

GEORGE O. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, February 25, 1899.

UTAH AND A STATE GOVERNMENT.

There are some things for which we, the people of Utah, ought to be especially thankful. They were strongly set forth in Governor Brigham Young's Message to the General Assembly of the State of Deseret, published in yesterday's NEWS. We should be thankful that God has given us the ability to sustain ourselves in this bleak, barren and forbidding-looking country, to build homes, erect settlements, people cities, organize and maintain good government, and do all that a free people could be expected to do, without having to depend upon others to aid us. The perusal of that Message is sufficient to convince every unprejudiced man that the people of Utah are in every respect entitled to all the blessings and privileges of a State Government. What Territory, since the formation of our government, has a record that can compare with that of Utah? There is not one of the old States, the institutions and laws of which have the stability and strength of long years on their side, where property and life are more safe, or indeed it may be said with truth, as safe as they are in Utah. Our Territory, counties, cities and settlements are as well governed as any others within the confines of the Republic. Indeed, we think they are better governed. Murder and robbery are almost unknown within our limits; and from no other people does crime and vice receive less countenance and sympathy than from the people of Utah. We have had no foreign capital to aid us in developing the resources of our country, in erecting our public buildings or in building our cities. These improvements which are seen on every hand are the fruits of the people's own industry and thrift; they are owned here, and not by men in the East or West; and in addition to all these, our Territory, counties and cities are free from debt!

With such evidences of our capacity for self-government and for bearing all the burdens of a State organization patent to the country and the world, it may be asked why is not Utah admitted into the family of States? Is she in any wise inferior to the Territories which have been admitted, many of them since she first desired admission? Every candid, truthful man, who has visited them in passing through to Utah from the East and West, must admit that she is not; but, on the contrary, all the labors of her citizens, their private and public improvements, the arrangement of her cities, settlements and farms, and the good order and good government that prevail, are all superior to that which they generally find there. We are not split up into political parties; we have no class of professional politicians to gamble away the liberties of the people and to scramble for the spoils of office; we have no paid clergy, professing to teach the ways of salvation and doling out what they call the knowledge of those ways for filthy lucre; we do not largely patronize doctors, nor fee lawyers to settle our difficulties; nor foster gambling and liquor saloons; nor permit the existence of houses of ill fame. In these respects we differ from many other communities; but can it be said that these are not virtues; that to differ in these respects is not creditable to us rather than otherwise? Yet the fact is indisputable, that, if the people of Utah had prostituted women instead of marrying them; had encouraged drinking and gambling saloons instead of prohibiting them; had fought at the polls instead of being united at them; had drained the treasury, ran into debt, and exhausted their credit, instead of administering government economically and wisely and paying for what they got; had listened to a hireling, mercenary, ignorant and divided clergy, instead of following God's word; had crowded courts of justice with lawyers, litigants and litigation, instead of leaving the ministers of those courts with but little or nothing to do—they would have had a State Government, had they wanted it, years ago.

Now, we can live without all these evils, even though we do not get a State Government. We have sustained ourselves thus far, and under the blessings of God, we can still do so in the future. The qualities possessed by the people of Utah must achieve greatness. It is only a question of time. Our industry, thrift, energy, good habits, union and love must win; and exhort, however unwillingly, that admiration, respect and honor which such qualities, when they have had a fair field to operate in, have ever evoked in every age. All we need is to wait patiently. It is now seed time, but the harvest surely approaches.

The Montana Post says, "We may not understand the Mormons or their movements," but would like, financially, to be inside the Church ring, and take chances on getting a "home stake" from that "State of Zion."

We can tell the Post, as it seems so anxious, how to get inside the Church ring, and to get chances on getting a "home stake." Let the editor believe in Jesus Christ and repent truly and sincerely of all his sins—I. e. forsake

them—and be baptized and confirmed by one having authority, and if he should continue humble and faithful, after a while he might be deemed worthy to receive an ordination, and to go forth as a missionary, like the apostles of ancient and modern days, without purse and scrip, to preach the gospel. Then he would be inside the "Church ring," and in fair way to increase both in finances and morals; that is, his morals would be improved on the earth and his finances be increased in heaven. The "home stake" can only be obtained by his steadfastly continuing in the above course until the end.

OUR LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

OGDEN, Feb. 23rd, 1899.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The near approach of the cars is the topic with everybody here. "How far is it to the mouth of Weber Cañon? The track is only seven miles from the mouth," ventures one. "The cars will be here in two weeks," remarks another. "The engine was at Mountain Green yesterday; a very short time will see it here," chimes a third. And so it goes. By two different persons who came down the cañon yesterday, I learned last night that the end of track was yesterday morning half a mile east of Weber bridge, or ten miles and a half from the mouth of the cañon. There is some snow on the track along the bottom where the grade is, from Weber bridge by Mountain Green nearly as far down as Devil's Gate, which will make track-laying somewhat tedious; but in a few days the cars will be at the last named point, where they may probably be detained a little—not long—waiting for the completion of the bridge. A heavy slide occurred a few days ago on the work of John W. Young, Esq., so heavy that I learn that they have concluded to lay a temporary track around it, so as not to detain the progress of the cars, while it is being cut through. The spile-driver is at work a little north of Ogden, with another south of here nearly two miles. Graders are on the move north in squads, in camps and in twos and threes; and the tide of railroad making is surging along.

BELLIGERENT.

Considerable whisky now walks through Ogden, and passes out at the northern extremity, in twenty-four hours. On Friday, after I had written my last communication to you, two individuals "valorously incited," and stimulated by potent draughts, went up on to the bench to arrange "a little difficulty" according to the rules of "bruising" as they understood them. Their pugilistic efforts were not of long continued duration, and when a policeman arrived he had to enquire for the combatants. A Mr. Leach, who drives the Boise stage, it seems, was pointed out as one of them and was arrested by the officer. But Mr. Leach had been a bystander and a non-combatant and would not be arrested; and instead of quietly going with the officer, he felt disposed to stand upon his muscle. He struck the policeman, and acted like anything but a sensible man under the circumstances, resisting all efforts to take him until mastered by main force. For this and for profanity he was tried and the lowest fine allowable assessed against him—\$100 for assaulting and resisting an officer, and \$10, including costs, for the profanity.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

This morning as a young man was driving his team out of the north side of the city, another man being in it, he was attacked by several graders going north, because he declined giving them a ride. Some angry altercation having occurred they pulled him from his wagon, kicked him severely, fired a couple of shots at him, and laid his head open with a revolver. I saw him some little time after in the drug store of White & Brown, where he had been getting his head washed, and obtained the facts from his own mouth, corroborated by a boy who was witness of the affair. The ruffians are not yet in custody as I write. These and other occurrences are the results of a free use of bad liquor. Vigilance and energy on the part of the police officers and the people are necessary to prevent an increase of them as the track reaches here and passes along.

I suppose you have had a keen change of weather in the city. In Ogden the cold has been almost intense during the past two nights.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington.—The President transmitted to the Senate a large number of appointments to the army, mostly Brevet. Senator Trumbull, from the committee on judiciary, reported adversely to several petitions and bills, among which was a bill to provide for the more efficient government of Mississippi; also a bill to abolish peonage in New Mexico, also a bill to reserve the purity of elections in the Territories, on the grounds that there is not sufficient time this session to entertain it. Williams, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported adversely to the McGarran claim signed by himself, and Gerry said Kellogg and Sawyer would make a favorable report as Senator Bayard had declined to have anything to do with the matter. The Committee were unable to arrive at any decision and must leave it wholly to the action of the Senate. Sherman called up the bill to admit, free of duty, philosophical apparatus,

books and charts imported in good faith for the purposes of instruction. After a brief discussion it was laid over, and the bill to authorize the selection of site for the Territorial prison of Idaho passed.

The President veto of the copper tariff bill was read, and the bill was passed over the veto by 38 to 12; Cole, Corbett, Williams and Stewart voting in the affirmative. Connors was not present.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Joint Resolution of the committee on Printing to provide for reporting the debates of Congress. Whyte, a member of the committee on Printing, moved to amend by directing the Joint committee to conclude a satisfactory contract with Rives & Bailey, publishers of the Globe, for reporting and publishing the debates of the next two years. After considerable discussion the amendment was adopted, and a Joint Resolution passed 24 to 11.

Trumbull reported, with amendments, Cole's bill to further the administration of justice. The Postal Appropriation Bill was reported without amendments.

Morrill called up the Army Appropriation Bill. Wilson offered an amendment, reducing the infantry regiments to 35; Brigadier Generals to 8, the term of enlistment was fixed at five years; the mustering out of 14 regiments and providing for the consolidating of regiments was agreed to.

Summer moved to add a section for the payment of the claims of Mass, and Maine for advances made during the war, times objected to the amendment as not in order.

The subject was discussed until the recess, Sawyer and Kellogg presented a minority report in favor of the McGarran claim. In the evening session Wilson called up the following bills and resolutions which had passed the House: a bill prohibiting brevet commissions except in time of war; a Joint Resolution recommending from the army roll certain officers who have been absent 3 months without leave; a bill fixing the salaries of the corps of Judge advocates; a bill repealing the law requiring the General of the army to reside at Washington, also requiring all orders to issue through the General; the House bill in relation to additional bounties and several others.

The Senate Judiciary Committee adopted a resolution to take no further action on the applications for the removal of political disabilities. Caucuses of the Republican and Democratic Representatives in Congress will be held about Tuesday.

New York.—The Tribune special thinks the bill to strengthen public credit and legalize gold contracts, will probably not pass the Senate, as Sherman and Morton both vigorously oppose the bill.

Chicago.—The Tribune's Washington special says: The conference committee on Diplomatic Appropriation Bill reported that Butler's scheme for the killing off of Kiplatrik had failed; but much reduction would be made in the expense of the foreign service in South America; Chili, Brazil and New Granada are the only full missions retained. A commissioner with a salary of three thousand, is to be sent to the other countries.

GENERAL.

Chattanooga, 24.—The Tennessee River Convention met to-day. There were 178 delegates present from Kentucky, Tennessee, Alaska, Ohio, Va. and Penn. Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, was permanent chairman. A letter from Gov. Brownlow was read, approving of the objects of the Convention, and promising to use his influence to secure a sufficient appropriation for the completion of the proposed improvement.

Augusta, Me.—The Senate passed a bill legalizing dissection for anatomical purposes. In the House, Farnsworth, from the Postal Committee reported adversely on several bills for postal telegraph from Washington to New York. It was ordered printed.

The House passed a bill to strengthen the public credit and legalize gold contracts, after a discussion and several ineffectual attempts to amend the bill by 117 to 61, the House agreed to meet to-morrow at 11.

Butler reported the Senate Amendments to the Indian Appropriation Bill; referred to the Committee of the Whole, and was made a special order for to-morrow.

The House went into Committee on the Legislative Appropriations Bill. The proviso striking out the salary of the special Commissioner of Revenue was amended by adding the words "after June 30, 1870." The appropriation for the Surveyor General of Utah Territory was struck out. The Committee arose, and after transacting some general business, the House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation Bill, pending the consideration of which a recess was taken.

In the evening session the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill was resumed in the Committee of the Whole.

New York.—Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court rendered a decision in the suit brought to prevent the consolidation of the American and Merchants Union Express Companies. The Judge holds that the Executive Committee of the Merchants Union has no authority to change the business and terminate the existence of the corporation.

Washington.—The remains of Wirz were removed to-day on the order of the President, to Louis Shade.

New Orleans.—A fire in Camp street this morning destroyed the Health house and other property to the amount of a hundred thousand.

San Francisco.—About four hundred Chinese women arrived by the China. They were taken from the ship under police guard to places designated by the head men. An effort was made to seize some of them, and some of the rival parties were wounded; the police prevented a general fight. Great excitement exists in the Chinese quarter of the city. Several arrests have been made.

The Sub-Treasurer's proposals for the sale of one million of gold elicited four bids, from seven to one hundred thousand each at 76.33 to 78.50. The current market rate of greenbacks is only 76. The Sub-Treasurer declined to receive any of the bids. The intention to offer the gold was known here before that officer received his instructions, and greenbacks went up at once.

thousand dollars, including a large stock of native brandy. New York.—A dispatch from Fort Leavenworth says that about 350 Oseage Indians, left on the reservation, must be fed by Government until April next, when the hunting season begins. Speculators claim to have bought 8,000,000 acres of their land at nineteen cents per acre.

The Conference Committee on the Constitution Amendment decided to adopt about what originally passed the House not conferring the right to hold office on negroes. The report will probably be made to-day.

John Beckson died on Tuesday of Hydrophobia.

A woman was found dead in a room in Jersey city yesterday. She had been looked in by her husband and had starved to death.

Cleveland.—A fire last night destroyed seven small retail stores in Pittsburg street; the loss is twenty-five thousand, a fireman was mortally injured by the fall of a building.

FOREIGN.

It is stated that the Rev. Mr. Sharmon, who was hanged at Washington for denouncing the President for pardoning Dempsey, sent a note to Dempsey yesterday, inviting him to bring his threatened cowhide to Sharmon's room and try it on him, guaranteeing that there should never be any legal difficulties arising therefrom. Dempsey, ascertaining that Sharmon was formerly an English army officer, and is now a fighting parson, has declined the invitation.

Copenhagen.—General Raasloff, minister of war, urges the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

Havana.—The naval expedition to La Guayra is completely successful. The insurgent fortifications were first bombarded by the fleet, then the troops landed and carried them by assault. The rebels retreated. Two battalions marched to the relief of Puerto Principe.

Havana.—Accounts from Santiago are unfavorable. The cholera is unabated; the insurgents are plundering plantations. The revolutionary General Figuera, has issued strict orders to his subordinates to respect the property and estates of French citizens. Cane grinding had commenced on a few plantations in the Santiago District; it is not expected that more than half a crop will be realized.

Havana.—Six hundred chasseurs have arrived from Spain. A newspaper calls attention to the law making all foreigners who resided 5 years in Cuba subjects of Spain; it says they must submit to the condition or leave the island.

Santiago advises state that cane grinding has commenced on several plantations; on the idle plantations they have neither laborers nor cattle to do work. Manzanillo advises report an encounter at Yara; the accounts are contradictory and it is impossible to obtain the result. The resignation of the American consul at Trinidad is accepted.

Kingston advises report many of the Cubans arriving. The Colonial Government purposes to introduce Cooie labor.

Berlin.—The North German Parliament meets on the 4th of March. The Prussian Diet closes its session on the 6th.

Madrid.—The vote in the Cortes thanking the Provisional Government for authorizing Zorano to form a new ministry stood 180 in favor; 62 against.

Taken up.—Alexander Lawson and Daniel Carroll were brought before Alderman Clinton this morning, upon a charge of drunkenness and endangering the peace. The former was fined \$7.50, and the latter, having drawn his pistol upon the officer, was fined \$12.50. We are inclined to believe he did not draw his pistol very low by the nature of the fine.

CHANGED HANDS.—We understand Messrs. Hussey, Dahler & Co. have just concluded a purchase of the Miners National Bank, of this city, and will attend to the business connected with that institution in their office. We are informed by Messrs. Hussey, Dahler & Co. that it is their intention to let the old "Miners National" charter die out and apply for a new one for the "First National Bank of Utah."

RAILROAD EAST.—By the politeness of Mark Croxall, Esq., we learn that from Wasatch east the railroad is clear as far as Carbon, 55 miles the other side of Rawlins; but not clear to Laramie City yet, and it is not known how soon it will be; but it is thought that in two days it will be open.

ECHO, February 21, 1899.

Dear Sir—Below please find Statement of freight shipped by Meigs & Co., February 21, 99, P. M.

A. D. Smith's Train.		WEIGHT.
2 For S. Cooper & Bro.	837	
10 Eldredge & Clawson	2,921	
14 M. B. Callahan	2,455	
14 Kimball & Lawrence	832	
25 G. Jennings & Co.	1,805	
13 J. Silver	618	
12 E. W. Platt	123	
1 Nabbits & Hindley	95	
1 G. W. Platt	411	
3 Ross & Barratt	189	
27 M. B. Callahan	287	
Z. Merrill's Train.		
10 Liddell & Co.	9,131	
10 M. B. Callahan	2,149	
1 G. W. Platt	149	
Chas. Andrew's Train.		
22 M. B. Callahan	3,571	
26 Crony & Ferris	1,416	
14 F. A. Mitchell	701	
3 A. C. Fryer & Co.	329	
3 Liddell & Co.	1,056	
3 James Harte	486	
13 Eldredge & Clawson	866	
1 G. Q. Cannon	93	
1 Ross & Barratt	95	
1 J. Lottin	1,729	
1 Liddell & Co.	317	
1 Allen & Co.	553	
1 Mrs. J. Hosmer	553	
1 Geo. Hoddard	637	
W. C. Craig's Train.		
30 Alfred Best	5,441	
T. Thompson's Train.		
25 A. C. Fryer & Co.	2,079	
3 Jacob Harris' Train.	1,441	
5 Allen & Co.	832	
100 bbls. Sugar, Beckwith & Co.	27,000	
14 bbls. H. Toben	2,030	
50 bbls. Whisky	15,250	
Total		92,610

Feb. 22. Peter Sutton's Train. 11,731
For Mayor's Office. J. Ferguson's Train. 8,894
577 Mayor Bros. 8,894
22 D. W. Thompson's Train. 3,293
16 A. C. Fryer & Co. 2,079
16 Allen & Co. 1,943
16 N. B. Harnsford & Co. 2,327
16 Liddell & Co. 345
16 A. Ivins 90
Total 40,390
Very respectfully, Yours,
MEIGS & CO.

Special Notices.

Dunford & Sons are selling boots, shoes and hats at very low figures, call and see for yourself.

Calf boots, kip boots, kid shoes and a host of misses' and childrens' shoes all sizes and quality at the mammoth boot and shoe house of 480-3-1 DUNFORD & SONS.

SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE on draught at the Salt Lake Billiard Room. d16 3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Leases & Managers.—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Oates.

Engagement of the Favorite Artists.

MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

BENEFIT

OF

Prof. Geo. Careless,

Director of the Orchestra.

This Evening,

THURSDAY, FEB. 25,

Will be presented, for the first time in this city the sparkling Comedy, in 3 Acts, entitled

WONDER;

OR,

WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

DONNA VIOLANTE.

MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

MUSICAL INTERLUDE.

1. Grand Selection—"Il Trovatore," Lamotte

ORCHESTRA. Hewitt

2. Duet—"Singing Lesson,"

Mr. & Mrs. CARELESS.

3. Operatic Selection—"Lucella Borgis,"

Professors CARELESS, PRATT and

CHOKA.

4. Song—"All in the Merry May," J. R. Thomas

MRS. L. CARELESS.

5. Comic Song—"CRECIAN BEND,"

Mr. W. C. DUNBAR.

6. Duet—"Good Night,"

Mrs. L. CARELESS and Miss M. TRIP.

LEFT.

PROF. ORSON PRATT, Jr., Accompanist.

The performance will commence with the laughable farce,

THE TWO POLTS

CHANGE OF TIME:

DOORS OPEN at 7 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7:30.

ELDREDGE & CLAWSON

Respectfully announce to the citizens of

Utah that they have sold their

ENTIRE STOCK

TO

ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE

INSTITUTION,

And that

Their Store will be

CLOSED

On Saturday evening,

February 27th.

All accounts are expected to be settled, and Merchandise Due Bills must be presented before the above date.

ELDREDGE & CLAWSON.

639 4

CORN! CORN!

ALL who wish to purchase CORN cheap for

A CASH, will do well to apply to Joseph

Kingsbury, at the General Trading Office.

B. YOUNG, JUN.

679-44

BARNUM BROS.,

Importers of

Toys, Fancy Goods and Baskets,

Keep a complete Stock of

NOTIONS, BIRD CAGES, FISHING

TACKLE, ETC.,

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d16 3m

MILLINERY and

Straw Goods!

WEBSTER & GAGE,

78 Lake Street, CHICAGO, Illinois.

Having been established here for the past

twelve years, we fully appreciate the wants of

the Western trade, and keep constantly on

hand one of the largest and most complete

stock in our line to be found in this country.

Our facilities are unsurpassed, we have every

means of supplying our goods at the lowest

possible prices.

Our past success gives us assurance that we

are entitled to your confidence and patronage.

We have full line of Velvet Trimmings and

Trimmings, Ribbons, Tissues, Bottled

Laces, Grapes, etc., adapted to the Mer-

chants' trade, and feel confident that a fair trial

will result in mutual satisfaction and profit.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.