

With England, as with America, no one man has ever been indispensable to her progress, which shows the domination of principle over men. But England will make no more conquests. The time has gone by. She is still game, but has ceased to be aggressive and propagandist. "Rest and be thankful" is now the phrase in vogue—the words of old age. In her youth and prime she did great and noble deeds, and is now entitled to an honorable retreat.

The type more especially dwelt upon here is of the middle or well-to-do classes. As for the people composing the cultivated minority, found equally in the middle and upper classes, they resemble each other in all civilized countries.

ALBERT RHODES.

—*The Galaxy.*

#### ANNEKE JANS.

##### A STRUGGLE FOR THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

We do not suppose there ever was a lawsuit, in this or any other country, where the issues involved were so stupendous, the claimants so numerous, and the difficulties in the case so many and so complicated, as in the contest between the heirs of Anneke Jans and Trinity Church corporation.

Additional interest has been added lately by the fact that the government of Holland has advertised for the heirs of Wintje Suybrant.

In consequence of this, a meeting of parties interested was held last February. An agent was supplied with funds and left New York on the 15th inst., to go to Holland in regard to this fortune. We will have news from him in August next.

To commence at the beginning: Who was Anneke Jans? Her maiden name was Anneke Webber. She was the grand daughter of the ruling Sovereign at that time in Holland; her father was William, Prince of Orange. About the year 1600, she emigrated to America with her husband, Roeloff Janson. She was received in New York with great eclat. The citizens, wishing her to make her home there, presented her a tract of land. The first English government gave deeds to Anneke Jans confirming her title to the lands.

These two tracts of land are now held by the Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church. This corporation claims that certain heirs of Anneke Jans conveyed one of the tracts of land to Governor Lovelace, in 1671, and it was by him leased to them, and was subsequently conveyed to him by Queen Ann. The heirs claim that this is a fraud from beginning to end.

Anneke Jans' first husband died, and she married again in 1635 her second husband, Dominic Everadus Bogardus. It appears that Bogardus was lost at sea; while returning to Holland on a visit—and all hands were lost, about eighty in number. The widow continued to reside in New Amsterdam, and, in 1654, the grant of the farm was confirmed to her and her heirs by Governor Stuyvesant. She had four children by her first husband, and four by her second; and, when she made her last will, in 1663, she bequeathed all her property to her seven children then living. She died the same year.

This property is in the richest part of New York. The Astor House stands upon it. It is situated in the Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards. The Church assumes to own whole blocks of houses in Hudson street, Greenwich street, Christopher street, Dominick street, in fact, in nearly every street in the three wards west of Laurens street. It owns nearly one side of Canal street, between West Broadway and the North River, and its real estate in West Broadway is as valuable as any property devoted to the wholesale dry goods trade in the City of New York. All this estate was originally a part of the Anneke Jans farm. The original grants contained about two hundred acres. The made ground, extension of wharves, etc., may make some five acres more. The tract of land presented to Anneke Jans extended from Washington street to West Chambers and Duane streets. The tract of land purchased by her first husband extended from Spring to Christopher, and from Washington to near Sullivan, McDougal, and Bedford streets. The area was comparatively valueless; but its present worth is almost fabulous; it is estimated at three hundred millions. One fact is still fresh in memory: Mr. Vanderbilt paid the Church one million dollars for St. John's Park.

The corporation of Trinity Church was established by Royal charter, May

6, 1657, and in that charter a grant was made of the land which they still keep possession of. It was to be held for the use of the inhabitants in communion with the Protestant Episcopal church of England. A further grant of possession for a term of years, to the same corporation, was given by a lease on May 9, 1703, and they held, accordingly, all that was intended in that lease till the end of Lord Cornbury's time of office as governor, and the lease expired at the same time, on December 18, 1708.

The heirs intend to keep up the war until it is carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. As it stands now, the case is waiting its term to come up in the New York circuit court, and will then be decided on its merits. It was found that the expense of going to law could not be defrayed by a general fund; but, in December 1868, a committee of twenty was appointed. This committee undertakes to procure, at its own expense, all the evidence necessary to carry on the suits in the circuit court or supreme court. In return for this, they will receive ten per cent on any amount that may be obtained from Trinity church.—*Chicago Tribune.*

#### THE RISE IN PAPER IN ENGLAND.

The articles in the manufacture of paper are advancing so heavily in price that the penny papers lose (so far as the paper is concerned) by every copy they sell. The London penny papers are paying something like £400 a week more for their paper than they paid in February. And the cry is, "The price will be higher." There is a panic. Every newspaper of large circulation is laying in a stock. Prices are added to the advertisements to supply the gap. Inferior stuff, which no newspaper manager would look at some three months ago, is taken without a murmur. The rise commenced some three months since. It was the result of a "conspiracy," and a combination of upward of 100 paper makers met and entered into an agreement not to supply paper at less than certain rates—considerably above those which were in vogue. The advance extended to all descriptions of paper, from the lordly sheet which is "gorgeously" illuminated for the Christmas annual, to the blotting paper upon which the schoolboy scribbles his sweetheart's name. Never has a combination of paper makers held together so long. Hitherto some of the smaller men have acted independently, and have kept their mills going by taking reasonable prices; but, at the present moment, the "gang" have nearly silenced them. Three times since that meeting have prices been raised. To think that the liberty, the morality, the comfort, of mankind should depend upon a Spanish grass called "esparto."

**GOOD MANNERS.**—If good manners are not to die out among us, reverence must be restored. The old man must be honored, the weak must be considered, the illustrious must be deferred to, and most of all women must be respected. Women have the matter in their own hands. They can compel men to be well mannered; and men who know how to behave with politeness to women will end by behaving with politeness towards each other. Hauteur always implies want of consideration for others, and is therefore no part of politeness, save when indeed an impertinence has to be quietly but effectually resented. If we were asked to name the word which embodies female politeness we should name "graciousness." Women should be gracious, graciousness is their happy medium between coldness and familiarity; as self-respect is that of men between arrogance and downright rudeness. Probably there can be no true politeness where there is no humility, either real or well assumed. In a self-making age we cannot be surprised at meeting with so much self-assertion and so much aggressiveness. We can but wait for the time when the process will be complete and the individual will be well-bred enough once more to recognize his own insignificance.—*Temple Bar.*

**BORAX IN NEVADA.**—C. H. Clark & Co., of Virginia City, agents for the borax mine, inform us that numerous letters have lately been received from Europe, inquiring as to the extent of the mining field and the chemical qualities of the borax as found. We read part of a letter from an expert to a European firm, on the subject, and give the following extracts therefrom: "There are at least 3,000 acres of borax land in Esmeralda county. The deposit

on first-class land varies in thickness from four inches to three feet; second-class land, from half an inch to four inches in thickness." The following is the chemical analysis: "Borate of lime and borate of soda, contaminated with sulphate of soda, sulphuric magnesia, carbonate of soda, chloride sodium, and a little iron and some sodium of bromide. Large quantities of borax can be made from the marshes, as the substance appears inexhaustible, the borate of soda forming a few weeks after it has been gathered from the surface of the land. It appears that no costly machinery is needed to work the article.—*Carson State Register.*

**A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.**—Universal thanks were long ago agreed upon as due to the public benefactor who caused two blades of grass to grow where only one blessed the world with its verdure before. What meed of praise shall we not award to Seth Green, who is stocking the Hudson with shad? Last year he placed in the stream, near Albany, eight and a half millions of young shad, of whom he might be called the godfather, as they were hatched artificially by his process. He is now at his noble work again and his labors promise within a few years, to make our Rhine swarm with this noble fish, and to reduce the price so low that this luxury shall be commended by its economy. He, too, last year, carried a few thousand young shad to the Sacramento, thus introducing them to the Pacific waters. Moreover he is largely engaged at his residence, near Rochester, in supplying salmon and trout to the lakes and rivers of this and neighboring States. Unborn generations shall bless the memory of Seth Green, as they dine on delicious fish, or as they angle for abundant trout in the laughing waters of the Adirondack.—*N. Y. Standard.*

#### A Rain Famine.

An exchange seriously puts the question, "Are we to have a national water famine?" and having thus aroused the fears and anxieties of the people at large, leaves them to answer it. The water statistics from various parts of the country are pretty sure evidence that if things hold out as they have begun we shall have little enough of the precious fluid to even subserve the necessary uses of life, setting aside the contingencies of fire and waste. The returns from England, compiled by Mr. Glaisher, give a general average of only twenty-two inches for the past year, while the proper mean rainfall of England is thirty inches. The deficiency of eight inches of the usual fall may be roughly estimated at over a million gallons of water for every square mile of British territory. In the tropics, where the atmosphere takes up the greatest amount of moisture from the sea for distribution over the surface of the earth, similar results are found. Returns from the windward West Indies for the month of December last show a deficiency greater than has been known in the twenty-four years preceding; and the average of the year 1871 was twenty-eight per cent., or more than one-fourth below that of the preceding twenty-four years. For the month of January, 1872, the returns are still more discouraging, the average falling short of that for the same month of the twenty-five preceding years by thirty-five per cent., or more than one-third. Taking these facts into consideration, there is every reason to believe that the approaching season will be marked with a lack of rain and a consequent drying up of many of the lesser streams and water courses of the country. The most stringent measures should be resorted to to prevent the waste of water which is daily going on in our own and other cities, and the dwellers in the agricultural districts would do wisely to make preparations against such a very probable contingency.—*Boston Globe.*

(To lazy housemaid)—"Now Mary, you know I'm going to give a ball to-morrow night, and I shall expect you to bestir yourself, and make yourself generally useful."

"Yes m'm; but I a'n sorry to say m'm I can't dance."

A young man who had come into possession of a large fortune by the death of his brother was asked how he was getting along. "Oh," said he, "I am having a dreadful time. What with getting out letters of administration and attending a Probate Court and settling claims, I sometimes wish he hadn't died."

## ASSESSMENT

### FOR THE YEAR 1872.

THE TAXPAYERS OF SALT LAKE CO. will take notice: That an adjourned session of the County Court of Salt Lake County will be held at the Court House in Salt Lake City on Thursday the twentieth day of June instant at 10 a. m., for the purpose of hearing and adjudicating all complaints or errors in the assessment for the Territorial and County Taxes for the year 1872.

By order of said Court.

D. BOOKHOLT, County Clerk.

County Clerk's Office,  
S. L. City, June 5, 1872. d1683 w192

## NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That where- as I will appear on Monday the 25th day of July, A. D. 1872 at 10 o'clock a. m., at the U. S. Land Office, in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make cash entry for the Townsite of Goshute, Utah Co. Utah Territory, embracing the following described Lands, to wit: The S E of S E 1/4 Sec. 11, N W of S W 1/4 Sec. 12, N W of N W 1/4 Sec. 13, N E of N E 1/4 Sec. 14, Township 10 South of Range 1 West, containing 160 acres. To make the proof required by law and show that I am entitled to have the entries made under an Act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon the public lands. Approved March 2 1867, and also an Act amendatory thereto, Approved June 8, 1878, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause, if any there be, why such entry should not be made.

GEO. W. BEAN, Probate Judge.  
Provo City, June 8, 1872. w19 lm

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