

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is said that there has not been a bank suspension in the Chinese empire for several centuries. When such a thing occurs in that heathen country, the bank officials are punished by having their heads cut off. They don't fancy that sort of punishment. The people there are only barbarians, and don't know any better than to inflict such primitive penalties.

Mr. Way, of Rochester, N. Y., has done a thriving business for several years, drying potatoes. He uses such evaporators as are employed in preparing dried fruit. It is asserted that four-fifths of the potato is water, and the remaining or nutritive fifth, when dried, will weigh but eight or ten pounds to the bushel. Not only sea-going vessels, but dwellers in towns and cities, prove profitable customers of "evaporated potatoes." Here is a hint for Utah pots to growers.

The bill amending the act on trespass and damage, which passed the House yesterday, provides that it is addition to a suit for damages, persons willfully injuring property of using it without the consent of the owner may be criminally liable, the offence being constituted a misdemeanor. If the bill becomes a law such offenders may not only be required to pay damages, but be fined or imprisoned into the bargain. This is simple justice.

The use of cosmetics is increasing in spite of the plain proofs of the irreparable injury they inflict upon those who indulge in them. A paper on this subject was read at the Sanitary Convention in Detroit, in which it was shown that "hair dyes are especially harmful in causing paralysis or insanity. Or they slowly produce changes (molecular) which become permanent and incurable, leaving a lifelong burden on some innocent person or persons quite as bad as those by inoculations. As to washes and powders for the face, as lily white or magnolia balm, for example, they are hurtful in many ways, and when they contain mercury, sublimate of bismuth, lead, arsenic, the poisonous effects of which are well known. In overdoses they cause death, in small and frequently repeated doses paralysis, partial death. Examples of insanity and paralysis are not infrequent, especially the latter.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN UTAH.

The biennial report of the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools presented in the House on Friday, is a very comprehensive document, which when printed will form a valuable pamphlet to all who desire reliable information on the educational status and prospects of Utah. We have gleaned a few items from the report, which we think will prove interesting to the public.

It appears that the school population—that is, the number of children between the ages of 6 and 16—at the close of the year 1879 was 84,922, and the enrollment 23,124 or 26 per cent; that is, 26 per cent of the entire school population attend the district schools during some portion of the year. The average daily attendance during the year was 18,076, or 47 per cent of the school population. Comparison with the statistics of former reports shows a gratifying increase, not only of the school population but of enrollment and average daily attendance. The number of days that school was taught during the year ranged from 100 to 183, the average being 139.

There are 373 District Schools in Utah, an increase of 43 since the last report. The number of male teachers employed therein is 251, and of female teachers 248. The amount of Territorial school tax for 1879 was \$37,639.35, of which sum \$26,885.10 has been allotted to the several counties towards the payment of teachers. The average amount of the local taxes during the past two years is \$31,715.08; of building fund, \$23,348.98. Adding this the salary of the Territorial Superintendent, \$1,500, and \$250 attorney and incidental, with a net of \$75,000, a low estimate of out for private and mission schools, there is expended annually for school purposes in Utah the sum of \$238,518.10. The total value of District Schools' property is \$322,994.57, and of private schools' property, \$175,000, making a total of the value of school property in the Territory of \$497,994.57.

The Superintendent makes some important suggestions to the Assembly in relation to the school lands given by the Government to the Territory—on paper, but which have not been given in fact, and on the necessity of memorializing Congress on this subject; also on the propriety of passing a law in reference to the title to land claimed as school lands by trustees, on which meeting houses have been erected, so as to aid in settling all such disputes; and on the best general plan of erecting schoolhouses with their necessary accommodations, and many other important subjects.

The Superintendent gives reports from the Deseret Young Academy, also the Brigham Young Academy at Provo and the Brigham Young College at Logan, founded by the gentleman whose name they bear, and offers some timely hints as to aid for the Provo institution—which he highly eulogizes—from counties principally interested.

We have not undertaken to give a synopsis of the Report, but only to offer a few points from it as a guide to those who wish to refer to the educational condition of this Territory. When the report is printed, it will be obtainable by those who take proper interest in such matters.

those who repeat, year after year, the slander that the "Mormons" take no interest in the instruction of the young, and that there are no schools in Utah but those of "Christian" missionaries, will be any the less mendacious in consequence of the publication of the truth, but the data in this report will be sufficient to correct in all candid minds that see it, the impression which has been made, for the basest purposes and with the most mercenary object, that there are no means provided by this Territory for the education of its children. Utah will stand comparison with any other section of the country with similar population and circumstances, and shine gloriously in the contrast.

THE "MORMONS" AND THE UTEES.

The Chicago Tribune has the following report of an interview with Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, on the absurd rumors about "Mormon" collusion with the hostile Utees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—George Q. Cannon, Delegate in Congress from Utah, denies with some warmth the report, recently published in the dispatches from the West, to the effect that the Mormons are supplying the hostile Utees with ammunition. In the letter which follows, Mr. Cannon, besides denying the report, gives a sketch of the manner in which the Mormons treat the Indians, and he proposes to take charge of the hostile Utees, if sent to the Utah Reservation in Utah, for one-half the sum the Government has been spending for their support.

"I see there is some talk about removing the Ute Indians from Colorado to the Utah Reservation in Utah Territory; how does this proposition strike you?"

"The Delegates from the Territories have been talking about the transfer of the Indians from Colorado, the disposition of the Colorado people being to get rid of them, and there has been some other apprehension that they would be pushed into the Utah Reservation. I was asked what my feelings would be respecting Utah. I said that if we could have charge of them we would take care of them for one-half of the present cost to the Government, and would be willing to indemnify the Government and all our neighbors for any damage they might do if we had control of them."

"What policy would you pursue in dealing with them?"

"Teach them agriculture."

"Are you confident that could be done? Meeker, you know, attempted that."

"Well, I don't think Meeker was at it in a right way. We have now sent to the Utah Reservation a number of Indians who are following agriculture. They have laid aside their weapons, taken up the hoe and plow, and in harvesting render efficient help to the neighboring farmers."

"To what tribes do these Indians belong?"

"On Bear River there are three or four hundred Bannocks and Snake, and in Thistle Valley there are a number of Timpanog Indians, who are living there and are raising stock and grain very successfully."

"What is your method of taming them?"

"We have taught them that it is to their advantage to live peacefully one with another, to stop fighting, and, as game is scarce, to turn their attention to stock raising. The following is a sample of our treatment of the Indians: In the early settlement of Utah a branch of the Timpanog Utees invaded the territory to the eastward, and led to expect that a very elevated valley, which was a fine summer range and good place for game, should be reserved for them, and that the whites would not encroach upon that valley. Some three or four years ago some young men went out of the adjacent valley of the Timpanog, and, as they were entering the valley, they entered and entered homesteads in the valley for themselves. The Indians were annoyed at it, came up to Salt Lake and made complaints about it. They said that the promises had been made to them years ago that that valley should be left to them, and now the whites were intruding upon them, and there was likely to be trouble. Finally, a committee was sent down, of which I was one, in the summer of 1877, to hold meetings with the settlers, and see what could be done respecting their vacating the valley. We held meetings with them, and they agreed to leave it to a committee of their and our selection to place a value on their property and homes. The committee valued the property of those who were present at the meeting, and who made this arrangement, which amounted to upwards of \$12,000. That amount was paid them by the people out of private funds, and they vacated the valley. The Indians then went in, have raised good crops, and are doing exceedingly well. It is by taking such course as that that we have been able to maintain their confidence and friendly relations with them."

WOMAN'S DISABILITIES.

Another Lady Writes to be Heard.

Editors Deseret News: There has been a good deal said and written in opposition to the woman's bill now pending before the Legislative Assembly, which I think very unnecessary, and in reading the various articles, I have been led to inquire, who has defined woman's sphere? The answer, in man.

of Israel, saying, "Our father died in the wilderness, having no son; now, because we are daughters must we be cut off from an inheritance among our brethren?" Moses brought their case before the Lord, and He answered him, "The daughters of Zelophehad have spoken rightly; give them their inheritance among their brethren."

What strong-minded girls, to ask for their rights before the people! But we see the Lord did not approve them for speaking for themselves, but granted their request.

I could say much more on the same subject. But now in the question of women holding office. I am acquainted with many high-minded, intelligent women who are qualified to fill many positions who have been left to raise their families; also women whose husbands are filling missions abroad, who would prefer working to support their families than to run their husbands in debt during their absence. How many women are there to-day who are obliged to leave their children and go out to wash, iron, scrub and sew to obtain for them the necessities of life. Do any of our very sympathetic opponents who ride the idea of woman's holding office, saying her place is at home, give one thought to what becomes of these little ones? Now, why not be liberal and consistent, removing woman's disabilities, and giving to them those offices which they are well qualified to fill? If there are no candidates for both, let men go out and be producers, by obeying the command of God, given to him in the beginning, namely, to till the earth, and subdue the thorns and thistles, and earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. God has amply fitted him for this labor.

If the bill should pass, would women be obliged to fill the office of sheriff, constable or poundkeeper? Nonsense in the extreme. As well say because all men are eligible to the law eligible to any office, that men, totally unfit for any office, are likely to be elected for the most important positions and offices, and to serve in them. Neither would it be necessary for women raising children to leave their homes to fill any office, nor would any true mother desire to do so, unless necessarily compelled her, for she would already be performing one of the noblest works on earth. The wrong is that the law as it now stands says no woman shall occupy any office whatever, no matter how qualified she may be nor how much she people might desire to elect her.

It created quite an excitement among a certain class when the franchise was given to woman; they predicted that at once the grace and unsex herself. The women of this Territory have held this right for several years, and there have been no such untoward results; on the contrary, society at the poll has been much improved through woman's refining influence. Some men user at the idea of women attending primary meetings, saying it is no place for them. Why not? Are not those meetings composed of our husbands' fathers, brothers and sons? Since we are to be good society for wives, mothers and sisters? Because it is a political meeting, must it necessarily be a disorderly one? Should not women be interested in everything that tends to the good of mankind? Where can the interests of men and women be separated? If the time has not yet come, we trust it soon may, when women will occupy the position by the side of man which God designed her to fill.

REASON.

S. L. City, Jan. 30, 1880.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPHS LINE.

EASTERN.

One Good Result of Competition.

NEW YORK, 31.—The Tribune has the following details: The contract which has existed between the overland railroads and the Pacific Steamship Company was dissolved last spring upon notice given by the railroad companies. Since that time strenuous efforts have been made by the officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to secure a new contract with the railroad companies. The company received under the old contract a valuable subsidy, which has been almost entirely taken away. It still receives a small amount monthly upon passenger traffic. The railroad companies have refused to renew the contract although it is claimed by the officers of the steamship company that promises of an increased subsidy have been held out to them. Trenor W. Park, president of the Panama Railroad Company, who was instrumental in forming the previous contract, has attempted unsuccessfully to reconcile the companies. The Union Pacific Railroad Company was willing to pay a subsidy even one-half as large as the former one, while the steamship company insisted upon very much larger.

The failure of the negotiations has led to a proclamation of war by the Pacific Mail. It has sent to shippers a circular letter announcing a large reduction in rates for California freight, and has lowered its passenger tariff from \$130 to \$75 for first class passengers in testimony of its good faith the company has offered to make contracts with shippers for 12 months at the new rates. The officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company say that no contract with the Pacific Mail will be made; that the low rates can not seriously affect their business, because the S. C. Company cannot carry much more freight than it has carried before, and that it will be difficult for it to secure more vessels. Ships must be of American build and adapted to the trade, and vessels of this character are said to be very scarce. It is understood that the overland railroads will make a large reduction in through freights, although nothing has been done yet.

UTAH LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE.

Friday Jan. 30th, 1880.

The motion to print 3,000 copies of the report of the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools, which included in addition to what was reported last evening, the division of two copies to the Governor, two copies to the Secretary, and two copies to each member of the Legislature, was carried unanimously.

A bill on educational matters, accompanying the report, was referred, without reading, to the committee on education. A Committee message announced the passage of the bill in relation to Guardian and Ward. The bill was referred, without reading, to the committee on judiciary. A substitute for the bill providing for the equalization of taxes on transitory herds of stock, was reported back, supplanting entirely the act of Feb. 23, 1875. This gave rise to considerable discussion, some members being in favor of the report, others of a contrary mind. A motion to accept the substitute was lost, and the original bill was then referred to the committee on trade and manufactures, to make such amendments as they saw proper. The committee on agriculture reported back a substitute for H. F. 23 and 25, which was accepted, and the bill on education with this committee. A bill providing for the creation of a jury and witness fund, was read and referred to the committee on judiciary. A bill on the subject of a new court, was read and referred to the committee on judiciary.

DIED.

In the 21st Ward, January 20th, 1880, at 1 p.m., of old age, HANNAH ATKINSON, mother of Joseph Dwyer; born in 1798, in Cumberland, England. She was a recent arrival from Great Britain, and died a faithful member of the Church.

In the 18th Ward, this city, January 23, 1880, of cancer in the head, CLARINA MENZING, aged 39 years. Deceased was born in Stephen, Holland, and was a recent arrival from that country. The funeral will be held on Sunday, at 9 a.m.

PLEASANT VALLEY COAL AND COKE CO.

THE stockholders of the Pleasant Valley Coal and Coke Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting for the election of officers at the residence of C. H. Magrath, 1102 North 1st Street, on Monday, the 28th of February, 1880, at 8 o'clock.

WANTED.

A GOOD Girl to do general house work. Apply at this Office.

GRASPING CHILDREN'S PANACEA!

Sold by Druggists and Co-operative Stores, Price 50 cents per Bottle.

This remedy has been known and used for over thirty years with the most remarkable beneficial results. Thousands of testimonials from all classes bear witness to its value as a child's medicine.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Utah Southern Railroad Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, February 12, 1880, at 11 o'clock a.m.

USE THE BEST.

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CUTLERY

of All Descriptions.

ALSO DEALER IN

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

109 MAIN STREET

SALT LAKE CITY.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern: THIS is to give notice that all parties are hereby warned against negotiating for one (1) certain promissory note, signed by me, dated November 23, 1879, for the sum of Fifty (\$50) Dollars and payable to the order of J. H. Frank, at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on January 30, 1880; also one certain promissory note, signed by me, dated November 23, 1879, for the sum of Fifty (\$50) Dollars, and payable on February 23, 1880, to the order of S. Frank, at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, as we have set off against the said note, and we will not pay the same in full.

NOTICE TO MINING SUPERINTENDENTS, EXPERTS, SECRETARIES, &c.

Superintendents, &c., out of employment, mining engineers, experts, &c., desirous of reporting upon Western mining properties, and those about to depart for any mining district, will find it to their advantage to call or communicate with this office, stating especially, fee, and reference.

Financial Agent for Mining Companies, No. 20 Broad-st., N. Y. City, Room 61, F. G. Box 235.

Refers by permission to Manager Nevada Bank of San Francisco, New York. J. A. W. Seligman & Co., New York. Barker, Brecher & Co., Philadelphia. Anglo-California Bank, San Francisco. Mechanics' Bank & Co., Cincinnati, &c.

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Superintendents, &c., out of employment, mining engineers, experts, &c., desirous of reporting upon Western mining properties, and those about to depart for any mining district, will find it to their advantage to call or communicate with this office, stating especially, fee, and reference.

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