

SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR UTAH

A BILL to create the office of Surveyor General in the Territory of Utah, and establish a Land Office in said Territory, and extend the homestead and pre-emption laws over the same, was introduced some time ago into the House of Representatives at Washington. It was afterwards sent to the Senate and referred to the committee on Territories. In the first instance that committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the Bill, and that it should be referred to the Committee on Public Lands; this was agreed to.

We have the announcement to-day, in the meagre language of the telegraphic dispatches, that "the Senate amendment to the House Bill to create the office of Surveyor General of Utah was concurred in."

It would seem from this, that the committee of the Senate, to whom the Bill was referred, made an amendment to it, which the House has concurred in—the nature of this amendment we have no means at present of knowing.

THE OSAGE LAND TREATY.

The Leavenworth Bulletin of the 1st inst. gives the particulars of the recent treaty effected between the Indian Peace Commissioners and the Great and Little Osages, by which 8,000,000 acres of their lands were purchased for and in behalf of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company. The version of the affair as given by the Bulletin would almost lead one to suspect that there had been something like corruption or rascality practiced in inducing "Lo" to part with these lands. But as corruption and malfeasance in office are altogether contrary to the principles of a good government, and so rarely practiced by its officers, and especially of a republican government like ours, we would be amongst the last to suspect our government officials of any such practices. We, however, condense the following from the Bulletin and leave our readers to form their own judgment in the matter.

The treaty was concluded on the 27th of last May, and its terms have excited the general indignation of the people of Kansas to such an extent "that they, through their Executive and State officers, and Hon. Sidney Clarke, one of their Congressional Representatives, have protested against it, and ask the Senate of the United States to negative the treaty."

The State Executive in their memorial to the Senate on the subject, set forth that the Osages were induced to conclude the treaty by representations being made to them that the State authorities were about to make war upon them, and either kill or drive them from their reservation. They also state that in this treaty no provision has been made for schools, or in the interest of settlers who have gone upon the lands and made improvements; and that its ratification by the Senate of the United States will retard immigration and greatly impede the development of the resources of the State by throwing one-fifth of its entire area into the hands of a set of monopolists, who will be able to dictate to settlers their own terms.

The memorial on the same subject addressed to the Senate of the United States by Hon. Sidney Clarke, states that this land runs from east to west about two hundred and fifty miles, and from north to south fifty miles, comprising an area nearly twice as large as the State of Massachusetts, and within a fraction of being as large as Massachusetts, Connecticut and Delaware combined; which if placed under the homestead laws would furnish fifty thousand homesteads of one hundred and sixty acres each, and if it had been sold at the ordinary government rate would have produced for the benefit of the Indians the sum of twelve millions of dollars. By the terms of this treaty, if ratified, this vast tract of land will be secured by a private corporation, at the rate of nineteen cents per acre, or a total of one million six hundred thousand dollars; one hundred thousand to be paid three months from the date of the ratification of the treaty, and the remainder in equal yearly installments, with interest at five per cent. The bonds of the company are the only security given for the payment of the purchase money. No provisions are made for securing to present settlers, of whom there are several thousands, the lands which they now occupy and cultivate; and they and their families will have to submit to the terms of this company or be ousted.

The ratification of this treaty it is said will rob the State of Kansas of four hundred and forty-five thousand acres of land to which under the laws of the United States it is entitled for school purposes.

Against a treaty so unjust the officers, press and people of the State of Kansas most earnestly protest, and ask the Senate that it may be negatived. And to show that their protest is well founded the memorial proceeds to show that

all this Company propose to do in the State of Kansas is to build one hundred and fifty miles of railroad, the entire cost of which, at a liberal estimate, would not amount to more than three million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Towards defraying this cost they have received franchises from the general and State governments, and the counties through which the road is to pass to the amount of two millions and twenty-five thousand dollars, and should the treaty be ratified their total profits will amount to over ten and a half millions.

The above are the main objections urged against the ratification of the treaty. But on the other hand the Commission under which the treaty was concluded recently sent the full particulars to the Senate asking an investigation of the whole affair, and expressing confidence that the proceedings would be found perfectly honorable to all concerned.

The affair as it stands at present certainly looks a little mixed, but we would not wonder at all at the ratification of the treaty, for where there are ten or twelve millions of dollars at stake there can be no doubt that those who have almost got possession of these lands can afford to use money freely to retain possession of them.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.
REDUCTION.
Wilson introduced a bill to reduce the military to a peace establishment; referred.

VACANCY BILL.
The Senate insisted on amendments to the bill to supply the vacancies in the executive departments. A committee of conference was ordered.

THE CUSTOMS LAWS.
Chandler introduced a bill to extend the customs laws of the United States over Alaska and to establish a collection district therein.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.
The Indian appropriation bill was taken up without a final disposition of the bill.

COMMITTEE REPORT.
Sherman made a lengthy report from the committee of conference on the tax bill, which was agreed to. The Senate then went into executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE.

SENATE BUSINESS.
The principal business of importance transacted was the arguing of the Senate amendments to the House bill, removing political disabilities from certain persons.

TAX BILL PASSED.
Schenck made a report from the committee of conference on the tax bill, which was agreed to and the bill passed with the House. Schenck explained all that portion of the bill relating to banks which had been stricken out. Special agents are limited to 625 in number. Mineral oil is put on the same footing as other manufactured oil. There is no tax per gallon on petroleum. Spirits in bond are required to be removed in nine months. The special tax on distillers remains as heretofore. The tax on the wholesale sales of liquor dealers will be one per cent. By the provisions relating to inspectors, sixteen or seventeen hundred officers will be got rid of, only about one hundred inspectors being left to inspect tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc. This will reduce revenue officers more than half. In reply to a question with reference to adjournment, Schenck said the principal business before the committee of ways and means was the funding bill, which had been referred to it to-day, upon which the committee would report back within eight hours. The Senate amendment to the House bill to create the office of Surveyor General of Utah was concurred in. A recess was taken till evening, for a general debate.

GENERAL.

RADICALS FROM MISSISSIPPI.
Washington.—Fifteen Radicals from Mississippi appeared before the reconstruction committee, to-day, demanding the exclusion of several counties from the count of votes, alleging that a reign of terror existed in Mississippi.

ADJOURNMENT.
It is the general belief to-day that Congress will adjourn on Monday or Tuesday.

NOMINATIONS.
The President has nominated Sherman Day, Surveyor General for California, and Thomas Bowen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho.

CASES OF SUN STROKE.
New York.—There were thirty-nine cases of sun stroke, twelve of them fatal, to-day.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION.
Chicago.—The Democrats are holding an immense ratification meeting to-night; the court house square was densely packed, and the streets were filled with a long torch-light procession, numbering several thousands. The meeting was addressed by several distinguished speakers. Great jubilation was manifested.

FOURTEEN.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
New York, 14.—The late election in Panama having resulted in favor of the Conservatives, President Diaz, on the fifth, handed over the Government to Gen. Ponze who is now acting as Provisional Governor. Diaz is considered a prisoner. There has been no bloodshed in this revolution, the State, however, is declared in a state of war till order is restored.

The yellow fever has disappeared from Lima and Callao, but is still raging along the coast.

A revolution is reported in the Inter-

ior. Perez is reported marching on Montevideo. There have been no battles between the Paraguayans and the allies.

SUN STROKES IN CANADA.

Toronto.—Intense heat is reported in all parts of the Dominion, the thermometer ranging from 85 to 100. Large numbers of deaths from sun stroke are reported.

Correspondence.

TOOELE, July 12, 1898.

Editor Deseret News.—Dear Sir,—A gentleman inquires in your issue of the 11th inst. "Would it be asking too much of Bro. Bertrand to publish the same (M. Vibert's theory of grape culture) for the general benefit of our citizens?"

In order to satisfy that gentleman, I will here merely state that M. Vibert has never published a new theory on that matter, but some very interesting information on it from twenty years experience on the systematic *scabbing* of the French grapes. The theory alluded to belongs entirely to M. Van Mons, a great Belgian authority in the pomological world. That curious theory has no reference at all to grape culture, but it imparts some valuable information on a peculiar mode for raising every kind of new fruits. I strictly follow M. Van Mons' theory in regard to my experiments on our wild native grapes, and I will gladly publish everything successful or unsuccessful on those experiments as soon as possible. I mean after the fruiting of my oldest native seedlings. I intend to cultivate the grape on a large scale, and I will publish on that subject from time to time all the useful information in my power.

The only aim of my present experiments, at Tooele, is to raise, by the slow but sure process of seedlings, a large "Mormon" collection of hardy French and American grapes, in order that Northern Utah may cultivate them in every county without any protection whatever, and that every citizen may soon sit under his own vine. In so doing, a certain number of these new plants will certainly produce fine table grapes, some excellent light wines, and others luscious raisins.

According to the highest authority in the land, "the Concord still maintains its supremacy (all things considered) as the best native grape." (Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1895, page 15.) But, according to the last paper written by a very competent judge on grape culture and published in the *Daily Telegraph*, the Concord grape is a perfect humbug. Utah is now the tail of the United States, but I do firmly believe that it will sooner or later become the head in everything; that's its "manifest destiny."

Yours, very respectfully,
LOUIS A. BERTRAND.

FILLMORE CITY, July 12, 1898.

Editor Deseret News.—We are favored at present with delightful weather. Last week we were blessed with some fine refreshing showers, promoting vegetation and bringing forward our late crops which were planted to supply in a measure the want created by the ravages of the "hoppers" while in our midst. Now they have gone we expect to raise a moderate supply of corn and vegetables, and to enjoy the luscious fruits of the orchard.

In some of the settlements in this county, the locusts have been very destructive to the crops, particularly the small grain, leaving very little behind them; (and in some localities they still continue their depredations); but in others, particularly at Meadow creek and Kanosh city, they have done but little damage, and there the people have the prospect of an abundant harvest, which I trust they will fully realize. Breadstuff is very scarce in our midst. Still, through the liberality of the people, the needy have thus far been supplied. We have a Female Relief Society amongst us, and have no doubt that its operations will be beneficially felt by those who require pecuniary assistance, and indeed they have already been felt. To relieve the distressed, to comfort and bless the honest poor, is a Godlike work, and one which cannot but have an ennobling effect on the minds of our sisters who engage in the laudable undertaking.

We have another elevating institution amongst us—a Sunday School—under the superintendence of F. M. Lyman, Edward Partridge and John Kelly, attended by about two hundred pupils, the bulk of the rising generation of our city. Besides engaging in reading, they are catechized for about one hour each evening, and many of the children are deeply interested in this exercise, and give correct answers to the questions put. Our energetic Bishop is an active worker for the promotion of Sunday Schools.

Very little building is going on in our city at present, but preparations are being made. Horace B. Owens is engaged in making brick, John L. Smith and A. P. Safford in running a lathe and shingle machine, and Jacob Orloff has lately erected a saw mill in Meadow creek cañon, thereby multiplying the facilities for permanent improvement, of which no doubt we shall take advantage when we feel able.

B. H. and J. K. Robinson are making preparations for the erection of a good tannery here, and R. Johnson, of Holden, is erecting a saw mill on Pioneer creek. Success to progressive men! The health of the people is, generally, good.

Very respectfully,
JOHN KELLY.

RICHMOND, July 4th, 1898.

Bro. George Q. Cannon.—Dear Bro. Instead of sending you for publication the proceedings of the 4th, we are compelled, through respect for our worthy and much esteemed Bro. Thomas Levi Whittle, to postpone our celebration, with colors half-mast-high; and to send you a short account of the serious accident which occurred on Saturday, June 27. Bro. Whittle, while assisting his son in raising a log house, was struck to the ground by a log falling from the building. He was taken home in a sad condition and expired after six days intense suffering, at 6 o'clock p.m., July 3d. As near as I can learn, Bro. Whittle joined the Church in December, 1837, in Canada, and emigrated to the west at the time of the exodus of the Saints from Missouri, meeting them at Quincy, Illinois. He came to the mountains in 1848; took a mission to the Sandwich Islands in 1850; was one of the pioneers to Richmond; and has been much respected and esteemed by

all who were the least acquainted with him, as a faithful member of the Church. A large family is left to mourn his loss, which is also reflected by a ward. Bro. Whittle was born May 4, 1812.

Year Bro. in the Gospel,
HENRY STANDAGE.

July 5.
P. S. The funeral took place at 4 o'clock p.m. yesterday. It was the largest procession ever known in Richmond. The funeral sermon was delivered by Pres. Wm. Hyde, Bishop Peter Maughan, and Bishop L. Hatch of Franklin being present.

H. S.
[This letter has been an unusually long time in reaching this city.—Ed.]

FARMINGTON, July 13, 1898.

Editor Deseret News.—In a late issue of your paper I noticed an article concerning the wreck of the "Star of the West" on the 2nd instant. In company with four of the brethren I went with my boat, the "Pike" to assist in bringing the "Star of the West" to Kayville. On our arrival in Storm Bay, we found her a total wreck, and her fragments strewn along the shore of the lake a distance of a quarter of a mile. Hardly one piece of timber was fastened to another when we found her. We gathered what we could of her remains that might be of value.

This wreck is a heavy loss to Bro. Meredith, her owner. Her cost, I understand, was five thousand dollars. I hope the friends of Bro. Meredith will sympathize with him in his misfortune, that he may soon recover himself.

Respectfully Yours,
D. A. MILLER.

TOKERVILLE, WASHINGTON CO.,
June 13, 1898.

Editor Deseret News.—Dear Sir.—On the 11th inst. Bishop J. T. Willis organized a Female Relief Society in this place, and gave the sisters some very good instruction in relation to their duties as members of this association.

The Saints of this ward have done well in contributing of their means to deliver the poor of the House of Israel from their long captivity.

On the morning of the 1st inst. we had frost, which cut down some grape vines, but did not damage the crop materially. Our crops, in general, look well, but in consequence of so much cold weather this season, it is thought that the cotton crop will be very light.

Peace and contentment dwell in the bosoms of the Saints here. Everybody is busy, for we have no loafers, no broken-down politicians, no office seekers, no "regenerators," no gambling saloons nor run-downs in our midst, but we are all striving to mind our own business, and assisting to build up the Zion of our God upon the earth. Oh! what poor, benighted souls we are!

Very respectfully,
M. SLACK.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Office at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on the 16th day of July, 1898; which if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Anderson C | Lauren J |
| Andrews W | Lehman H |
| Applegate Eh | Lindley C |
| Asbury J J | Lockwood M |
| Avery T | Lund N L |
| | Lytle T |
| Bayley E B | |
| Bernard J A | McComas W R |
| Berry Mr F | Mansfield H C |
| Belling C | Mansfield E M |
| Bishop C | Mann E R |
| Blizard J H | Maxwell J C |
| Blumel H | Merritt J |
| Bogges W A | Meads A |
| Bowen D | Mills H A |
| Bowman R F | Mitchell Dr D S W |
| Brown V S 2 | Mitchell E 2 |
| Bratton H | Mitchell J 2 |
| Brown S | Miller A |
| Brown S C | Mann O L |
| Buttie W | Moore A 2 |
| Burnett Jr D | Moody J M |
| Burt J | Mudd W 2 |
| | Mulhatten R |
| Carpenter | Newton J L |
| Carpenter B O | Newel C |
| Callvan W L | Nordolom C E |
| Campbell S A | |
| Chandler G | Ohlson G |
| Chandler B B | P |
| Churchman J | Peach A B |
| Christensen P C | Peterson W H |
| Chivington J | Peterson J |
| Clark W | Post A J |
| Cottle H | Proudfoot J H |
| | Preece J |
| Davis R | |
| Debenham H | Rhoads J E |
| Day H | Rhoads G |
| Dentmore S | Rogers I |
| Dowling W | Royce E M |
| Dyes J S | Roberts W |
| | Rutherford J S |
| Easley J | Ryan R S |
| Erom W C | Sabre J K |
| Emery C P | Short J |
| Fackril J A | Shores C W |
| Ferguson H A | Sites J |
| Foreman J W | Simonsen S |
| Fraughton F | Slade W J 2 |
| Fuller M C 2 | Smith E |
| | Smith Elder |
| Gillen J W | Smith W H |
| Gudkuntus H | Stenell I |
| Haywood W B | Stenger J M P |
| Hamm S F | Strickland A B |
| Hayton J N | Sturgill W R 2 |
| Hanford J 2 | Stevenson J T |
| Hays W D | Sutterly |
| Hancock L W 2 | Suttle W 2 |
| Hendrickson L | |
| Hellam A | |
| Hawthorn W B | Terry D |
| Hamilton H | Thinkie J |
| Hill J | Thurmond J M |
| Howard H | Thibault E |
| Horse T A | Torjusen K |
| Hopkins D A 2 | Todd A H |
| Hunt H R | |
| Hunter S | Vauverer C |
| Huntley H B 2 | Vendema E |
| Hull O 2 | |
| | Wainor A |
| Jackson R G | Wescott E F |
| Jackson R | Whipple N W |
| Jenks G D | Wheeler W |
| Jensen E | Wilson J A |
| Job T | Williams J L |
| Jocelyn S E | Winegar A |
| Jones J N | Williams W W 2 |
| Johnson J B | Williams R H 2 |
| Johnson J W | Williams Z |
| Johnson C P | Wilson J 2 |
| Johnson C W 2 | Winter T |
| K | Woodruff J |
| Kemper G O | Woodward C B |
| Keaton G D | Woodward T H |
| King H H | Worley E |
| Kneeller T B | |
| Kurkur O H | Yeardeley H C |

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Alm M E | Hayton L A |
| B | Hunt M |
| Baker M | I |
| Barnett Mrs M A | Irish Mrs L |
| Batten Mrs C J | K |
| C | Kerr Mrs I |
| Carl Mrs M | L |
| Chase Mrs M | Larsen Mrs J M |
| Clark Mrs E W | Lane Mrs M M |
| D | Lundick Mrs S A |
| Duncan Mrs M A | M |
| E | Mansfield Miss E G |
| Ellerton J | Miller L A |
| Elliot C | Moses Mrs E |
| F | Pate Miss S A |
| Fowler Mrs S | Palmer Miss S B |
| French Mrs M E | Platt Mary A |
| G | S |
| Griffiths Miss E | Stalling Mrs C |
| H | Stewart Miss E |
| Guard Mrs M A | W |
| H | Ward Mrs S A |
| Hardman Miss J | Warenski Mrs E |
| Hardy Mrs M L | Y |
| Hardy Miss C M | Yeardeley E |
| Halgram J | |

Persons residing in the country applying for advertised letters must state where they are expected from, and give the date of advertisement.

A. W. STREET,

Lines on the Death of T. L. WHITTLE.

A dear one departed, his spirit has left us,
He has laid down his body a season to rest;
He has gone to his God, of his presence bereft us,
To dwell with the Saints in the home of the best.

His soul is immortal, death's chains cannot hold him;
In realms of bliss does his pure spirit soar;
With the just he now dwells; with joy they behold him;
With Joseph and Hyrum and those gone before.

His dearly loved memory his kindred will cherish,
Although his remains now lie low in the dust;
His deeds of beneficence never will perish,
But sacred be held, as the acts of the just.

Then grieve not bereaved ones, though hard 'tis to part
From a husband and father so dearly beloved;
For his trials are o'er, and with joy he will start
To prepare you a home in the mansions above.

And if you are faithful some day you will meet him,
Wives, children and friends, when your earth's work is o'er;
In his robes of pure white you in heaven will greet him,
Dwell in glory celestial and part never more.

Wm. T. FISHER.

Richmond, Cache Co.,
July 15th, 1898.

DIED.—In this city, July 13th, Charlotte E., daughter of Benjamin and Anne Lang, aged 4 years, 3 months and 9 days.
The Sunday School children assembled at the residence of Bro. Lang, and four female teachers, bore the coffin to the School House. The friends of Bro. and Sis. Lang manifested much sympathy with the bereaved, as they have lost two fine, promising children within 11 days.—[Com.]

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY!

2,000 MEN!

HIGHEST WAGES PAID!

Quarry-men,

Stone Masons

and Laborers,

TO WORK ON

THE RAILROAD!

Apply immediately at the Mouth of Weber Canyon.

SHARP & YOUNG.

To

SADDLERS

AND

HARNESS MAKERS!

We have just received

A Large Assortment of

SADDLE & HARNESS TRIMMINGS

Which we will close out

LOW FOR CASH!

Eldredge & Clawson

THE GOLDEN GATE

CONFECTIONERY.

ICE CREAM & SODA WATER,

KELSON & FIELD

Opposite Salt Lake House.

THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT

Of the accomplished Lyric Artist, Tragedienne and Comedienne,

MADAME MARIE METHUA

SCHELLER!

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE!

Grand Operatic, Scenic, Ballet and Romantic Fairy Spectacle

Cinderella

The New and Gorgeous Scenery, by

Mr. J. GUIDO METHUA

The Complicated Machinery by

Mr. PETER REID and Assistants.

The Beautiful Costumes by

Mrs. BOWLING and Mr. NESLEN

Extensive Properties and Appointments by

Messrs. MILLARD & BAKER.

All of Reel's beautiful, original Music of Cinderella, under the direction of Professor CARLESS. For the more efficient

direction of the different Concerted Pieces and Choruses Mrs. CARLESS has been specially engaged. Mr. HARDIE and the best Musical

ability of the Company will also appear.