

do. It did not intend to debar the defendants of any of the rights and privileges included in the suits now pending. These questions of reality were not in the case at all. Counsel argued at length upon various points of law which he cited. The claim of Romney, Dinwoodey and others had been mentioned by the other side. Those parties came in and asked that the property be taken out of the hands of the Receiver and turned over to them as the trustees for the Church; but nobody in this instance was asking any such thing. If the rights of the petitioners were to be taken into consideration in the final disposition of this property, when, he asked, could they be heard if not now in these proceedings? If the property was declared forfeited, then they had no more rights; and if ever they were going to have a bearing and an opportunity of presenting their claims they must have it now; and that was just what they were trying for. This property had been impressed with charitable uses, and counsel for the defendants asked that it should be preserved, and that when the proper time came, and in the proper place, they could be heard again. Mr. Richards claimed that the Gardo House was just as much a parsonage as was the residence of any clergyman of the Episcopal church; but because there was no ecclesiastical position in this case, upon that barren technicality was the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to be deprived of property intended for the use of the head of the Church? This Church was just as much in existence, as a Church, today as it ever was, although it no longer existed as a corporation. The defendants had the right to the verdict of a jury upon every material question necessary to the determination as to whether or not this property was subject to forfeiture, or whether it came under the exemptions of law. Under these circumstances and conditions a careful analysis of all these proceedings would show that the Supreme court left open, and free for consideration, all matters that properly pertained to these questions of escheat or forfeiture.

Attorney Le Grand Young followed on behalf of the defendants, and after traveling slightly over some of the ground trodden by his colleague, he argued upon the question of vested rights at some length, quoting particularly from the act of 1844 and that of 1862, and dealing with the provisions and meaning of the pre-emption and homestead laws. He argued that there was a vested right established in these cases, and that the government was estopped from making an escheat, inasmuch as the land in question had been duly entered under the townsite act, and the interested parties had paid for it.

Court then took a recess till two p.m. This afternoon Attorney Dickson took up the argument on the part of the defendants, contending under the statute of limitations the United States government was debarred from instituting these proceedings, not having commenced the action within a period of five years after the passing of the act of 1862.

The Philadelphia mint coined 94,000,000 pennies last year.

SECRETARY RUSK'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Secretary Rusk, in his third annual report, estimates that the increase in the value of the agricultural product over last year will be not less than \$700,000,000. He states that during the first three months of the present fiscal year the exports in cereals aggregated \$76,000,000, adding that the indications now are that the exports this year will largely exceed those of any previous year. He notes an increase by some \$28,000,000 in the imports of agricultural products during the first ten months under the present law, but emphasizes the fact that the increase was confined largely to articles not competing with home products, such as sugar, tea, coffee, etc. At the same time, changes in rates have checked the importation of products which may be produced at home.

Speaking of the inspection of meat for exportation the secretary says: "Our people demand something more than protection from communicable diseases. In most, if not all, the European countries inspectors, according to their reports, freely pass for consumption the meat of animals affected with foot and mouth diseases, pleuropneumonia and similar diseases, which, according to the views and customs of this country, must be condemned. But

MEAT FOR THE FOREIGN MARKET is inspected the same as that designed for home consumption. In this report, as in others, we have met objections raised to the American products, and not only remove the cause, but gone beyond what was asked by our critics. Up to the first of October there were a total of 1,616,614 animals inspected; 63,672 carcasses of hogs were examined microscopically, and the total number condemned was but 1978."

The secretary earnestly recommends that Congress be asked to make an appropriation sufficiently large to extend the inspection. He estimates the losses to pork raisers during the past ten years, owing to the prohibition by foreign countries at an aggregate of over \$260,000,000. The inspection of imported animals has been rigidly maintained. The result has been to materially reduce the losses resulting from a lack of ventilation, overcrowding and weak fittings on vessels. The secretary points out that for over a year, there has been no well authenticated case of pleuro-pneumonia in American cattle exported to foreign countries.

He regards it as highly desirable that people of foreign countries should be informed of

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and facilities for supplying their wants. The secretary deems it the duty of his department to keep the farmer fully informed of the markets for goods and just what their value is.

He congratulates the country upon the success of the experiments in the extraction of sugar from sorghum; notes with satisfaction the general and growing interest shown by all classes in the cause of agriculture; expresses a desire for closer co-operation between the various educational forces in the country for the advancement of practical agriculture, and urges that the slender thread connecting the depart-

ment with the agricultural colleges and stations be strengthened.

In reviewing the work of the division of chemistry, with reference to the adulteration of foods, the secretary emphasizes especially the adulterations of coffee, which are found to extend to a large percentage, not only of ground coffee, but of coffee beans, wholly artificial beans having been introduced into the market. In large measure the artificial beans are imported, and the secretary urges that their use in this country be absolutely prohibited.

Touching the experiments in producing rain, he states briefly that they have been made, but he has no data yet at hand which would justify him in making any conclusions on the subject.

PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

The Priesthood of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion convened in the Assembly Hall on Saturday, November 7th, at 11 a. m. President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

There were present on the stand Apostle Abraham H. Cannon, all the members of the Presidency of the Stake, and other prominent Elders.

The meeting commenced with singing and prayer, after which the roll was called showing a large attendance of the presiding officers of the wards, quorums of Elders, etc. There were only two wards out of the whole number (forty-four) not properly represented.

Fifteen young men received certificates authorizing their ordination to the office of an Elder.

Counselor John Gabbot of the Farmers Ward bishopric, and Bishop Isaac Barton were called upon to give a report of their districts.

They stated that the people as a rule, were striving to live their religion, to do all that the Gospel enjoined upon them but they were not holding meetings at present as the Nineteenth Ward house is not completed and the Farmers Ward house though finished is not paid for.

President Angus M. Cannon read a letter from Sister Emeline B. Wells regarding a grand ball to be given at the Theatre on Friday, November 20th, 1890, in aid of the Deseret hospital, and the co-operation of the people generally was solicited. Brother Cannon urged the brethren to sustain this noble and worthy institution, and encourage the directors and all engaged in it, and requested the Bishops to use their influence in the disposal of tickets for the entertainment.

President Charles W. Penrose made some remarks on the great first commandment and urged that all the marriageable men in Israel enter into the holy order of matrimony, and take upon themselves its sacred obligations. He asked the Bishops and influential Elders to encourage wedlock, referred to existing conditions and the need of the young men to marry the daughters of Zion, and showed the evils that result from neglect of this duty and of marriages between persons not of the same faith.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH E. TAYLOR said he attended the Sunday School