

and responded quickly nobly and generously when called upon.

With all the labor expended and care exercised the internal workings of the Home have not been entirely satisfactory. Means have been so limited, our members so few and our task so hard. It is not your fault, nor ours, that the Home has been grossly imposed upon, both by unworthy parents and untrustworthy employees. Our association is made up of women, unfamiliar with the lower walks of life and you have been slow in properly estimating the depth of degradation and infamy of the element with which you have been brought in contact.

You will see from the report of the Matron committee the large number of children who have been adopted and gone into good homes. The Educational committee will give you the number of children attending the Farmers ward school, a most excellent school and where the children as a rule are making flattering progress.

We have come to a time in our history when it seems absolutely necessary for a Territorial appropriation. Other States and Territories give large sums annually for the support of the fatherless and worse than motherless waifs and strays. Utah has never appropriated one cent to the support of a home for the friendless, an orphan asylum, a nursery or a child's home. Our home is the only one in this vast Territory and just for one moment stop and think it over. Maintained, kept up and provided for all these seven years by the efforts of a few women in this city. Children come to our home from all over this Territory and not one deserving case has been refused admission when there was a vacancy.

We recommend this association go before the next Legislature and demand as a right some recognition for this class of children. We read in the daily press of magnificent schemes maturing to ask for enormous sums to be appropriated by the Legislature the coming winter. While Utah is getting ready to flaunt herself at the World's Fair with her \$100,000, "to attract the eyes of the world" to her fat hogs, her squashes, her tatting and her crazy quilts; let us ask for a tenth of this sum to buy bread for the destitute and orphaned children. If she would give some aid to this class she might find that the Reform School and the Insane Asylum in the near future would be less populous and require smaller appropriations.

EMMA MCVICKER,
SARA SIEGEL,
I. CAMERON BROWN.

THE "TRIBUNE" LIBEL SUIT.

There have just been filed with Clerk McMillan, of the Third District court, depositions taken in Chicago before Commissioner Alexander F. Stevenson, in support of the good character and standing in his profession as an attorney of Mr. Jesse B. Barton, the plaintiff in the pending libel suit against the Salt Lake Tribune Co.

Taken in the order in which they appear on the file, the first deponent is Elliott Anthony, Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, who states that he has been well acquainted with Mr. Barton for the past fifteen years. When he first became acquainted with him

plaintiff was a clerk in the law department of Chicago. Deponent was at the time corporation counsel. He had since known Mr. Barton as a practicing lawyer at the Chicago bar. His character was first-class. As a private citizen his reputation for honesty and integrity had never, to his knowledge, been questioned by any one. He had always regarded him as a most exemplary man. His professional reputation in Chicago and the State of Illinois was first-class, and he never knew a more careful, painstaking man in the discharge of his duties.

Benjamin D. Magruder, judge of the supreme court of the State of Illinois, states that he knew Mr. Barton for several years prior to 1885, at which time deponent went on the bench, and he did not remember to have seen him since then. At the time referred to Mr. Barton stood well in the community. He had never heard anything against his character. He knew of no man in the legal profession whose character stood better.

Thomas A. Moran, judge of the Appellate Court of the First District of Illinois, has known Mr. Barton for at least ten years, and says he always understood his character to be, without question, first class. He had never heard a word breathed against him, neither as an attorney nor as a private individual.

Detective John Bonfield, of Chicago, deposes that he has known Mr. Barton for upwards of twenty years. For about thirteen of these he had been practicing as a lawyer in Chicago. When deponent went to Salt Lake in January, 1890, in connection with the city municipal election, he employed quite a number of men to ascertain what the "Liberals" were doing in the way of frauds. He established an office there, in which Mr. Barton made his headquarters daily. In cross-interrogatories before the commissioner Mr. Bonfield said that in the election referred to he himself was employed by the People's Party, which had no connection with the Mormon Church, so far as he knew. He was not employed by the members of that Church, but by the executive committee, he believed, of the People's Party. Mr. Barton was employed by him, at his own instance, but not as a detective.

Lyman Trumbell, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, has known Mr. Barton eight or ten years. He says he is a gentleman of excellent reputation, and has never heard anything disparaging spoken of him.

Judge Murray F. Tuley, of the circuit court, Cook county, Ill., states that, as a resident of Chicago, he has known Mr. Barton since 1878 or 1879. He was an active practitioner in deponent's court. His reputation up to the time he left Chicago, about two years ago, was that of a man of high integrity, great professional ability, and—so far as he knew—morally his character was without a blemish.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS in his report for the week ending October 17, 1891, says that the stock market has taken a look upward. The "bulls" show no hesitancy in taking any amount of stock offered

by the opposite side. Although the whole range of conditions affecting Wall street interests is in an unusually hopeful position, yet the past rise in prices has also been very important, if not quite commensurate with a conservative estimate of those bullish factors.

The crop situation, which was the principal cause of the boom, is not yet completely developed. Between the injury to Spring wheat, from the late storms and the increased yield of Winter wheat, it can only be roughly guessed what will be the domestic output of that cereal; while the European crop may reach considerably larger dimensions than have hitherto been expected.

As to cotton, there are so many contingencies for the next few weeks that no expert can venture a definite estimate before next December.

Though business is improving, there is no such boom in general trade as has been expected from the extraordinary harvest; this, however, is largely explainable, because the real results of a good harvest do not come until the products have been harvested. Owing to these uncertainties about grain and cotton, there is a corresponding uncertainty as to what may be the course of railroad traffic, and as a natural result these uncertainties justify hesitation in speculative transactions.

An improved feeling prevails in London owing to an assurance that the British harvest is not so bad as was anticipated. This means less gold for the United States. It seems to be due to this favorable aspect that the Bank of England continues its rate of discount at 3 per cent., contrary to the general expectation that it would be advanced. The exports of gold from England have not been as large during the past week as was expected.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

DUN & Co., in their report for the week ending October 17, 1891, state that in the South and West there is a perceptible improvement in business. The agricultural report for October 1st gives assurance of large crops, this combined with the return of gold from Europe, and the refusal of the Bank of England to advance its rates, tends to remove all apprehension of monetary pressure.

Wool manufacturers are short of orders in the men's wear department, though Chicago clothiers are buying more freely. But on the whole clothiers have not taken nearly their usual supply of goods, and many of the mills are closing down.

Speculation has not been very heavy, though corn and oats are sustained in the face of great crops, and wheat is a shade higher. The supplies of money are ample in New York, and at all western centers, and the Treasury has paid out \$3,600,000 more than it has taken in during the past week.

Business failures for the week mentioned number in the United States 227, and for Canada 32. For the corresponding week last year the figures were for the United States 186, and Canada 29.

Fourteen counties of Oregon raise tobacco successfully.