

LABOR IS NOT DEGRADING.

THERE has been a growing tendency among us, not very wide-spread probably, but still quite noticeable, to view manual labor as something that should be avoided. There has been a growing class who have had an ambition to gain their livelihood by becoming clerks in stores, and following other slight employments, in preference to engaging in mechanism or out-door occupations. This, in the case of persons who have never had any experience in heavy labor from the days of their youth until they came to this country, is quite justifiable; but where the disposition is manifested by young men who have grown up here, and who labor under no physical defect which incapacitates them for out-door employment, it is inexcusable and should be discouraged. The idea that labor is degrading is one that prevails in many classes of society in the world; but it should be frowned down in this Territory. No honorable labor, however humble, is degrading. If a young man should have an idea that some labor he is required to perform is not as honorable as he should wish it to be, let him make it honorable by his conduct and correct performance of it; and if it should be blacking shoes or cleaning pig-pens, or any other labor, he will gain credit and respect.

How can labor be dishonorable when God himself has set us the example? Did he not form and fashion the earth on which we dwell, and fill it with life and beauty. "In six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day." Is it any less honorable for us, his children to labor on this same earth, to cultivate it, to rear buildings upon it for our health and comfort, or even to mine in its depths for the materials necessary for our good. Jesus, when here, worked as an artisan at his reputed father's trade. Some foolish pedant, with the same ideas as those who think labor degrading, has tried to prove that Joseph was a goldsmith, not a carpenter, as though any sensible being would love or adore the Savior of the world more by being told he spent his youth in beating gold leaf or melting ore, instead of saving lumber or nailing it together.

That which is right, when well done, is never dishonorable. Heaven has decreed, by the sweat of his brow shall man win his bread. We all own the necessity of labor, then where is its degradation? That labor alone is dishonorable, which works for base ends, but the labor that tends to the good of the human family, that feeds them, that clothes them, or in any way benefits them is in the highest sense honorable. But idleness is degrading, it is sinful. God is a great economist. Do not all his works prove him to be so? Nothing in nature is wasted, nothing lost. Neither has man any right to be prodigal with his means or his time. The proudest, richest fiddler is not the peer in the eyes of heaven of the lowliest delver in the soil, or toiler in the workshop. We hope to hear no more hints of labor's dishonor, from those who prefer to keep their hands white by loafing at street corners, or visiting billiard saloons, until something "right" turns up. Such have not the grit of those who have made Utah what it is to-day, and if they ever hope to stand with them, let them follow their example and remember that labor, when rightly applied, is a part of our worship—a principle of our religion.

APPROPRIATION FOR SURVEYING.

AMONG the appropriations for our Territory which were made by the 3rd Session of the 40th Congress, we notice the item of \$25,000 for Surveying the Public Lands. This item, as it stood originally, was only \$10,000, the estimate having only called for that amount; but through the exertions of our Delegate, Hon. Wm. H. Hooper, it was increased \$15,000, making in all, as we have stated, \$25,000. It is gratifying to us to have it in our power to make this statement, as it speaks highly in favor of the industry, energy and influence of our Delegate, and of the kindly feeling which many entertain towards Utah. Captain Hooper is indefatigable in his labors for the interests of his constituents, and he has been very successful. Utah is well represented in the National Council, for her Delegate carries his colors at the mast head. He is proud of the people whom he represents, and having their unanimous vote, he knows he can rely upon their support.

PENNSYLVANIA AGAIN.

PENNSYLVANIA politicians are not discouraged by the failure of Col. McClure to manage President Grant on the subject of appointments. We learn from the dispatches that a body of them called upon him (on Saturday) to give him their views relative to the appointments in that State. His reply may have the effect to enlighten them. regard must first be paid, he said, to the capability of applicants, after which the recommendations of Congressmen and Senators would be listened to.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The disposition of the members of the House generally is to adjourn the session of Congress a week hence. Senators are not so anxious for adjournment.

SENATE.

A resolution has been adopted for the appointment of a Committee of seven to consider the applications for the removal of political disabilities. The bill fixing the status of Judge Advocates in the Army was indefinitely postponed. The bill for the repeal of the Tenure of Office Act was considered. Vickers advocated the bill. Thayer modified his substitute allowing the President thirty days after the commencement of the session to report the names of officers to be removed during the recess, and adding a proviso that no person who has been rejected by the Senate be appointed during the recess. Thayer advocated the repeal in a lengthy speech, avowing the doctrine that the party in power have the right to control the patronage. Drake favored the repeal, but would not vote for the suspension. The Vice-President appointed the following committee on the removal of political disabilities: Robertson, Osborn, Harland, Howe, Ferry, Borman and Vickers. Without action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

McDonald introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad telegraph line from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the Mexican boundary at Presidio Del Norte, in the direction of Otala, on the Gulf of California.

Wilson introduced a resolution authorizing the President to place General Heintzleman on the retired list, with the full rank he held at the time he was wounded. The Senate confirmed a number of Postmasters to-day.

The Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Harland, has tendered his resignation. John W. Douglas, late collector of Internal Revenue in the Erie District of Pennsylvania, is appointed Harland's successor. The President appointed Jas. W. Haines, Frederick A. Fridde, and Wm. Sherman, Government Commissioners to examine the completed sections of the C. P. R. R. in place of John Bigler and others. The House was not in session.

GENERAL.

Washington.—Pennsylvania delegates called on the President to-day in a body relative to the appointments in that State. Grant said regard must first be paid to the capability of applicants, after which the recommendations of Congressmen and Senators will have great weight.

Commissioner Delano has information that the mountain districts of Tennessee are infested with illicit distilleries, whose proprietors defy the Government officers. The collectors are pursuing these distillers with Federal troops; five distilleries are reported to have been seized.

Thomas L. Tallock has been appointed Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department.

Portland, Me.—Gen. Sam. Fessenden, father of Senator Fessenden, died yesterday, aged 85.

London, Canada.—An express train on the Great Western Railway, going west, ran off the track at two o'clock this morning. The sleeping car was precipitated over an embankment of 12 feet, making a complete revolution. Nobody was killed, but several were more or less injured.

New York.—The western mail which left here on the 16th, was burned the next day on the Pennsylvania railroad. The mail was very valuable, consisting of thirty-three letters, one hundred and sixty newspaper bags, five letters, bags containing the California mail, were saved.

Chicago, 21.—Washington special says the Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad have reported adversely on the House bill allowing the Union Pacific company to hold its meetings outside of New York. Fisk's counsel made a long argument before the Committee against the bill.

The Republican's special says the naval officers are beginning to find much fault with Borie's administration of the Navy Department. The complaint is made that Admiral Porter has too much influence, that in fact, he is the Secretary of the Navy in all but form. This dissatisfaction is said to be universal, from Admiral Farragut down. It is not improbable that Borie will soon retire from the Cabinet.

Commissioner Delano will recommend no removals on merely political grounds for the present. He will only ask for changes when he can certify that the good of the service will thereby be promoted.

Chief Engineer Roberts, of the Navy, has resigned.

The vote on the repeal of the Tenure of Office act will be very close, possibly a tie, in which case the Vice-President will vote for a repeal.

New York.—Prince Louis of Bourbon, married last evening Miss Emille Hamil, of Cuba. A civil ceremony was performed, the Catholic priests declining to perform one of a religious character.

A fire last night at No. 61, Reade st., did damage to the amount of \$90,000.

The nitro glycerine seized on Thursday appears to have been consigned to the agent of the U. S. Government at Savannah.

Louisville.—The Courier and Journal publishes an editorial declaring that Gen. Longstreet was guilty of smuggling in 1855 while commanding the post on the Rio Grande, and was indicted for the crime in the District Court, but the marshal was refused entrance into the Fort to execute the process of the Court. A court of inquiry found Longstreet guilty; but Gen. Garland who commanded the district, being Longstreet's relative, set aside the finding.

adopt a very decisive course. The amount of his diplomacy will be simply sending a bill to the British Government, asking payment for the degrading of pirate ships on the American commerce. Caleb Cushing is among those mentioned for minister to England. The same special says, in case the Senate refuses to repeal the Tenure of Office Act many now in favor of it will vote for its suspension for four years.

Nye and the Southern Senators have agreed to vote against the repeal, therefore, it is now certain that the repeal will be defeated. The President is highly incensed at the conduct of some Senators, and he is determined to make no further appointments unless the law is repealed.

P. Biglow Lawrence, our Consul General of Italy, died at Washington yesterday. He was a son of Abbott Lawrence, of Boston.

The Patrie says President Grant's message and the composition of his cabinet accord perfectly with the idea of Governmental centralization which has predominated since '61. It now seems to be accepted as a political doctrine of the great Republic. The Cabinet don't contain a single really influential man. Grant remains the sole and veritable director of the American Government.

The Tribune opposes the repeal of the Tenure of Office bill. There is no question involved which ought to antagonize the President and the Senate. The Senate are ready and willing to act upon any nomination which will confirm, at a vote of 99 to 100.

Washington specials all speculate on the prospect of the repeal of the Tenure of Office law. The Tribune details a conversation with Grant, who said, should Congress repeal the law he was ready to make many nominations. If they refused he should proceed very carefully and look over the field thoroughly before making removals. Republicans will probably hold a caucus to-day on the question of repeal or suspension.

Democrats begin to show a disposition to refrain from voting. Should three or four do so the repeal will certainly be defeated.

One of the last of President Johnson's acts was to order an issue of two millions and a half of Government bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad in advance of work. One of the first acts of President Grant was to stop the issue, so only one million and a half were issued. Secretary Cox asked for legislation on the matter. One of the questions involved in determining the point is, where the Union and Central Roads shall meet. Government Commissioners are now making examinations for the settlement of this question.

The Times' special says, efforts will be made in a caucus to reconsider the vote defeating Deftrees for Superintendent of Public Printing. Butler is preparing a plan to provide for the removal of political disabilities of the southern people by making certain affidavits, etc.

FOREIGN.

San Francisco, 20.—By Mexican intelligence, we learn that Rosado resigned his command and appointed Domingo Hava his successor, stating in his manifesto that he had powerful reasons which obliged him to take this step.

The garrison of Guadalajara manifest an insubordinate spirit. The civil authorities attempted to arrest some drunken officers who were behaving disorderly, when the latter drew their swords and fired their pistols, and, on the appearance of the police, they called out their soldiers. The disturbance was quelled without serious results.

The inundations which laid waste the cotton fields of Sinaloa has destroyed much property at Durango.

Gen. Zepeda, the new Governor of Lower California, has assumed his duties. It is anticipated that the affairs of the Peninsula will be better regulated than under Davalos.

The Indians are committing outrages on the frontiers of the States of Sonora, Chihuahua and Coahuila. All is quiet at Durango.

London, 20.—Gladstone's Disestablishing bill was again debated at great length in the Commons last night. Sir John Glinley, Liberal from Kilkenny, regarded the Established Church of Ireland, as a badge of conquest, which, he said, must be abolished.

John Bright supported the Bill in a long and able speech. After quoting several authorities in regard to the influence which the Established Church has on the sentiments of the people, he said that England's old policy rendered Ireland more ultra montane than any country in Europe; Catholicism was not only a matter of faith, but of patriotism, for which the Irish were ready to suffer and die.

Fishmen in the United States and Australia were watching anxiously the result of this great question. The entire Fenian project is kept alive by the sympathy of Americans under the idea that England never did justice to Ireland. Bright concluded by saying this measure would have the approval of the Supreme Being for it was founded on the principles of mercy and justice.

Madrid.—During the recent fights at Barricades, Xeres, over one hundred soldiers were killed and wounded; the loss of the citizens was heavy, but the number of killed was unknown.

Havana, 20.—The fleet transports with the State prisoners aboard, sailed to-day for Fernando Po, conveyed by a Spanish frigate, which will accompany them as far as the Bahama channel. Immense crowds assembled to witness the departure of the Prussians. The embarkment was effected quietly under military guards. Some trouble occurred on one of the wharves by the discovery of a thief, who was caught, badly beaten and was finally taken to the volunteer barracks. About the same time there was a disturbance near the Governor's palace. A Cuban cried out, "death to Spain, vive occidit." He was instantly shot dead by one of the sentries on guard at the door of the palace.

At the door of the police commissary, Romero, who was suspected of sympathy for the man arrested on the wharf, was assaulted on the street by the populace, who shot and killed him. The Captain General hearing of the affair, and hoping to pacify the people, went to the barracks and immediately organized a court-martial for the trial of the thief, who, after a brief investigation, was sentenced to be shot. Intense excitement prevails throughout the city; frequent cries are heard of "vive occidit" and there are riots.

Paris.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday Marshal Niel, Minister of War,

urged the conclusion of the organization of the country. Peace, he said, was secure, but France would not tolerate a government, which was not fully prepared to avenge an insult if offered. The Budget report considers the present situation of Europe eminently peaceful.

Florence.—The question concerning the property of the clergy has been definitely settled.

Rio.—The Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs has gone to Assumption to prepare a treaty with the Paraguayans have abandoned.

London.—The Turkish Minister Photiad has reopened the Legation at Athens.

Correspondence.

COALVILLE, Summit Co., March 20, 1899.

Editor Deseret News.—Sir, On my arrival in this city last week, I found in custody four men accused of crimes; among whom were two accused of an assault with intent to rob, by garrotting, one by the name of Hyrum Curtis. They were indicted for this offense, and Curtis plead guilty and was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The other plead not guilty, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to one year imprisonment.

Day before yesterday the officers were supposed to start to the Penitentiary with these two, and one other also sentenced, but on Thursday evening Curtis attempted to escape and was shot by the guard.

Yesterday morning there was an investigation, which I attended. As I have never heard the evidence three times so far as it was supposed to be given in the changes of circumstances I deem it my duty to give the facts to the public, through your paper, which are these.

Curtis came from Idaho to this Territory late last fall or early winter, and stopped at Echo. About three weeks ago, one evening Curtis was invited to a gambling party, and an Irishman, who gave his name as Edward Finnall on the other part, were seen gambling at a saloon in Echo by a young man with whom I am not acquainted, but who was twice examined as a witness for a robbery committed on a young man of respectability. This young man from the appearance at the gambling scene, suspected the intent on the part of Curtis and his accomplice of robbing the Irishman, if they did not by gambling get all his money, and committed his suspicions on the Sheriff, who immediately repaired to the place and watched the movement of things.

The Sheriff saw them play two games of cards for one dollar each, that were won by Curtis and his accomplice, which, however were not paid in money, but were paid in drinks and liquor.

After this, but within a few minutes, Curtis, his accomplice, and the Irishman, at the request of Curtis and his accomplice, left the saloon and went out going towards the back of the saloon, and there the Sheriff, as soon as consistent, without exciting suspicion, followed and overheard their talk, Curtis and his accomplice wanted the Irishman to let them have ten dollars each with which to go and visit some friends, which that evening, the Irishman declined and said he had not that amount of money by him.

This talk took place at or near the rise of ground to the railroad where the three had come to a halt, while the other passed by a little distance from them, and went up to the station on the railroad, and there concealed himself. In a short time the three went up the hill, near the place where the Sheriff was concealed, and where there was no person in sight. Here Curtis knocked the Irishman down, jumped on him, with his hands, grasping his arms, and with an order demanded all the money he had. The Officer emerged from his concealment, presented his pistol to Curtis' head and ordered him to stop or he was a dead man. Curtis stopped, then the sheriff ordered the three to go to the police station with him, which by Mr. Curtis' private secretary who happened to come that way a moment after, which they did.

The magistrate on examination ordered him to give bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance in Court to answer for the result with intent to rob, and drew for him a bond, Curtis professing to have friends who would bail him, and requested the officers to go with him to get the bond executed, which they did, going to a goodly number of places but without success.

They then went to a saloon to which there was a back room; in that back room there were at the time several persons, strangers to the officers; supposing there was no chance of escape from this back room but through the front room, they permitted Curtis to go in unattended. Soon after this they perceived through a window, a back door opened and Curtis stepping out, which caused the officers to pass out another door, Curtis seeing the officers, returned to the back room. In a moment or two, Curtis, who was a large, stout built man, apparently about forty years of age, returned to the saloon, stripped of his coat, and swore, and said he would be damned if he would go back to the station again. The officer not knowing what had been said in the back room nor who was there, again drew his pistol and ordered him to come and bring it to a level, when Crabbs, a saloon keeper, jumped between Curtis and the Sheriff, crying out, for God's sake don't shoot him in my house. The officer, instead of ceasing and leveling it, drew the soon kept on on one side, and struck Curtis over the head with the pistol and ordered him to put on his coat again and go to the station. Here the officer learned that when Curtis first went into the back room he asked for a six shooter, which was refused him. Some of the men in the back room, who were not known to the officer, thought to have killed him.

Curtis obeyed the order of the Sheriff, and was soon in confinement with several other men accused of crime. It was ascertained at this time that Judge Wilson could not be back in time to hold Court in Salt Lake City, and Judge Ogden, who was at the time, take these prisoners to Coalville, the county seat, for trial before the Probate Court, and I was sent for to conduct the prosecution. Before taking them from Echo to Coalville, there was an attempt to break out of their temporary confinement, and escape, which they very nearly accomplished. This induced greater care and vigilance on the part of the guard.

On Thursday, Curtis wanted to swap his clothes with a man who happened to see him, when on his way from his meal to the place of confinement, which, however, was not done. In the evening, about eight or nine o'clock, the Deputy Sheriff visited the prisoners and learned that Curtis professed to have frequent occasions to go out, and he put on the handcuffs, fastening them one inch tighter than usual, and left with the intention of changing the guard about midnight.

At half past eleven one of the two guards was relieved, and a new one entered on duty. From the time the handcuffs were put on, to the time the new guard entered, Curtis, had been out four times. In about twenty minutes afterward he wanted to go out again, and begged to have the cuffs taken off, which was not done. The new guard went out with him.

The house in which the prisoners were confined, there being no jail, was about forty or fifty feet from the road, but there was no door, the door opening towards the road. On their stepping out, they went between forty and fifty yards on the road, the guard remaining near the house. The night was hazy and the road very muddy. Curtis, without stopping, started off

upon the run towards Echo; the guard called to him to stop, but received no answer. The guard started after him and called again, but still no answer; both ran, Curtis passing down the hill towards Chalk Creek, got out of sight of the officer, on ascending the hill he came again in sight, and again the officer halted him to stop or he would shoot; still no answer; on getting near the top of the hill he called again to stop or he would shoot him, to this he answered that he would not; he would be damned if he would, he would die first. The officer fired, and Curtis cried out "Damn you, I am not dead yet." The officer shot again, and he fell. The guard then went to him, found him speechless, and the blood oozing from his mouth. He then hastened back to the other prisoners, whom he found all right; he then reported to the Judge what had happened. Six men went to the place and found him dead, about eight or ten rods towards Echo, from the top of the hill. The balls took effect, one near the right shoulder, which lodged in the body; the other in the lower part of the back of the head, and passed out near the left corner of the mouth.

On examination on Friday, there was found on his person a letter written in September last, dated at Boise City, Idaho, signed J. W. Porter, stating that the Governor had just signed his full pardon, but for what crime did not appear. Report says for murder; also his photograph purporting to have been taken in Nevada, but at what date did not appear. On this was written in legible hand, Thomas Curtis. There was also a printed slip cut from a newspaper, purporting to be an extract from an Idaho paper, showing that Mr. J. W. Foster was the private Secretary of the Governor of Idaho.

Previous to this crime he was fined at Echo, for resisting an officer.

Very respectfully, Z. SNOW.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.—Our readers will perceive, by reference to another column, that that eccentric genius, G. F. T., has been extemporizing on Mormonism. We did not think he knew so much about us and the good we have done. If all his speeches are as truthful and reliable as his little lecture on Utah and its people, this will be a great world indeed. Read it; it is well worth the perusal.

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