

EDITORIALS.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

WE are informed by Acting-Governor Arthur L. Thomas that several persons commissioned years ago as Notaries are still acting in that capacity, although the term of their office has long since expired. As the Secretary of the Territory he is frequently called upon to certify to the authority of persons acting as Notaries whose name and seal appear on legal documents when he finds that some of them have ceased to be notaries. The commission of a Notary Public lasts only for two years, and if not renewed at the end of that term it is dead. The Secretary has kindly furnished us a full list of those now qualified to act as Notaries; the public should make a note of it:

Beaver County.—Edward Follon, Beaver; Thomas Ormond, Frisco; Frank Olmstead, Beaver; J. H. Dupax, Minersville.

Box Elder County.—E. P. Johnson, Wm. V. Helfrich, Corinne; Wm. T. Riley, Kelton.

Cache County.—Hiram K. Cranney, Jas. H. Martineau, Jas. A. Leishman, Chas. Frank, Logan; John Donaldson, Mendon; Henry Bair, Richmond; Chas. C. Shaw, Hyrum.

Davis County.—Chas. C. Pearson, Woods Cross; Wm. Thurgood, Bountiful; Jos. Barton, Kaysville.

Iron County.—John Chatterly, Cedar City; John W. Brown, Parowan.

Juab County.—Wm. R. May, Nephi; Jas. M. Wayne, Diamond; John Pyper, Nephi; Patrick Cusick, Eureka; C. H. Blanchard, Jr., Silver City.

Kane County.—None.

Millard County.—Joseph S. Giles, Fillmore.

Morgan County.—Jesse C. Little, Littleton; Samuel Francis, Morgan.

Piute County.—None.

Rich County.—None.

Salt Lake County.—M. M. Kaign, Wm. A. Gorkinski, Christopher Dehl, Chas. K. Gilchrist, Wm. McKay, Salt Lake City. J. C. M. Brough, J. A. Varnes, Park City; Henry F. Williams, John T. Caine, Nephi W. Clayton, James P. Bradley, John A. Marshall, Edward W. Wiggins, Wm. G. Van Horne, James McKnight, Thomas A. Braley, Samuel H. Lewis, E. B. Wilder, Joseph W. Musgrave, B. B. Young, Heber J. Grant, Joseph F. Simmons, Charles W. Stayner, William Bredemeyer, Edward P. Sutherland, James Jack, William Cooper, E. G. Matthews, B. H. Schettler, John D. White, Chas. F. Blandin, Sidney W. Darke, Robert Harkness, John Manning, Edward Martin, John A. Bailey, John B. Dilley, James Lowe, Bernard Loth, E. D. Hoge, Eli B. Kelsey, Harmel Pratt, Samuel E. Underhill, Edward Michaelis, L. B. S. Miller, Otto Van Trott, Lewis J. Holmes, Salt Lake City; John McDonald, Henry Shields, Alta; Henry Thompson, Frank Webb, L. B. Kinney, John Brunton, Bingham; Andrew Cahoon, South Cottonwood; Jas. T. Monk, Big Cottonwood; B. Greenway, Silver Springs.

Sanpete County.—J. P. Christensen, Ephraim City; Henry N. Larter, Aaron Hardy, Moroni; J. D. Page, Mount Pleasant; David Candland, Chester; Jacob Johnson, Geo. Brough, Spring City.

Sevier County.—Wm. Morrison, B. T. Young, Richfield.

Summit County.—Robert A. Waddell, John L. Street, F. W. Hayt, John K. Burbank, W. J. Snyder, Joseph L. Heywood, Jacob I. Greenwald, Park City.

Tooele County.—F. M. Lyman, Tooele City; Wm. B. Sager, Ophir; James G. Brown, Stockton; J. R. Clark, Grantsville; J. H. Walcott, Ophir; H. E. Miller, Lewiston.

Utah County.—James E. Daniels, John E. Booth, Provo; Charles Monk, Spanish Fork; Elijah Mayhew, Pleasant Grove; And. J. Stewart, Jr., Provo; John T. Hardy, Isiah M. Coombs, Payson; Wm. Greenwood, Spanish Fork; L. D. Crandall, Charles D. Evans, Springville; Frank Birk, Forest City; T. R. Cutler, Lehi City.

Wasatch County.—Henry Fitzhugh, Uintah Indian Reservation; M. J. Shelton, Heber City; Jos. H. Black, Wasatch.

Washington County.—Henry A. Chaffin, Gunlock; E. G. Woolley, St. George; David P. Whedon, W. P. Poole, Silver Reef.

Weber County.—D. W. Felshaw, W. C. Strohm, Wm. Critchlow, N. Tanner, Jr., A. R. Heywood, H. W. O. Margary, S. A. Kenner, Ogden; Wm. W. Meguire, Plain City.

The above list is from the official records in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

Too much care cannot be taken in ascertaining if the notary consulted has power to act as such, inasmuch as commissions are expiring at the rate of from eight to twelve per month.

REMITTING TAXES.

QUITE a sharp debate occurred in the House, yesterday, when the bill amending the revenue law was under consideration. A motion was made by Mr. Penrose, and warmly supported by Messrs. Carrington and McKinnon to increase the remitting power of the County Courts to a sum not exceeding ten dollars.

Under the old law, which ruled for many years, the County Courts had unlimited discretion in remitting taxes. But by the provisions of the revenue law passed at the session of 1878, those Courts were empowered to "remit or abate the taxes of any insane or idiotic person, infirm or indigent person to an amount not exceeding five dollars for the current year." This was going from one extreme very nearly to another.

The proposition to increase the remitting power to ten dollars is very moderate; but at first sight appears unnecessary. It was very reasonably argued by the opponents of the motion, that any person owning property, the taxes on which amount to more than five dollars, ought to be able to pay the amount required. But as was shown yesterday, there are many persons, poor widows for instance, who possess real estate valued at a considerable sum, which by renting brings them in a pittance sufficient to barely support them and keep them from entirely depending on others for subsistence, yet when the time comes for the payment of territorial, county, school and city taxes on their little property, they are unable to raise the cash necessary to settle with the collector.

To sell their property for taxes would only deprive them of their means of support and throw them upon public charity. It was argued that the County Courts might safely be endowed with discretionary power to remit in such and similar cases taxes to the amount of ten dollars, without reasonable fear that they would misuse such authority.

It was also argued with some show of plausibility, that by the amendments under consideration the household goods and chattels of poor people to the value of a hundred dollars were exempted from taxation, which is a step towards the relief of the indigent so far as taxes are concerned. This is very true, but the same exemption applies alike to rich and poor, therefore it does not meet the cases in question.

The motion prevailed and the change was made. The bill, which is a good one, passed the House, and we hope will also pass the Council and be signed by the Governor, with the change above named intact, as it is for the benefit of the deserving poor, will injure no one, and does not require any amount of tax whatever to be remitted, but merely places a little larger discretion in the power of the County Courts than the revenue law of last session permitted them to exercise.

DISCOVERIES AT JERUSALEM.

FOLLOWING is an extract from a letter written by Dr. Chaplin to the Committee of the Palestine Exploration fund, which will be interesting to many of our readers:

"Some time ago the Tombs of the Kings were purchased by a French lady, and excavations of considerable interest have lately been carried on there. In the earth which filled a great portion of the rock-hewn, sunken court in front of the entrance to the tombs have been found many capitals and other architectural remains, among them some stones, which show beyond question that they formed part of a pyramidal structure. There seems no reasonable doubt that these belong to the famous three pyramids of the monuments of Helena, and have been thrown down from above. A great marble statue, probably Roman, has been found a few minutes from the seashore, an hour and a

half south of Gaza. It is a half figure, nose and right forearm broken off. In the Shephelah, an hour or more north of the Jaffa road, a tomb has been brought to light. One of its stone doors has carving upon it in four panels, on two of which are representations of lions' heads, in two of bulls' heads. Probably the tomb is of Crusading origin. It has again been covered in. I had hoped to be able to visit it, as well as the statue below Gaza, but could not leave home. It is said that the statue is not to be brought to Jaffa."

INTEMPERANCE.

THAT intemperance is one of the most glaring social evils of Christendom is beyond dispute, not only in and of itself, but for the great variety of consequences which follow it. These are not confined to the offender, nor is its worst feature the simple use of intoxicating drinks. Men who become slaves to drink, become indifferent to every other social virtue, indulgence runs riot in sensuality, gambling and dishonesty, and causes a general perversion of all the faculties. Home, family, friendship, social standing, religion, and manhood are swept from the social platform, and the altar of self is made to occupy and become the whole sphere of an irrepressible and slavish appetite. No more is incense or worship offered to the "household gods," these have been dethroned to make room for the one god, the one altar and the one worship.

For a man's life to be absorbed in a good thing is praiseworthy, and when this is in a direction which aims at the target and widest circle of good, labor marks the philanthropist and thought honors the man. If there is a field which needs active, unselfish workers, it is among the victims of strong drink, and where such workers are found, even those who occupy and act from a higher standpoint can well afford to give credit for every effort, and yet realize that there exists a more thoroughly efficient and a "more acceptable way." In Utah we have a community in which, while there may be some drinking, is yet a general public sentiment opposed to such a habit and practice.

It is well known that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints professes to be built upon present revelation, but it is not so well known (to outsiders at least) that one of the earliest revelations given to the Church, was in regard to "eating and drinking." A revelation which to some may appear to be couched in measurably vague language, as if those to whom the same was directed needed an apology for interference, and yet in that vagueness there is more comprehended than many who read it and some who try to keep it have yet understood. It was a great thing to establish in the 19th century the idea which was indissolubly connected with the early history of mankind that God who created, was not only able but willing to give instructions and commandments as to that food which would give the best physical condition and the greatest longevity to the human race.

Those who accept in their faith and practice this revelation, are beyond the reach of the special organizations which may lay claim to some success in other localities. Good Templars, Rachabites, Temperance and Teetotal Societies and "Blue Ribbon" brigades are among the Latter-day Saints altogether out of place, being unadapted and superfluous, inasmuch as their aims are all provided for and their ends all anticipated by the religion of Jesus Christ, or what is called "the Gospel." There may be and doubtless is, room for professional temperance lecturers here as elsewhere. There are in this community many transients, many outsiders, who are not amenable to the covenants of "the Gospel." There may be those who have been or are yet professed members of the Church, who need, apparently, salvation from their tastes, propensities and appetites. But so far as the latter class is concerned, when they forsake the covenant of their faith to seek salvation in the covenants of Babylon, they are like those who, ignoring consecration, had to submit to the law of tithing, or like those of ancient Israel, who rejected the gospel and had to be subject to "the law of carnal commandments," which "made nothing perfect," but was useful only "as a schoolmaster to

bring men to Christ." To be sure the salvation attained by this process is better than none, but it is not in keeping with the "law of liberty;" it is but an expedient, dealing with a sad and terrible evil, like using lotions and plasters, and ointment and quackery, instead of laying the axe at the root of the wrong, and hewing down the deadly upas tree, and then casting it into the fire.

Drunkenness has always been reprehended of God; it has always been opposed by his servants. It would be an almost unknown thing in Utah if the authorities of the Church and the faithful saints had the power in the premises which they desire, but the appetites, backed by the legal rulings of the champions of drink have made powerless in the large cities of Utah the wishes of the best as of the majority. These have not forgotten that revelation was given to the priesthood of God in ancient times, the Lord saying to Aaron his servant, "Do not drink wine, nor strong drink, thou nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation lest ye die; it shall be a statute for ever throughout your generations, that ye may put a difference between holy and unholy, and between unclean and clean." (Lev. 4, 8, 9, 20) And in this dispensation the Lord said through his prophet, "I have warned you, and forewarn you, inasmuch as any man drinketh wine or strong drink among you, behold it is not good, neither meet in the sight of your Father in heaven." (Doc. and Cov., Section 1, page 240). And if Paul is to be believed, "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God." (1 Cor. vi, 10.) Men in and out of this Church who remain uninfluenced by these considerations, who for novelty, notoriety, or supposed salvation act otherwise, are hardly likely to work out for themselves a thorough reformation, even by the aid of a pledge or the wearing of a ribbon.

All questions of moral and social ethics are circumscribed by and provided for, in the gospel. The acceptance of any other method is to barter "the birthright" for a "mess of pottage."

LOST PROPERTY.

THE following, which we clip from the *Christian Union*, is well worthy of attention not only by the young, to whom it is addressed, but to every finder of lost property. We will simply add to it that the Latter-day Saints are expected, when they find property which does not belong to them, to deposit it in the Tithing Office of the town or settlement where it is found; that is the custom or local law which obtains among us, and due diligence should always be observed to find the owner, that the property may be recovered. The article below is from the pen of a member of the New York bar:

"It is common to say that whatever is found 'belongs to the finder.' This is quite important to be understood, as some one is every day losing something and another person finds it. There was a story, not long ago, that a poor girl who worked in a paper mill assorting the rags one day found two fifty-dollar bills in the pocket of an old worn-out gown which came to be ground for paper. The owner of the factory said she must give them to him because they were in his rags; and when she refused he complained of her for stealing. But the judge said it was not stealing; she could keep the money. The mill man owned the rags he had bought but not the money which was lost in them. That belonged to the finder.

When anything is lost it belongs to the one who had it and lost it as much as ever. It is no less his because it is lost; the only trouble is he does not know where it is. If another person finds it that person can do just as he or she pleases about picking it up and taking charge of it, but one who decides to do so is bound to try to find the true owner and give it back to him. No one else can take the lost thing away from the finder. The true owner can claim it, but if he cannot be found then the finder can keep it for his own. Honest persons always advertise or make inquiry for anything they find which is of any value. The factory girl was under no obligation to give the bills to the mill owner, but she was bound to take any pains she could to find the lady who owned the old dress and let her know that her hundred dollars had been found. If she tried to do this and the lady could not be

discovered the money would go to the factory girl. If a man should buy an old desk at auction, and in a secret drawer should find a diamond ring, the auctioneer could not take away the ring. But the one who bought it ought to advertise for the person who used to own the desk and who put the ring there and forgot it. This is sound law and it is also good morals.

UTAH LEGISLATURE

COUNCIL.

Thursday, February 12th, 1880,
3 p. m.

The following communication was received from the clerk of the House:

I am directed to inform your Honorable Body that the House has this day passed H. F. 68, "For the organization of Uintah County."

H. F. No. 68, "Providing for the organization of Uintah County, etc.," passed its first reading.

Councilor Thurber presented a petition from Emanuel Bagley, in behalf of the people of Castle Valley and other eastern settlements, asking an appropriation of \$2,500 to aid in the construction of a road through Salina Cañon, which was read and referred to the committee on claims and appropriations, with instructions to incorporate the amount in the general appropriation bill.

H. F. No. 58, "Providing for the organization of Uintah County, etc.," was taken up, amended, passed its third reading and sent to the House for its concurrence in the amendments.

Councilor Cluff submitted the following report:

Your committee on roads, bridges, etc., to whom was referred (H. F. No. 27), "A bill pertaining to highways," have had the same under consideration, and now report the bill back with amendments and recommend its passage as amended.

H. F. No. 27, "Pertaining to highways," taken up on its second reading by sections, as amended by the committee, pending which, the following message was received from the Governor:

Hon. Lorenzo Snow, President of the Council:

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved, and filed with the Secretary of the Territory, (C. F. No. 23), entitled, "An act prohibiting the smoking and chewing of opium."

A communication was received from the House, stating that that body had received a communication from the Governor, announcing his approval of (H. F. No. 58), "Creating Emery County." The Governor's message was read.

The second reading of (H. F. No. 27), "Pertaining to highways," as amended by the committee, was resumed, pending which, the bill was recommitted to the committee, with Councilor E. Snow added for the consideration of said bill.

Councilor Smith submitted the following report:

Your committee on revenue, to whom was referred C. F. No. 19, A bill for an act licensing and regulating the sale of liquor, have had said bill under consideration, and have prepared and herewith present a substitute bill, and recommend its passage.

C. F. No. 34, Licensing and regulating the sale of liquor, passed its first reading by its title, and was ordered printed.

Councilor Wells submitted the following report:

Your joint committee, who were instructed to take into consideration the necessity of providing an asylum for the insane, hospitals for the sick, and quarantine regulations, beg leave to report that it is the unanimous opinion of this committee that the Territory should provide a suitable place for the safe keeping of insane persons, and also to provide for their care and comfort so far as possible; we also recommend that an appropriation be made to aid the corporations of Salt Lake City and Ogden City in establishing a hospital and enforcing quarantine regulations in each city.

We have also considered C. F. No. 30, A bill to establish a Territorial Insane Asylum, which was referred to this committee, and recommend that the usual number of copies be printed and the bill be put upon its passage.

On motion of Councilor Smith, the report was adopted and the bill was ordered printed.

Communications were received from the House, announcing the passage of H. F. No. 70, "Amending the laws on fish and game," H.