

thing that might be due them in the future and as the city and county retained 10 per cent from Mr. Bowman, which would amount to something like \$40,000 when the building was finished, they would be reasonably sure of getting the sum in controversy from that.

The contractor conceded to Mr. Griffiths everything possible, but the latter finally concluded that nothing but the payment of the sum involved would answer, and that being absolutely refused, he announced that he would not go on with the work and withdrew from the room, followed by Mr. Morris.

Mr. Bowman then stated that he would have to relet the contract, and the business was proceeded with. In order expedite the work, the contractor asked that the committee hereafter make the payments to employes and material men direct, and this was practically agreed to.

Judge Linsbrouow and Selectman Morris were appointed as a committee to arrange the details and report at another meeting to be held early next week.

A claim of \$4200, for the granite columns which were ordered when the plans were changed, was allowed, as a suit had been commenced against the contractor for that amount.

So the case stands at this juncture.

#### WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1893.

The politics of the administration have changed, but the Americanism which was such a conspicuous feature of the last administration is no wit less pronounced in the present one, as was shown by the vigorous and prompt action taken several days ago in demanding apologies and reparation from Peru and Turkey for failure of citizens of those countries to respect the American flag and the property of American citizens. The popularity of a vigorous maintenance of American rights abroad is unquestionable, and it indicates very plainly that America is to occupy a much higher place in the estimation of foreign nations, which as a rule recognize nothing but courage backed up by force, without regard to the politics of the administration that happens to be in power.

Theoretically most people agree that nepotism is a bad thing, but practically the members of all the political parties are guilty of it when they have a chance. Here is a partial list, written from memory, of those guilty of it in the last administration and Congress: President Harrison, a brother; Secretary Blaine, a brother and two sons; Attorney General Miller, his son; Assistant Secretary (now Governor) Crummett, a son; Treasurer Nebeck, a son; Senators Dawes and Blair, sons; Senator Adolph, a son-in-law; Speaker Clegg, a son; Representative Springer, a son; Enloe, a son; Stump (now Commissioner of Irrigation), a son; Peel, a son; Wise, a brother; Reilly, a son; Tillman, a son; Bankhead, a son; Catchings, a son; Henderson, of Illinois, a son, and Youmans, a son. And the following in the present administration and Senate, the House not being yet organized: Vice President Stevenson, a son; Secretary Carlisle, a son; Senators Pugh, a son; Morgan, a

son; Smith, a son; Vance, a son; Voorhees, a son; Harris, a son; Peffer, a daughter; Blackburn, a son; Daniel, a son; Jones, of Ark., a son; Squire, a son; Gallagher, a son, and Blodgett, a son. These, mind you, are only important positions. Doubtless there are many more relatives of officials occupying minor positions on the government pay roll. What one does others will do; hence the necessity for a law against nepotism.

Ex-Congressman Cox of North Carolina, who has been elected secretary of the Senate, but who will not assume the duties of that office until Congress meets again, is a staunch advocate of the general adoption of civil service reform in all branches of the government service in actual practice as well as in theory. That he honestly believes in the idea was shown a few years ago, when he gave up what would have been a certain renomination and election to Congress rather than demonstrate himself to be a spoilsman, as was required by his constituents. Speaking of the secretary of the Senate, some years ago, the late H. J. Ramsdell, then one of the most prominent Washington correspondents, was asked what were the duties of the secretary of the Senate. "Why, simply to be a gentleman at all times, and to brighten the dull moments of idling senators," was his reply.

Senator Voorhees has offered a resolution, which was referred to the interstate commerce committee that may have an important bearing upon the rights of organized labor, adopted by the Senate. The resolution after setting forth in the preamble the recent decisions of U. S. judges, instructs the interstate commerce committee to inquire into the matter, and to report to the Senate what action may be necessary for the better protection of the laboring people in their natural and inalienable rights and for their greater security from the encroachments of corporation power.

The movement for the election of senators by the direct vote of the people, which was not long ago very lightly regarded, has assumed such proportions that its opponents have begun to fight it. The war upon it is being led by Senator Hoar, who offered last week a resolution declaring it inexpedient to propose a constitutional amendment for the popular election of senators, and who made a really able argument in favor of the resolution, although it probably did not change the mind of a single senator.

It is expected that the extra session of the Senate will end this week, although it will, of course, depend upon President Cleveland, as the Senate cannot adjourn until he notifies it that he has no further communication to make; but that it is understood he will do in a few days, as nearly all of the important foreign nominations have been made. There is much doubt about the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Eckels of Illinois, to be comptroller of the currency, because of objections raised by senators on account of his lack of experience in banking affairs. The comptroller has direct charge of the national banks, and the senators think he should be a man thoroughly conversant with banking methods.

#### DEATH OF A PIONEER.

The *Daily Iowa Capital*, Des Moines, of Thursday, April 6, contains the following:

The death of Robert Young of 304 East Raccoon street, occurred on the 5th inst., at 7 o'clock p. m., after a long illness with general dropsy. He was 81 years of age, and leaves his aged wife, and a son and daughter to mourn his loss. He was one of Des Moines "old settlers" having lived for about 35 years in the city. Elder Young had been a firm adherent to the faith of the Latter-day Saints for forty years, remaining firm therein till the last hour of his life. Strange as it may seem the last fourteen days of his illness were wholly without pain or even nervousness, consciousness only leaving with life itself. He was loved dearly by his family, and esteemed highly by his brethren who always found him gentlemanly, kind and cheerful, and by nature a peace-maker. He lived nobly, died nobly, and has gone to his well merited rest. He was of English birth and of massive frame and of noble bearing, a true specimen of England's pride in physical prowess and form, but strongly American in sentiment. He was a model citizen, and impressed all who met him with the fact that they were in the presence of one of nature's favored and noble sons.

#### BISHOP McCULLOUGH'S FUNERAL.

The funeral services over the remains of Bishop Thomas Jefferson McCullough were held in Alpine meeting house on Wednesday, and the representatives of various other wards were in attendance. After the choir had sung "O, my Father," and "He's gone," some of the local Elders made brief remarks, eulogizing the character of the deceased. Bishops J. E. Booth of Provo, George Halliday of American Fork, and David Cannon of St. George, spoke in the highest terms of the many excellent qualities of the deceased.

At the close of the services and after those present had viewed the remains, the procession moved to the cemetery, and the body was laid to rest. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Elder J. E. Booth.

Thomas Jefferson McCullough, son of Thomas and Mary Hefner McCullough, was born August 18th, 1826, in White county, Tennessee. He was the only child of his parents, who bestowed great affection upon him and gave him a good common school education. When sixteen years of age he and his parents received the Gospel and were baptized August 9th, 1842, by Elder John D. Lee. In 1846 the deceased volunteered his services in the Mexican war when, although not in an engagement, he nearly lost his life. Soon after landing at Vera Cruz the march into the interior of Mexico began, but being disabled by an attack of the measles he was kept under care at the hospital until the return of a detachment, which he joined on their homeward voyage. The yellow fever was then raging and he was prostrated with that dreaded disease.

On November 25th, 1849, he married Margaret Vance, two years his senior, and who had also been baptized in