Referred to the marshal.

Andrew Taysum was granted permission to pile building material in front of the residence of S. Sears, on First South Street, and Fred May, on First Street, for a period of 60 days.

REPORTS.

The marshal presented his report for the month of January, 1888, showing the expenses in his department to have been \$665.43, leaving a balance on hand of \$106.85. Referred to the committee on police.

The report of the Jordan and Salt Lake City Canal for the quarter ending November 30, 1887, showing that the total expenses were \$553, was presented and referred to the committee on canal.

The report on Liberty Park, for the quarter ending November 30th, was received, and referred to the committee on public grounds.

The city attorney, to whom was referred the petition of N. Krouse and W. H. Stahl, asking for deeds to lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 88, plat S, Salt Lake City survey, recommended that deeds to the aforesaid lots be made to N. Krouse. Report received, and the recommendation adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The committee on licenses, to whom was referred the petition of Elizabeth Brown, asking for a free license as second-hand dealer, recommended that the petition be not granted. Adopted.

The same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Mrs. Sorenson, asking for a free license to peddle for one year, recommended that the petition be granted. Adopted.

The committee on public grounds, to whom was referred the petition of Alfred Gunn, asking that other property be given him in exchange for lots owned by him, which were damaged by employees of the city, recommended that the petition be not granted. Adopted.

The committee on finance, to whom was referred the auditor's report for the quarter ending November 30, 1887, stated that the report had been found correct. Adopted.

The same committee, to whom was referred the treasurer's report and the auditor's supplementary report, stated that both had been examined and found correct. Adopted.

The committee on irrigation, to whom was referred the report of the city watermaster, stated that it had been found to be correct. Adopted.

The committee on Jordan and Salt Lake City canal, to whom was referred the petition of J. Hardcastle and others, claiming damages amounting to over \$5,000, on account of injury done to their property by reason of the overflow of said canal, recommended that the petition be not granted. Adopted.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill of Morris and Friday, for 100 datum stones, amounting to \$115, was received and allowed.

J. W. Fox, Jr., presented a bill for services rendered, amounting to \$179. The bill was received and the amount appropriated.

Messrs. Paine and Lyne presented a bill for \$100, for damages caused by

water, through the water not having been turned off as directed. Referred to the committee on claims.

The bill of Taylor, Romney & Armstrong, for \$11.08, was allowed.

The bill of the Salt Lake City Gas Company, amounting to \$76.40, was allowed.

One thousand dollars was appropriated to the supervisor's fund, and \$500 to the marshal's fund.

After considering the ordinances for a short time, the Council adjourned for one week.

Information Wanted,

Of the whereabouts of Christian Martinius Andersen, and his wife Grete Dahlsen, who emigrated from Aalborg, Denmark, to Utah, about six years ago. The latter's brother, Jens Peter Dahlsen, is desirous to obtain information in regard to them. If the above named will correspond with And. N. Michaelsen, Sovelen No. 6 P. Nykjobing, p. Falster, Denmark, they can learn further particulars to their interest. *Bikuben* please copy.

For Unlawful Cohabitation.

Jas. Archibald, of Clarkston, had his examination before the commissioner on Monday, when it was found that there was not sufficient evidence to hold him, so he was discharged.

Hans Sorensen, of Newton, appeared before Commissioner Goodwin on Monday, and from the evidence elicited the commissioner felt warranted in holding him to appear before the grand jury.—*Logan Journal.*

A Boy Injured.

On last Saturday afternoon, Courtney, the 13-year-old son of General Minty, while in company with other boys near the residence of W. M. Shilling, attempted to relieve a colt, which was supposed to be choking, when the colt kicked him on the leg, below the knee, making a serious fracture of both bones. He was taken into the residence of Mr. Shilling and Dr. Perkins called. The latter administered ether, and after reducing the fracture had him taken to his home, while yet under the influence of the ether. The boy is doing as well as could be expected, and bears up heroically.—*Ogden Standard.*



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DENNIS DOWNING.

WATERBURY, Vt., Jan. 29th, 1887.

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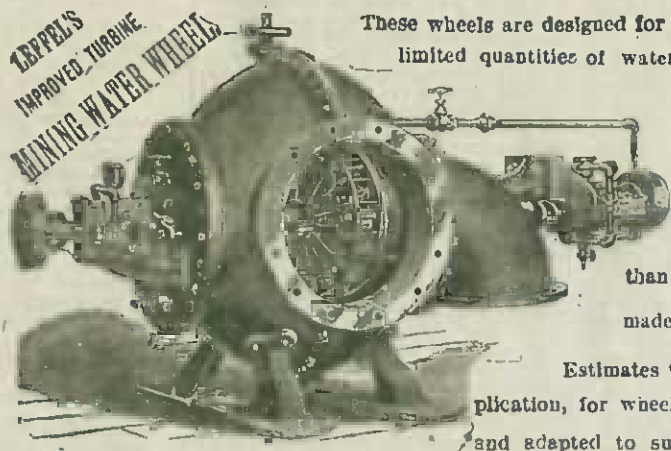
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