

GEORGE O. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, March 3, 1899.

COMPLETION OF THE RAILROAD—
CONTEMPLATED EXCURSIONS.

We understand that great preparations are already being made for the celebration, with becoming pomp and enthusiasm, of the meeting of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. The St. Louis Democrat speaks of the preparations of the Union Pacific managers; it says that the most extraordinary railroad event of this railroad age will be the magnificent trans-continental excursion which, in the coming month of July, is to open the Pacific Railway route from one ocean to the other. It will be the world's greatest representative gathering, that will meet in the heart of the continent to see the last rail spiked home. From the eastern side the party will consist of one thousand guests, in a superb train of forty-five cars, finished expressly for this occasion. Dr. Durant will, we understand, commence the excursion proper at Omaha, leaving it to guests from all over the country to reach that point by their own choice of routes. At the head of the list of invited guests will be President Grant and his Cabinet. It is expected that there will be delegations of leading Europeans also.

Whether the members of this party will give our city a call or not we have not heard; it is too early yet, probably, for the programme to be made out in minuteness; but it is not unlikely that they will. At any rate, whether they do or not, we may rest assured that there will be large parties of visitors come here. We have heard of several excursion parties being already arranged in the East, with the intention of making trips to this city during the coming summer. We may reasonably enough calculate that this will be a point of great attraction and resort. The watering places on the Atlantic have been visited by the eastern people so often that their charms are exhausted; they no longer possess any novelty for the seeker after pleasure or health. Saratoga, the Hudson, the St. Lawrence and the bathing places on the coast will, likely enough, be comparatively deserted for some seasons to come, if those who have been in the habit of frequenting them can reach these mountains with any degree of comfort, and be accommodated in good style when they arrive here. These valleys, with the magnificent Utah, Salt Lake and Bear Lakes, the grand natural scenery, the many points of interest and the fine trout fishing, must inevitably become places of great resort after the completion of the railroad. Their attractions cannot soon be exhausted; and instead of flocking in shoals to Europe, as at present, every person who has any pride of country—now that facilities for easy and rapid transit are placed within his reach—will first become acquainted with the beautiful and grand scenery of his native land.

To prepare for this increased travel and the numerous visitors who will come here, we should have increased accommodations. We need a Grand National Hotel. We feel convinced that the want of such a building will be seriously felt this coming season, and that, in the absence of such, private dwellings will have to be largely used to accommodate visitors. With a Hotel, such as we have spoken of in previous articles in the EVENING NEWS, we could entertain the thousands of guests, who are expected to leave the Atlantic side next summer, without difficulty or inconvenience; but at present where could one thousand guests be kept without trenching to a considerable extent on private families? We have heard it estimated by gentlemen who have been East, and have had good opportunities of forming correct conclusions, that there will be at least ten thousand travelers visit our city this coming summer. Their number will depend to a great extent on the conveniences there will be to make them comfortable and their stay agreeable.

Should proper steps be taken we have no doubt but that all the stock necessary to furnish ample means for the erection of a Grand National Hotel in this city could be quickly obtained in the East. Land on which to erect it, building materials and labor can all be obtained here, and our citizens would not hesitate to invest in it. But there are many leading citizens in the East, who would take greater interest in their visits here, if they had stock in such a building; they would have a voice in its management, and have an assurance that their comfort and happiness would be consulted. Financially we think there is not the least room to doubt its success, and we think that steps should be taken to inaugurate the project and give it a practical shape. The cost of erecting a large Hotel, with all the modern improvements, would be very considerable, probably not less than a million of dollars; but the city has advanced to a point, where, costly as it may be, it is indispensably necessary, and we cannot progress as we should without it. We have been accused of seeking isolation, and of doing all in our power to break off all intercourse with the out-

side world. Those who make these charges either do not understand our real views, or they misrepresent us. We have always thought that we possessed the right, and have not failed to exercise it, of choosing our own company. There are many people with whom we have not the least wish to associate; indeed, their society would be disagreeable. But we have known that the destiny of this people was prominence, and not isolation; and that even if we had wished to seclude ourselves and break off intercourse we could not have done it; the latter-day Saints and their cities are to become the cynosure of every eye. There is an attraction connected with the system with which we are connected that becomes stronger and wield greater power over the human mind every day. The Nauvoo House was intended as a place of residence for the leading men of the nations when they should visit Zion; but, since we left Nauvoo, the interest in us has increased, and we need a place at present that will far exceed the Nauvoo House in size, beauty, style and accommodations.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.
SENATE.

An ineffectual attempt was made to carry the bill for the payment of the Southern Senators; the Army Appropriation bill was discussed and laid aside and the Legislative Appropriation bill taken up.

Several amendments from the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to. The motion to strike out the clause increasing the salaries of the female department clerks, was rejected. An amendment was adopted, giving female employees the same pay as males when they do the same work. An amendment to increase the salary of the Treasurer to \$8,000 was rejected.

The Senate insisted on an amendment to Schenck's bill; a Committee of Conference was appointed.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was agreed to. An amendment was adopted to the Legislative Appropriation Bill, abolishing the office of assistant Secretary to the Navy Department.

An amendment, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits at the Mint and its branches, of refined gold and silver bullion, suitable for coinage, and to give in payment imported bars at rates upon the rules prescribed by the direction of the Mint, subject to the approval of the Secretary, was laid over through informality.

White offered an amendment to increase the salary of the department employees ten per cent; pending action the Senate took a recess.

The bill to more effectually protect the fur-trade in Alaska was amended and passed.

The proviso, relative to receiving at the Mint, deposits of refined gold and silver bullion, was agreed to.

The question on the amendment of Whyte, for additional compensation to clerks, was decided out of order.

Morgan moved an additional section to repeal the Teague of Office act. Trumbull, Ferry and others who favor the repeal are opposed to adding to the appropriation bill; the amendment was rejected 22 to 25.

Hendricks moved to omit the appropriation to the Department of education; rejected, and the bill passed.

The Post Office appropriation was taken up. Wilson offered an amendment to the bill to establish an American line of steamships to Europe. Conklin and Grimes opposed it, when it was withdrawn with the remark from Wilson "that it would be offered again."

The bill was passed.

HOUSE.

The Senate resolution to continue the contract for printing the debates in the Globe was adopted. A resolution, authorizing the transfer of certain lands of the U. P. R. R. to the Denver Pacific Railroad, was passed.

The Senate amendments to the bill to strengthen public credit was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference appointed. The whole of the amendments to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill were taken up; one, granting a hundred and fifty thousand for a branch mint at San Francisco, was adopted; the bill was passed.

The Senate amendments to pay the officers and crew of the *Kearsage* were non-concurred in, and Pile, Mitchell and Haight were appointed a Committee of Conference.

The amendments to the bill fixing the number of judge advocates in the army at a hundred and one were non-concurred in.

The Senate bill, granting lands in Oregon for a wagon road, was amended, limiting the grant to three sections per mile; the bill was passed.

The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was agreed to.

A bill, to pay Wirt \$125,000 in full, for steel guns furnished to the army, was passed.

The business on the Speaker's table was considered. A Committee of Conference was agreed to on the Currency bill. Coburn, Judd and Hooper were appointed from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a substitute for the Senate's joint resolution tendering sympathy to Spain; the substitute sympathizes with the people of Spain in their efforts to establish the liberty of the nation; it sympathizes with the people of Cuba in their struggle for independence, and authorizes the President to recognize the independence of Cuba, whenever, in his opinion, a republican government is established. The substitute was passed unanimously.

A bill to regulate the elections in Washington and Idaho Territories was passed. Several private bills were also passed. Adjourned.

GENERAL.

Washington.—Colonel Carey has received his commission as Internal Revenue Collector at San Francisco.

The Committee of Conference on the

Diplomatic bill have agreed to report to the House. The Committee recedes from Butler's amendment to consolidate the South American Missions, leaving them unchanged.

New York.—A *notte proscrit* has been entered in the case of Braine, of the *Pirate Chesapeake*, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn. Braine has been discharged. The Superior Court, at Washington, has given a decision in the case of the Agawam Woolen Mills vs. Jourdon, confirming the validity of Goulding's patent. The decision involves several millions of dollars and affects the whole wool manufacturing interests of the country.

San Francisco, 2.—The Legislature of Nevada, yesterday, ratified the Congressional Constitutional Amendment, providing for universal suffrage.

New York.—Dr. Harris, of the Board of Health, reports that the small pox is rapidly spreading in the city; he recommends general vaccination.

New York.—Captain Cutting, of the steamer *Denmark*, coming from Liverpool, was washed overboard and lost on the 16th of Feb.

Washington.—The last Cabinet meeting of the present Administration was held today, all the members present. Hale, Consul at Matanzas, has taken temporary charge of the Consulate at Havana, pursuant to instructions.

Legal tenders 771.

Washington.—The Republican caucus nominated Blaine for Speaker by acclamation. On balloting for Clerk, McPherson had 83, Eckley, of Ohio, 26, McKee, of Kentucky, 29. McPherson was declared Clerk. For Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway 75, Washburne, of Ind., 57. O. S. Buxton of New York, was elected door keeper. For Post-master, W. G. King, of Ill., 23. J. Given, of Iowa, the caucus adjourned to meet on Friday.

Washington.—Colfax has resigned the Speakership. He said:

"The parting word amongst friends about to separate is always a regretful one, but the farewell, which takes me from this hall, in which so many years of my life have been spent, excites in me emotions, which it would be useless to attempt to conceal. The fourteen years during which I have been associated with representatives of the people here have been full of eventful legislation, exciting issues and grave questions and decisions, vitally affecting the entire Republic. All this, with the accompanying scenes which have so often been produced in this arena of debate, and the warmth of feeling of our antagonizing constituents, have passed into the domain of history. I but refer to them to express the joy, which is apparently shared by the mass of our countrymen, that the storm cloud of war, which so long darkened our national welfare, has passed away, leaving a permanent Union saved, and that by decrees of the people, liberty is proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof. But I cannot leave you without one word of rejoicing over the present position of our Republic amongst the nations of the earth. Without military power, almost unlimited resources, rapidly augmenting population, and the welcome to our gates to the oppressed of other lands, our vast agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and mineral capacities, our flagrant and completed Pacific Railroad, uniting those opposite shores, and becoming the highway of the nations, the U. S. commands that respect among the powers of the world, which insures the maintenance of all its national rights and the security of all its citizens from injustice and oppression abroad. Nor is this all. The triumphal progress of free institutions here has had its potential influence beyond the sea. The right of the people to govern, based on the principle that all government derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is everywhere advancing, not with slow measured tread, but with a rapidity, that within a few years, has been so signally illustrated in Britain, Spain, Italy, Prussia, Hungary and other lands. May we not all hope by the moral, but powerful force, of our example, the fetters may everywhere be broken, and some of us live to see the happy era, when slavery and tyranny shall no more be known in the world from the rivers to the end of the earth."

I cannot claim, in the share I have had in the deliberation and legislation of this House, as a member and officer, that my course has always been that which was wisest and best in word and act, for nine is infallible; but that I have striven to perform faithfully, every duty, and have been devoted to the principles I have deemed correct, and the honor and glory of our country have always been paramount and above party ties. I can conscientiously assert that I have sought to mitigate, rather than intensify, one aspect, which the collisions of opposing parties so often evoke, must be left to my fellow members to verify. In the responsible duties of the past six years I have endeavored to administer your laws, both in the letter and in the spirit, with impartiality, uninfluenced by political associations or antagonisms. I may be pardoned for the expression of the qualification that, while no decision has been reversed, there has been no appeal ever decided by a strictly party vote. If in the quickness with which a presiding officer is compelled to rule, hour after hour, on parliamentary points, and the performance of his duty to protect all members in their rights, to advance the progress of public business and preserve order, any word has fallen from my lips that justly wounded any one, I withdraw it unreservedly.

I leave this Hall with no feelings of unkindness towards any member with whom I have been associated in all the years of the past, and hope earnestly that I have tried to practice that lesson of life which commands us to write our enemies on sand, and to engrave friendship on granite. But the last word cannot longer be delayed. I bid farewell to faithful and confident associates, whose affectionate regard has sustained and encompassed me through all the years of my public life. Farewell to this Hall, which in its excitement and restless activity so often seems to represent the throbbings and intense feelings of the national heart. And finally, fellow members and friends, with sincere gratitude for the generous support you have always given me in the difficult and often complex duties of this Chair, with the warmest wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity one and all, I bid you farewell. (Great applause.)

FOREIGN.

London.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Gladstone, on leave, introduced a bill to disestablish the Irish

Church. He made a long and able speech, commenting upon the gravity and importance of the task before him. He adverted to his previous action, and declared that the House and the country were now united in favor of the measure. He denied that the bill was antagonistic to religion or to the interests of the Protestant, or that it was an invasion of the rights of property. He maintained that the church prevented any real British union with Ireland, and said the only means to effect this was on religious liberty and civil equality, which this bill would secure. The act takes effect in January next. A commission would be appointed for ten years to guard property and prevent the creation of interests. All new ecclesiastical appointments would not be free holds, and no more would be employed for permanent purposes. These provisions replace the suspensory proposition of last year. The result will be the abolition of ecclesiastical courts and jurisdiction and the rights of bishops to the Peerage. All ecclesiastical corporations will be dissolved. He eloquently advocated these means to tranquillize Ireland.

Disraeli replied that he regarded the policy proposed as politically wrong. It was an act of confiscation; but as the Government had a right to bring the matter before the House for full discussion, he would not oppose. The motion was then agreed to.

Mexico.—Advises say the Legislature of Colima has adjourned without revoking the oppressive taxes, which would have closed almost every commercial house there if the local authorities had not entered into a friendly agreement with foreign importers, and prevailed on them to remain.

Local affairs in the interior were unsettled. Robberies were on the increase.

There is considerable excitement in Nova Scotia over the discovery of gold on Foster's river. Many people are preparing to go as soon as Spring opens.

London.—In the matter of Irish disestablishment a provision is made for the clergy, who are to receive annuities. Private endowments of the church are to remain intact and are to be transferred to a council for religious purposes. Grants are proposed to support St. Patrick's, and eleven other Cathedrals.

The structures are regarded as national property, and being required no longer as churches, they are to be transferred to the Board of Works for the benefit fund. The Presbyterian clergy are to receive annuities, from the lien of the *Religionum Donum*. The Catholic college of Maynooth, and the Presbyterian colleges are to be granted capitalized sums. Further legislation will be had in regard to Trinity college. Church lands are to be sold, tenants having the first option. The capitalized value of the church property is estimated at sixteen and a half million pounds, eight millions of which are to be appropriated for compensation; the remainder will be employed for the advantage of the Irish, not for the purposes of any church class, nor for teaching religion, but for the relief of cases of unavoidable calamity or suffering. Still it does not cancel obligations upon property for the relief of the poor. Grants will also be made for the care of lunatics, for training nurses and for the support of the County Infirmary. The bill was passed on the first time; the 18th of March was appointed for its second reading.

Havana.—There is a report that all the political prisoners have been sent to Fernando Po, and that volunteers are being enlisted to guard aboard the transports. The Government is silent on the subject.

Hernandez, commander of the cavalry in the district of Pinardel Rio has been imprisoned for disloyalty. Official information has been received of three engagements with the insurgents, in which the troops used their bayonets freely. The insurgents lost sixty.

The rebels have burned the San Miguel plantation.

The *Diario* says that in an engagement at Magura, two leagues from Sagua, the insurgents were defeated, twenty being killed and many wounded; the troops had two killed and several wounded.

Barbary news, received from Central Asia, says that the Amir of Cabul had been dethroned by his son, who had gained possession of two cities in Turkistan near the Cabul border. Rhaman Kahn had gone to join him. It is also reported that the garrison of Kohut, in Cabul, had been surprised by the natives; the British loss was three hundred killed, wounded and missing.

London.—Official India advices reduce the Kohat massacre to one British soldier killed and two prisoners. It is incorrect that Gough is dead.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH OF Zion's CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION.—Last evening a preliminary meeting was held at the 20th Ward Meeting house, to take the first step to organize a Co-operative Mercantile Association in the Ward. W. C. Dunbar, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. Barker, Esq., appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by H. W. Naisbitt, W. C. Dunbar, W. L. N. Allen Esqrs., and other gentlemen, on the objects and benefits of ward co-operation in mercantile matters. It was then unanimously decided that a Co-operative store be established in the 20th Ward, and the following gentlemen were elected as the officers thereof:

Bishop J. Sharp, President; W. C. Dunbar, Esq. Vice-President; W. L. N. Allen, Geo. Romney, C. Sanson, H. W. Naisbitt, H. E. Schettler, Directors; Geo. Reynolds, Secretary and Treasurer.

It has been decided that the shares be \$5 each, no as to place them within the reach of all the members of the ward, a list of stock taken, was opened and eighty members of the ward took shares. The meeting was then adjourned, subject to call of the directors.

Special Notices.

CHOICE GUNPOWDER TEA.
And a full supply of Staple and Fancy Groceries, at reduced prices, as cheap as the cheapest.

G. W. DAVIS,
Two doors north of Kimball & Lawrence's, 483 2d.

SANDS' CHICAGO BROOK ALB on draught at the Salt Lake Billiard Room. 415 3d.

Good burnt bricks on hand and for sale by 4-84.

J. H. ROCKELL, 12th Ward.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to me will confer a favor by calling to settle immediately, as I am about closing a new Co-operative Store in Ogden City.

Wm. PIDCOCK.

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AN ACT

To Amend an Act Regulating the Mode of Procedure in Criminal Cases, Approved January 21, 1898.

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That in all cases where by law the Courts are authorized to assess a fine for any public offence and on due trial a fine shall be assessed, the court is hereby authorized to order the person convicted to be imprisoned until such fine and costs are paid or secured to be paid to the satisfaction of the court; Provided, that the term courts in this act shall also include courts held by Mayors, Aldermen and Justices of the Peace of incorporated towns and cities.

SEC. 2.—It shall be the duty of the court in all cases where any person is actually imprisoned, pursuant to its order, for the non-payment of any fine on being satisfied that such convicted person is unable to pay such fine or to secure its payment, to make such order in the premises as justice and equity may require: Provided, such person shall not be detained in prison for a longer period than will be sufficient to pay such fine and costs at the rate of one dollar per day, and the officer having such person in custody may cause him to be kept at labor during the usual laboring hours of each laboring day.

SEC. 3.—That section nine in the act to which this is an amendment, be amended by striking out of said section the words "or a less number if agreed upon."

Approved Feb. 19, 1899.

AN ACT.

Amendatory of an Act Amending an Act, Entitled an Act Granting to H. S. Alexander the Right to Establish a Toll Bridge Across the Weber River, in Summit County.

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That an act amending an act, entitled an act, granting H. S. Alexander the right to establish a Toll Bridge or Bridges across the Weber River, in Summit County, approved Feb. 21st, 1898, is further amended, as follows:

In Section 1 instead of	50 read 12
" "	75 " 18
" "	100 " 25
" "	40 " 10
" "	10 " 2
" "	10 " 2
" "	5 " 1
" "	25 " 6

SEC. 2.—Such portions of the act amending the act to which this is amendatory as conflicts with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved Feb. 19, 1899.

AN ACT.

Changing the County Seat of Summit County.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That the County Seat of Summit county be, and is hereby, removed from the town of Washup, in Summit county, to the city of Coalville, in said county; and so much of an act, entitled an act defining the boundaries of counties and locating County Seats, approved Jan. 10, 1896, as conflicts with this act, is hereby repealed.

Approved February 12, 1899.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, UTAH TERR., Salt Lake City, March 3, 1899.

I hereby certify that I have caused the foregoing Laws to be compared with the enrolled Acts, (of which they are copies) on file in my Office, and that they are true and literal copies thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of said Territory to be affixed.

EDWIN HIGGINS, Secretary Utah Terr.

THEATRE.

Lessons & Managers—H. E. Clawson & J. T. Cairns.

Engagement of the Favorite Artist.

MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

Who will appear as

RUTH RAVENSCAR

In the Sensational Drama,

TWO LOVES AND A LIFE!

This Evening,

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 3, 1899,

LAST NIGHT

Of the New and Exciting Sensational Drama, by Tom Taylor, and the following scenes, in 4 Acts, entitled,

TWO LOVES AND A LIFE!

AND A

LIFE!

RUTH RAVENSCAR, the Letter Carrier of Ulverston, and MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

Supported by

A STRONG CAST OF THE COMPANY

Mr. W. C. DUNBAR'S Great Novelty of the

"GRECIAN BEND."

The performance will conclude with the laughable farce entitled

NAN,

THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

Nan, the Good for Nothing, Miss Annie Lockhart

CHANGE OF TIME:

DOORS OPEN 7 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7 1/2.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAR. 4,

BENEFIT OF

MR. J. M. HARDIE.

S. M. BLAIR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

Office at West's Hotel,

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UNIVERSITY OF DESERET.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS have secured the services of

PROFESSOR JOHN R. PARK,

Late Teacher at South Willow Creek,

And have engaged him as Principal of the Institution, supported by such a Corps of Assistants as he may require.

The Branches of Study to be taught in the University will be embraced in two courses—a NORMAL and COLLEGIATE.

The Normal, or Teacher's Course, will include the following:

ENGLISH BRANCHES—Orthography, Reading, Education, Penmanship, Arithmetic, written and mental; Geography, Grammar, Drawing, Composition, History, Object Teaching, Theory and art of Teaching, Vocal Music.

MATHEMATICS—Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.

COMMERCIAL BUSINESS—Theory and practice of Bookkeeping in all its departments, including Banking and Joint Stock Business.

NATURAL SCIENCES—Natural Philosophy, Botany, Zoology, Geology and Mineralogy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Mental Philosophy, Political Science.

The Collegiate Course will include, in addition to the above, the German and French languages, the higher Mathematics, the Latin and Greek, with the Classics generally.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

For the English Branches, \$8.00 per term.

Commercial Branches, \$5.00

Natural Sciences, (including English branches), \$5.00

Collegiate Course — 25.00

The University will open at 9 a.m., on Monday, March 8th, 1899.

ROBERT L. CAMPBELL, Acting Committee

DAVID G. COOK, appointed by the Board of Regents

DAVID O.