

GEORGE O. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, December 29, 1898.

NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS.

A SERIES of New Regulations respecting the registration of letters went into operation on the first of October last, which will insure greater safety in the transmission of such letters. It is conspicuously declared to be the "duty of the Postmasters to encourage the Registration of Letters." One of the most important sections of the New Regulations reads as follows:

"Postmasters at offices supplied wholly or in part by route agents or postal clerks will deliver all registered mail to the route agents or postal clerks, and obtain their receipts therefor, instead of sending the same in 'brass-lock pouches,' as heretofore. Registered matter to go over other routes (i. e., routes on which there are no route agents or postal clerks) is to be sent as formerly, with the exception that the postmaster at the mailing office will affix to the registered package an envelope a blank receipt, to be signed and returned to him by the postmaster at the office where the pouch containing the same is next opened. Such postmaster will sign and return the receipt to the postmaster from whom he received it, and forward the package, with another blank receipt attached, to be signed and returned likewise to him. This plan of receipting is to be continued until the registered package shall have reached the office of final destination."

By this section it will be seen that the registered matter to go over routes where there are no route agents or postal clerks—all the routes in this Territory are in that condition, there being no railroads here—is to be accompanied by "Receipts of Registered Packages," in such a way as to form a series or chain of receipts, which will embrace the acknowledgment of every postmaster at whose office the pouch containing the registered matter is opened. By this system a missing registered letter can be traced with almost unerring certainty to the office which may be delinquent, for every postmaster has the receipt of the next postmaster through whose hands the registered letter package passes.

In another section of the new Regulations the fee for registering letters addressed to any part of the United States, is reduced to fifteen cents, on the first of January next. The present charge is twenty cents. Intermediate rates of commission charged for money orders have also been introduced. Under the old rates any sum over \$20 and not exceeding \$50 was charged the same commission—25 cents. But now there is a rate for sums between \$20 and \$30, and another for those from \$30 to \$40, which is more convenient and inexpensive than the old system. This money order system is becoming very popular among our citizens, and when our gentlemanly Postmaster, A. W. Street, Esq., told us the amounts sent through that agency we were surprised.

Another point in connection with this subject may be useful to the Postmasters throughout the Territory to know. We frequently receive letters from small post offices with the name of the office written on the letter instead of stamped. In the *United States Mail* we see it stated over the signature of A. N. Zevely, Third Assistant Postmaster General, that

"The Postmaster General has modified the existing regulation so as to allow circular postmarking stamps to all Post Offices, and Postmasters not now furnished should at once apply for such stamps to the First Assistant Postmaster General."

By the same paper we notice that a New Postal Convention has been signed between Great Britain and the United States. It was signed on the 24th ult. at Washington, on behalf of the United States, by Postmaster-General Randall.

In France the business of registering letters is managed by the Post Office Department in a very systematic manner. Letters deposited in a Post Office in that country, bearing more than one wax seal, are considered as containing articles of value and are registered. The charge of registration will be collected unless the person to whom it is addressed opens it in the presence of the postmaster, or some other postal agent, and it is found to contain no valuable inclosure. It is forbidden, under the penalty of a fine, to deposit a letter containing coin in a Post Office without registration. There is another class of registered letters, the sender of which inscribes upon the envelope the exact value of the contents. The sender pays, in addition to postage and registration fee, a premium of two cents for each twenty dollars, or fraction thereof. In case of the loss of such a letter, the entire amount is made good to the owner.

This is a sensible arrangement, and in this respect at least, our Government as well as that of Great Britain, would find it to the advantage of their people to imitate the example of France.

We are indebted to our Postmaster A. W. Street, Esq., for the above information.

FROM THE RAILROAD.—Br. H. J. Faust, just in from Weber Canyon, says the work on the railroad is being pushed vigorously forward in that section, and there is no doubt that all the grading will be done by the time the cars reach there. The men are in fine health and spirits.

Our old California friend and acquaintance Dr. Hurd, engineer and contractor on the U. P. R. R., just in from the same city, called in this morning. He says the work of grading is being pushed ahead on both lines. The U. P. R. R. Co. experience no difficulty in their grading, through the frost, and were it not for the short days, they would be able to do as much work now as in any season of the year.

MESSAGE WAITING.—There are messages at the Deseret Telegraph Office for W. McDermott and E. Sledscoe.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

Chicago, 28.—Calls have been issued for a national convention of women's rights advocates and colored men, to meet at Washington in the middle of January.

The House appropriation committee, to-day, was investigating the contract of Wells, Fargo & Co., for carrying the overland mail.

The *Evening Post* has a report that Caleb Cushing has been sent to Bogota with full powers from our government to close a contract for a canal across the Isthmus, towards which, it is said, our government is ready to promise a guaranty of a million dollars, probably part of the sum needed to make a survey.

The *Post* says it is asserted that Gen. Grant has been consulted about the Panama ship canal, and is warmly in favor of the scheme. He thinks its speedy construction necessary to preserve the commercial and naval supremacy of our Empire on the Pacific.

It is rumored that Cushing has been examining maps, to report upon the most feasible line for the canal, and that he is convinced the canal must be built at, or very near the line of the present Panama railroad, and that the canal company and railroad company ought to be one.

Chicago.—A large convention of the prominent citizens of the upper peninsula of Michigan was held to-day at Houghton. Resolutions were adopted instructing their representatives in the State Legislature to use all honorable means to have the upper peninsula detached from the State of Michigan and erected into a separate Territorial or State Government. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic.

New York.—Washington specials say it is understood that President Johnson intends retiring all the army officers over sixty-two years of age, among whom are Lorenzo Thomas, Paymaster General Brice, Brig.-General Phillip and St. George Cooke.

Information has been received of an attempt to assassinate General McKee, Republican Congressman, from the fourth district of Mississippi, on a steam boat. McKee was slightly wounded, and Bill Hewitt, one of the assassins, seriously.

New York.—R. B. Roosevelt, of the New York *Citizen*, gave an elegant dinner at Delmonico's to-night, to Senator Casserly, of California. Many other guests were present, and the leading members of the New York press, who were invited with the view of making Casserly's acquaintance. A pleasant and social evening was passed. Speeches were made by the host, Mr. Casserly, Wm. C. Bryant, Horace Greely, Chas. A. Dana, John Bigelow, Oakley Hall, Erastus Brooks, F. A. Conkling, Hugh Hastings, J. W. Simonson and others. Casserly, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the arrest of Samuel Bowles, and said the man who committed such an outrage upon the liberties of the press would yet have reason to rue his temerity.

A long letter from General Longstreet is published, in which he ridicules the idea that Grant is a Democrat. He says, he regards his past course and decided character as the surest guarantee of his future course; his antecedents clearly mark him as a national man, and as such he gives in his adhesion to his party, whose basis is Union, believing that the influence of his administration will be applied to its complete and prosperous restoration. He tells the Southern people that all that is required for perfect peace is their hearty co-operation in Congressional reconstruction.

Chicago, 29.—The last brick was laid in the Washington street tunnel under the river last evening. The tunnel will be formally opened on New Year's day, with ceremonies on the part of the municipal authorities.

New York.—The great billiard match for \$1000 aside, French carom, 300 points, between Melville Foster and Joseph Dixon, was won by Foster by 4 points. The game lasted till one o'clock this morning.

It is stated that there is not a shadow of truth in the reported agreement between America and England on the Alabama claims.

Peekskill, N. Y.—The office of the American Express Company was entered by burglars yesterday morning; the safe was blown open and robbed of \$1,200. The place was then set on fire. The office was under the city hotel, which was destroyed, together with a grocery store. Loss, \$15,000.

New York.—Jas. Fiske has come out in a card avowing that the attack on him in the Springfield *Republican* was the occasion of the arrest of Mr. Bowles. Fiske thinks he was justified in so doing, and says, "In order to protect my rights I appealed to the law, which is the highest expression of wisdom for the good government of mankind. If an error has been committed, those who made the law committed it. I regret that the wife of Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., was disturbed, or even annoyed by her husband's temporary absence. As for the office-seekers and small-beer editors who clamored around the jail gates for their comrade's release, their abuse I expected, and I am indifferent to Bowles' proposed game. I bowled him over the first innings. I think it will be generally conceded that I have as much right to defend my personal character as any newspaper has to attack it; at all events I shall do so with the most unflinching determination till it is proved to the contrary."

FOREIGN.

Chicago, 28.—The *Journal's* special says our Consul General in Cuba informs the State Department that the revolutionists are gaining strength daily, and that unless large concessions be made by Spanish government it will take some time to defeat them, even with powerful armies.

London.—The *Times* and *Standard* condemn the proposed conference on the Eastern question as useless.

A dispatch from Athens, dated Thursday, says the foreign minister of Greece has officially declared that the government is ready to make any sacrifice for the maintenance of its rights and independence.

Paris.—The French Chambers meet January 13th.

Vienna.—The Grecians are fleeing from Turkey on account of the threatened war. Several families of fugitives have been received by the people of Roumania. They have been warned, however, that they must preserve absolute neutrality in case of war, on pain of expulsion.

Paris.—The *Constitutionnel*, a Semi-official organ, publishes a telegram from Vienna, announcing that the Porte will decline to adhere to the proposed conference, if the terms of his ultimatum to Greece on international questions are mooted.

London.—The following despatch, dated Constantinople 26, has been received: "The provinces are entirely tranquil. The Turkish commander, Kiamli, had arrived before Syria."

The *Star* this morning, condemns the *Standard*, and approves the recent action of the British authorities at Nankin.

Sir Richard Mayne, who made himself notorious not long since, by breaking up Sunday meetings in Hyde Park, died yesterday.

Madrid.—The Government is taking measures to reduce the budget for the ensuing year.

Emille Gasilliar, the well-known Republican, says a Republic has been morally formed already in Spain, as the Republican party carried all the great cities in the country except Madrid, in the late elections.

The steam-boat *Alaska*, from Aspinwall on the 20th, has arrived. The gun-boat *Yacinto* had returned to Aspinwall from Carthage, where she had landed Caleb Cushing. She reports that the Yellow is prevailing at Santa Marita and Baraquall.

Havana.—The official reports of a battle near Halaquín are confirmed. The *Diario* says the insurgents confess their loss of 500 men and two cannons. Small bands of revolutionists have made their appearance near Gibera. Count Valmareda, with a column, is advancing from Luevitas to the interior. No reports of engagements have been received.

Intelligence from St. Domingo says that Government troops have defeated the insurgents at Los Matas.

New York.—The steamer *Alaska* brings news of the re-election of President Duenas in Salvador. An attempt to overthrow the Provisional Government of Costa Rica had been discovered; its author, Gen. Salazar, had been called upon to resign the office of Commander-in-Chief.

London.—A letter from Montevideo says President Lopez is prepared to accord full satisfaction to the United States for the wrongs suffered by American citizens; it is also stated that he is about to leave Villetta for Ascension. The allies were surprised in the advance on Ascension and lost a hundred prisoners.

Berlin.—The Prussian Government received, on Christmas day, an invitation from Napoleon to join in the Paris conference.

Queenstown.—The steamship *Columbia*, which has been reported missing, arrived here under sail, having lost her propeller.

New York.—The *Herald's* Berlin special says it is stated that the basis of discussion in the Paris Conference are antagonistic to Crete, the suspension of the energetic measures enunciated in the Sultan's ultimatum, and an agreement to support the just demands of Turkey.

Constantinople.—It is confidently asserted that the Porte opposes the holding of a conference.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY,
Dec. 28th, A. D. 1898.

Editor Deseret News.—Sir,—As the Public Lands of this Territory will soon be for preemption, and for sale, it behooves every person interested here, who has settled upon the Public Lands, and improved them, and especially aliens to understand and comprehend their privileges and duties, and what is required of them by the laws of the United States, and the rulings of the General Land Office in governing the same. At the request of several persons and for the benefit of all concerned I give a synopsis of the laws and rulings referred to; and—

First.—The right of foreigners in relation to the acquisition of title to the Public Lands: As aliens cannot acquire valid titles to real estate under the preemption and homestead laws, the privilege of which is restricted to citizens, or those who have declared their intention to become such, it is important that foreigners seeking identification with the American community should be advised of the legal steps necessary to acquire citizenship. To that end it is submitted, that any free, white alien, over the age of twenty-one years, may at any time, after arrival, declare (on oath or affirmation) before any of the following named courts, to wit: The Supreme, Superior, District, or Circuit Court of some one of the States, or of the Territorial Districts of the United States, or a Circuit, or District Court of the United States, or before the Clerk of either of such Courts, and further, that every Court of Record in any law-abiding State having common law jurisdiction and a seal, and Clerk or Prothonotary, shall be considered as a District Court of the United States, within the meaning above named—his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce and abjure forever all foreign allegiance. The declaration to become a citizen must be made at least two years before application for citizenship. If otherwise it will be invalid and of no use. (See U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 2, page 153, and Vol. 4, page 69.)

Second.—At the expiration of two years after the declaration of intention to become a citizen, and at any time after five years' residence, the party desiring naturalization, if then not a citizen, denizen or subject of any country at war with the United States, should appear in a Court of Record, (not before the Clerk thereof) and there be sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and renounce foreign allegiance. If he professed any hereditary title, or order of nobility, such also must be renounced, and satisfactory proof produced to the Court by the testimony of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, of the five years' residence in the country, one year of which must be within the State or Territory where the Court is held, and that during the five years previous he was a man of good moral character, and attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States; thereupon he will be admitted to citizenship, and thereby his children under twenty-one years of age if dwelling in the United States, will also be regarded as citizens. (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 2, page 155.)

Third.—When the alien has made his declaration and dies before being actually naturalized, the widow and children become citizens of the United States, and entitled to all rights and privileges as

such, upon taking the prescribed oaths. (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 2, page 292.)

Fourth.—Any free white alien, being a minor, and under the age of twenty-one years at the time of arrival, who has resided in the country three years next preceding his majority of twenty-one years, may, after reaching such period, and on five years' residence, including three years of his minority, be admitted to citizenship, without a preliminary declaration of intentions, provided he then makes the same, availing also on oath, and proving to the Court that for the past three years it had been his intention to become a citizen; also showing the fact of his residence and good character. (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 4, page 69.)

Fifth.—Children of citizens of the United States, born out of the country are deemed citizens, the right not descending, however, to persons whose fathers never resided in the country; and any woman who might legally be naturalized, married, or who shall be married to a citizen of the United States, is held to possess citizenship. (U. S. Statutes at Large vol. 10, page 604.)

Sixth.—An alien twenty-one years of age, and over, who has enlisted, or shall enlist, in the regular, or volunteer armies of the United States, and be honorably discharged, may be admitted to citizenship upon his simple petition, and satisfactory proof, of one year's residence prior to his application, accompanying the same, with proof of good moral character and honorable discharge. (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 597.)

It behooves every alien to comply with the law in all respects. I learn by accounts from the Eastern States, that several judges and clerks there, have been arrested and some indicted, for giving fraudulent certificates of citizenship to aliens at the late Presidential election, and in order that every alien who is desirous to declare his intention, or obtain his certificate of citizenship, where he is entitled to it, I give the law and the rulings thereon.

First.—The Declaration of Intention to become a citizen, (the first paper), is legal, in this Territory, if taken before the clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court for the Territory, (which has jurisdiction extending throughout the Territory), or before either of the clerks of the three several district courts, therein, in their respective districts.

Second.—No clerk, or either court has any right, power or authority by virtue of his clerkship, to give certificates of citizenship, (final papers), to any applicant whatever, *unless he is duly sworn in open court, and if given otherwise, is illegal, and unauthorized, imposing upon the applicant, a certificate, fraudulent and of no use; and the clerk or judge, giving such certificate not granted in open court; laying themselves liable to indictment for practicing fraud and imposition.*

Third.—Declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States taken before the clerk of the proper court gives the alien the right to pre-empt land claims without obtaining his certificate of citizenship.

The foregoing embraces all that is necessary for an alien to understand in relation to citizenship, and the right of acquiring title to public lands of the United States. In my next I will give some of the most prominent "pre-emption" rulings of the General Land Office.

W. J. APPELEY.

Attorney-at-law and clerk, U. S. Supreme Court for Utah Terr.

Died:

At Fairview, Sanpete Co. on the 10th inst. Lars Unhansen in the 64th year of his age. Br. Unhansen was a respected citizen, and a faithful member of the High Priests' quorum. Comm. Scandinavian Star, please copy.

MARRIED.—In this City, on the 25th inst., by Bishop P. H. Young, Wm. Hale Green, to Matilda Watkins. Mill Star, please copy.

POLICE.—Wm. Botts was fined \$10 for drunkenness and disturbing the peace.

Wm. Mitchell was fined \$10 for drunkenness and disturbing the peace, and \$10 more for resisting the police and for profane swearing.

James Hogan, late of the Revere House, was fined \$40 and not \$10 as reported in yesterday's issue.

A HAT.—There is a hat in town somewhat remarkable for its perforations. Its brim is literally riddled, and its owner must have stood some narrow chances for filling the grave of a man struck by lead. He is Tom Smith, the leader in the late Bear River riot, and a most desperate character. The hat came to town on Tom's head and stopped at the Revere House.

A HEALTHY PLACE.—Croyden, or "Lost Creek," in Morgan county, has been settled six years. It is a thriving little place, numbering over a hundred and twenty inhabitants, and there has been only one death—that of a little boy—in the place since it was settled. Excellent health is the rule.

FIRE AT OMAHA.—They had a fire last week at Omaha, and some houses were burned down. The steam fire-engine belonging to the city was rented to the Gas Company, and did not arrive at the scene of the conflagration in time to be of any service. The Engine Company have had a meeting on the subject, and have resolved to demand the control of the engine and all its apparatus, and if refused, to disband.

Special Notices.

TO THE MERCHANTS.—We have just received a large lot of Boots, Shoes and Hats of various kinds suitable for the season, which we will sell out low for cash. DUNFORD & SONS, 31st.

SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE on draught at the Salt Lake Billiard Room. d18 3m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY at this Office, twenty-five cords of wood and ten tons of coal. d5 1f

CATTLE! CATTLE!

WANTED to purchase YOUNG STOCK, CATTLE and COWS, over six years old, not wanted. Apply to R. F. KNOWLTON, d32 1w 48 1f

WANTED!

TWO FIRST-CLASS TINNERS, accustomed to STOVE Work. To experienced hands good wages will be paid. Apply to A. C. FYER & Co. d32 1f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE!

Lessons & Managers—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Cain.

Re-engagement of the Distinguished Lyric Artist, MADAME MARIA METZKA.

SCHELLER

The Favorite Tragedian.

Mr. Geo. B. WALDRON.

Engagement for a Limited Number of Nights of THE

SALT LAKE MINSTRELS!

Composed of the following well-known Artists: MR. ADD WEAVER, Prince of Comedians.

MR. BEN HOYT, The Inimitable Bones.

MR. SAMUEL RICKET, Champion Clogger.

PROFESSOR KING, Violinist, Director of Music.

MR. HENRY KENDALL, The Great Bass.

MR. JOSEPH RUSSELL, Interlocutor.

Assisted by a fine Chorus, composed of the best available Musical Talent in the City, who will make their first appearance

This Evening,

TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1898.

In a programme embracing a rich variety of

SONGS, DANCES,

And Acts of Negro Minstrelsy.

For Programme see Posters and "Curtain."

The Performance will commence with the Romantic and Thrilling Operatic Drama, in 3 acts, entitled

LA SOMNAMBULA!

Ernestine, with Songs—Madame Scheller Edmund Beauchamp, a rich young farmer, enamored of Ernestine—Mr. G. B. Waldron

DOORS OPEN at 8 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7.

NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court for the District of Utah.

In the matter of WM. H. MILES, JR., In Bankruptcy.

Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to an Order made by said Court, in the matter of Wm. H. Miles, Jr., a Bankrupt, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1898, a hearing will be had upon the Petition of said Bankrupt, heretofore filed in said Court, praying for his discharge from all his debts and liabilities, provable under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2nd, 1897, and for a certificate thereof, before said Court, on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Supreme Court Rooms in the city of Salt Lake, in said District of Utah, at which time and place any creditor of said Bankrupt, or any other person in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Notice is further given, that the third meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt will be held before R. H. Robertson, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, at his office in Salt Lake City, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

Salt Lake City, December 26th, 1898.

W. J. APPELEY,

Clerk of said Court in Bankruptcy.

O. F. STICKLER, Attorney at Law, Petitioner's Att'y. d1d 6f

THE PRIZES

IN THE

Grand Commercial Enterprise.

THE Drawing for the Prizes in GODFREY & MITCHELL'S GRAND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE took place on CHRISTMAS DAY. The following are the numbers of the Certificates and of the Prizes drawn by each.

Prize. Number of Certificate.

1st. 1001 1001

2d. 1002 1002

3d. 1003 1003

4th. 1004 1004

5th. 1005 1005

6th. 1006 1006

7th. 1007 1007

8th. 1008 1008

9th. 1009 1009

10th. 1010 1010

11th. 1011 1011

12th. 1012 1012

13th. 1013 1013

14th. 1014 1014

15th. 1015 1015

16th. 1016 1016

17th. 1017 1017

18th. 1018 1018

19th. 1019 1019

20th. 1020 1020

21st. 1021 1021

22nd. 1022 1022

23rd. 1023 1023

24th. 1024 1024

25th. 1025 1025

26th. 1026 1026

27th. 1027 1027

28th. 1028 1028

29th. 1029 1029

30th. 1030 1030

31st. 1031 1031

32nd. 1032 1032

33rd. 1033 1033