JUDGE ANDERSON

On the Question of Citizenship in Southern Utah.

A MURDEROUS INDIAN IN JAIL.

An Indian Woman Accused of Witchcraft and Cruelly Murdered.

Samuel Stewart, an energetic little Scotchman who lives in the town of Washington, treated quite a little sensation in the district court Tuesday in the manner in which he held Judge Anderson "up" in his interrogations made by the latter as to Stewart's eligibility to be admitted to citizenship. After his honor had received satisfactory answers in regard to the period of the applicant's residence and his general statutory qualifications, the judge suddenly enquired if the applicant was a Mormon. Receiving an affirmative answer, he hesitated further enquired if he was in good standing, and whether he paid tithing or not. Mr. Stewart replied that he was in "pretty fair standing" and had paid a little tithing last year, but none the two years prior to that, whereupon the judge declared that, to be a Mormon in good standing was a bar to admission to citizenship. Then followed quite an interesting colloquy between the court and Mr. Stewart, the latter in requesting his passage demanding to know wherein he, as a Mormon, willing to stay all laws of the United states, anti-polygamous and otherwise, was unfit to become an American citizen? The judge replied that such men could not become good citizens, because in an investigation held some time ago before his court, certain parties had testified that in the committee of the endowment house they had administered an oath to members of the Mormon Church who were being initiated, the purport of which was to the effect that they, the aforesaid members, would avenge the spilt blood of Joseph and Hyrum Smith upon the United States; that, therefore, in the opinion of his honor members of the Mormon church were unfit to become citizens of the United States. To this Stewart replied that he "has been through the Temple," but that no oath of the description named had ever been administered to or offered to him, nor would he hesitate, if it had been administered or offered; but that if he was admitted to citizenship he expected to observe the strict terms of the oath of allegiance and to obey the laws of his adopted country without any exception whatever.

Judge Anderson replied that notwithstanding the applicant's statement he was still of the opinion that no Mormon in "good standing" should be admitted to citizenship. Mr. Stewart then asked if he was to infer that if a Mormon applicant for citizenship was not in "good standing" as regards his church, it would be considered favorably in the matter of his application for citizenship; to which the judge replied that he most certainly would. The colloquy then ended and the application for admission being denied, Mr. Stewart retired. Subsequently two Mormons, who testified that they did not pay their tithing and therefore did not think that they were in "good standing in the Church" were after the usual interrogations admitted by the court to the privilege of citizenship. Mr. Stewart, who is a bright Scotchman, a graduate, it is said, of Glasgow university, talked back to the court in good shape and yet with all the respect due to the tribunal of law. He expresses his determination to renew his application before Chief Justice Zane in Salt Lake City. Judge Zane having taken judicial cognizance of the Church manifesto in regard to the practice of polygamy, does not now consider "membership in the Mormon Church a bar to admission to citizenship.—*Beaver Thunder.*

A DANGEROUS INDIAN.

Sam Pangnich, the now notorious brave of the Indian village of Washakie, 30 miles north of here, is again lodged in the county jail. While in a jealous fit, a few months ago, this same man shot a young squaw; was given a beating and released on his nothing bonds. Last Monday he and Quarrie Wangan, another brave, drank too much ginger and bitters, got furiously drunk and made targets of their brethren. A horse was shot dead from one rider. The villagers then turned out and rifling round the desperadoes, who kept up an incessant fire in front and over their shoulders, Indian fashion, in a deep ditch, soon closed in on Sam & Co., disarmed them, placed them in ropes, and now the two lay here, bound over. Sam's friends were used and there were fears of a bloody conflict when the officers went to remove him. But the removal was successfully accomplished without serious trouble. —*Brigham Bugler.*

COLONIAL DAYS CRUELTY.

A correspondent of the *Reno Journal* writes that the Piutes near Lovelocks killed a squaw known as Carson Charley's wife last Thursday. They first knocked her on the head with a hatchet and cut her throat. Then they cut the body in piece, which they put in barley sacks and carried off to the mountains. The Indians claimed that the woman was a witch, and they accused her of causing sickness in the tribe. The relatives of the dead having needed that Charley's wife had bewitched them, proceeded her as described, in accordance with the customs of the tribe.

Several instances of this character are known to have taken place in Nevada since its settlement by the whites, but the authorities rarely interfere. Perhaps if the medical examiner of the province of Massachusetts in colonial days to prevent the hanging and burning of witches, he would have succeeded in preventing a witch, and if he succeeded in being a witch, and if the witch is killed, he will suffer the same penalty, and upon satisfactory evidence that a Lovelocks will cause.—*Gyden Gossamer.*

MONEY LOANED on chattel and long time. Notes bought by F. E. Gregg & Co., Room 24, Commercial Building. 41-ds

Salmon's Meat Market.

I have removed my Meat Market from the old quarters (18 W. First South Street) to the corner of Fourth and E streets, Twentieth Ward, where customers will find the choicest, best and freshest Meats to be had anywhere. 41-tf

SCARFF, Scarff, Scarff, Scarff.

MY MOTHER'S MEMORY.

My mother died ere I could know
Beneath her tender caressing;
And yet my childhood's winter took
Dark clouds of sorrow cursing.
My father on her grave wept sore
Of sorrow's bitter rod,
And on bright meadows on the forward
I had ever known of God.
And now I look my mother's grave,
Yon one one and two one
How each the sculptors are that throw
Upon another here over me.

The birds are in the merry glen,
The April flowers blooms,
But I have neither heart nor tooth
Beside my mother's tomb;
And yet I cannot, in sober thought,
Some bright one in the grave,
And think within its depths I see
My mother's face, so fair,
And large dreams within my eyes,
My sorrowing heart to cheer
I think of a spirit's tender tones—
Her tender spirit's voice.

I may among my fellow men,
Within the material world,
But, oh, my heart is in the grave
Beside the mother's shrine,
And though the world has many charms
Which cheer hearts near me,
By the the brightness of them all
Passes as jets for me.

—New York Ledger.

WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Secretary Chase Appointed the First One in the Department in 1863.

The death of General Spinner gave the lie to the suggestion that the women of the country should erect a monument to his memory, and for the reason that to him is due credit for the first giving employment to women in the treasury department. General Spinner died with nearly claims to the public gratitude, but he did not neglect the practice of employing women as clerks in the department. The first appointee was Miss H. I. Wilson. She was appointed by Secretary Chase, Sept. 10, 1863, upon his own motion, and assigned to duty in that branch of the treasury which is known as "the secretary's office." The second appointment, of Miss H. C. Keller, was made April 4, 1863. She was assigned to duty in the secretary's office, but in the month of October, 1863, she was transferred to the treasurer's bureau, and at the same time two additional appointments were made by the secretary, and the appointees were assigned to duty under the treasurer.

In the years 1867-8-9 there were only twelve women appointed in the treasury department. Of them one was in the secretary's office, five, including one transferred, were in the treasury, four were in the register's bureau, and two were in the internal revenue office. All these appointments were made by Secretary Chase, but one of them, one of April 4, 1865, and one of July 11, 1866, was reappointed by the succeeding duties of General Spinner.

As the appointments were made by Secretary Chase, and in the first one, which bears date the second by thirteen months, was made upon his own motion, and as he then had the power to confine women to positions, the chief credit would seem to be due to him. It is a tradition of the department, supported, indeed, by the knowledge of many persons, that General Spinner was so early and earnest advocate of the new policy, but it is also true that the twelve women employed in the years named gave such proofs of intelligence, ability and capacity that the authorities of the sea became an impossibility.

The fact may be worthy of notice, and especially worthy of notice by those who have been led to believe that it is the free and chief business of every administration to make removals, that of the twelve women appointed previous to Jan. 1, 1865, ten are now in office. Two of these are paid a salary of $900 each, six are upon a salary of $1,200 each, and of the four remaining one receives a salary of $1,350 and the other a salary of $1,800.

In these thirty years the number of women employed by the government has increased to many thousands. In all the various duties imposed upon them they have shown adequate capacity, and in faithfulness they are not inferior to the men who are engaged in similar services. It may be assumed that each year will enlarge the sphere of their labors and add to their compensation, which, speaking generally, is not equal to the pay of men engaged in corresponding work.—Geo. S. Boutwell in Boston Globe.

Making Water Drops Jump.

If we be asleep of water fall on a leaf of paper it will spread out in a large circle, and we then say that the water soaks into the paper. But if we be to offer this paper to a flame, it will with sufficient or some other substance into which water does not soak, the drops will roll over the paper like a ball, slightly flattened. Use is made of this property in the trick which is described beneath.

Take a strip of paper pretty strong in texture a little wider than four inches and as long as you can get. Several pieces of paper pasted end to end will do. Pass the paper over the smoking flame of a lamp, or, to do away with all risk, hold your side of the paper with pinchcogs. Place on and on the table several books of gradually decreasing size.

Spread over their backs the strip of paper, having a care to make the undulations more and more accentuated as you go from the large book toward the small one. At the end of the little book let the strip of paper fall into a plate. At the other end, where the large book stands, pour the water, drop by drop, on the paper.

These drops will roll on the inclined plane which they meet; then, in succession of the undulations acquired, will mount over the back of the second book, and thus following one another they will reach the plate. The spectacle of these drops of water rising and falling by turns, and coming to compete in Brilliance with each other, is most curious.—Buffalo Express.

Vegetarian Diet in Sickness.

Dietetics are considering that a vegetarian diet thoroughly conserves alimentation of the organism, the best proof of which is furnished by the poor peasants who do not eat meat, but live on vegetables and healthy. This diet is of therapeutic importance in certain diseases, vegetable diet reduces to a minimum the production of toxins, such as uremic, uroanic, etc. It is indicated in sufficient functional activity of the kidneys and alimentary canal, diseases, and in similar conditions where an accumulation of poisonous in the blood would prove dangerous.

It is also indicated in "portal diseases." In diseases of the stomach a vegetable diet is especially indicated, as the intestines are principally engaged in its digestion, thus allowing the stomach to convalesce. Not in the acute and chronic this diet is not recommended.—Journal of Health.

The pilfered women typewriters employed in the Hessian war office receive fourteen shillings a week for seven hours' work, a sum which the clerk-woman get twelve shillings for five hours' work a day.

To clean a gold chain that is dirty and dull, place the chain in a bowl of warm water, add a little soap and pulverized chalk; shake well and clean in water. Dip out on a clean cloth and polish with a chamois skin.

One of the ventilation rooms at Wellesley has been turned into a parlor for the college housemaids, and each attendant with her own chairs, plants, etc. It was done by the Christian association.

HIGHWAYMEN WITH NO NERVE.

Opera Glasses and a Machine Used Instead of a Revolver.

"The you know, I have come to the conclusion that it doesn't require much nerve to be a highwayman!" remarked a State street merchant recently. "I've done a little work of that sort myself, and it is the easiest thing in the world to hold up the average man. I have had two experiences of this nature and came out with flying colors both times, and that, too, under a condition of affairs which could not well be worse for me. In short, I've held up two would be highwaymen. The first one I shot with a pair of opera glasses, and the second with a silver pocket flask. I will admit that I would not like to rely upon either of these deadly weapons in case the other fellow had a Smith & Wesson and an opportunity to use it, but as a double court have found them very serviceable.

"Nearly a year ago I was stopped in Wabash avenue, near Adams street, quite early in the evening, by a fellow who struck at and missed me. Before he could repeat his performance I had shoved a pair of opera glasses under his nose and made him my prisoner. I could have taken him along with me, I suppose, and I did not quite place great confidence in my weapon, and so turned to let him good night before he had time to learn the nature of the 'gun' with which I had 'covered' him.

"The second case occurred Thursday night. I had been detained down town until after midnight and the night was very dark. I had not quite a block to live only four blocks from the river, on the north side, and instead of jumping into a cab I started to walk home. I had crossed the bridge and was creeping along at a rapid pace when I saw a figure a short distance ahead of me step into an alley which I must pass. The street was nearly deserted, as it was a cold night and the hour was late.

"As I approached the alley crossing instinctively I swung out to the curbstone edge of the walk to be far away from the building as possible. When the alley was reached a burly negro stepped out to intercept me. He had only time to advance a single step and to cry out 'Say, boss!' when he found himself looking down the murderous barrel of my silver matchbox. The effect was magical. The darky stopped as if rooted to the spot, his eyes bulged out until they looked very, very white, and his whole demeanor indicated that he was not entirely at his ease.

"'Well, what is it?' I asked. 'What do you want?'

"There was a peculiar tremolo in the fellow's voice as he stammered out: 'Nothing, sah. Jes nothin'. Pse'ful cold chesin', sah, ain't it?'

"'Well, it does seem to be somewhat chilly just now,' I replied, 'but if you keep on you will probably find some place before morning that will be hot enough for you.'

"And as I moved on the fellow still stood in the sidewalk, bowing very politely and reiterating, 'Yes, sah; yes, sah.'"—Chicago Mail.

The Magpie Saved the House.

In a number of the journal of the Royal Society of New South Wales Mr. Edward Stephens, of Hobart, Tasmania, relates the following incident: Some natives called at his father's house on their way inland. "There being only my mother and myself at home, and the nearest neighbor some distance away, the men became very bold and boldly entered the house. We had a nice, lively little magpie at the time, which we had tamed and taught to say a few words, and to whistle 'There's Nae Luck About the House,' etc. The magpie hid himself under the sofa, and, singularly incredible as it may appear, in a rich, full, clear voice, whistled the tune, 'There's Nae Luck,' etc. The natives were strangely silent in a moment.

"In less time than it takes to pen the words, little mag was out from his hiding place, biting the naked toes of the savages here, there and everywhere, and talking at a tremendous rate. They all looked like a lot of scared demons, and madly rushed for the door, as if the old general himself were after them. The door was instantly closed and bolted. The black fellows never returned, and never knew but that the words came from an avenging spirit, and that they had had a very narrow escape."

Edison Not an Electrician.

The Journal of Finance says that it is about time that the papers of the country stopped calling Mr. Edison an electrician and boosting him at Menlo Park, N. J. In the first place Mr. Edison makes no claims to being an electrician. He says that the experts in electrical science who are associated with him discover a certain force, or the need of a certain force or property, and he tries to make a machine or instrument to utilize or produce such a force. I am a mechanician, not an electrician," he said to the writer a short time ago, "and I have no wish to claim the credit due to the gentlemen associated with me. I am an inventor, not an electrician." Some years ago Mr. Edison's laboratory was located at Menlo Park, but he has long ago left that place. It has been at Llewellyn Park, N. J., where he has the largest experimental laboratory in the world.

Cold Water for Spasmodic Croup.

Dr. T. Jeffries of Hot Springs, Ark., says, concerning the efficacy of cold water compresses in affections of the respiratory tract: "The cold water compress is generally recognized as one of my earliest medications, my brothers and myself having been sufferers from this distressing disease, and I have always recommended for the speedy relief afforded by cold water. In a practice of fifteen years I have never given a dose of medicine of any sort for the relief of spasmodic croup, and I claim that there is no necessity for giving alum, tartar emetic, ipecac, or tobacco any remedy whatever.

"A napkin or linen cloth is wet in cold water and wrapped around the throat, and over this is applied a dry towel. In ten or fifteen minutes the child will be breathing easily and will probably be asleep. The means to be an exceedingly simple thing to do when the family and patient are in some distance, but it has always been successful in my hands."

Scrofula

is the most ancient and most general of all diseases. Scarcely a family is entirely free from it, while thousands everywhere are the suffering victims. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had remarkable success in curing every form of scrofula. The most severe and painful running sores, swellings in the neck, or goiter, tumor in the eyes, causing partial or total blindness, have yielded to the powerful effects of this medicine. It thoroughly removes every trace of impurity from the blood and builds up the weakened system.

The Worst Type.

"My son was afflicted with the worst type of scrofula, and on the recommendation of my druggist I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. Today he is sound and well, with no blemish. It was said there was not enough medicine in Illinois to effect a cure." G. CHRISTIAN, Illinois, Ill.

Scrofula

is more especially than any other a hereditary disease, and for this simple reason: Arising from impure and incoherent blood, the disease lurks, ready to be implanted, which are, composed of white tissues; there is a period of total blindness the whole body over, and the whole system is in a state of weakness, and therefore the whole child is especially susceptible to this detestable disease. But there is a most sure remedy for scrofula, etc., whether hereditary or acquired. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels every trace of the disease and gives to the blood the vigor and color of health. Get Hood's.

"When my boy was two years old he was attacked and suffered a long time with scrofula sores. The doctor said he was going to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, which we did. Two bottles cured him. He is now 10 years old and has not had any sign of scrofula since. We commend Hood's Sarsaparilla heartily to friends." MRS. E. C. CURTISS, 6 Elder St., Cleveland, O.

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