PROVO.

PROVO, UTAH, - FEB 10, 1894.

First District Court.

Business was transacted in the First district court as follows:

The jury in the damage case of James Anderson vs Peter Larsen and the Lehi City, returned a verdict for defendants.

The case of the People vs. Jens Jensen, fighting, appeal from the Alpine justice's court, was remanded back to the lower court, the appeal being dismissed.

The case of John S. Gruwcock vs Marion Coffman, a suit concerning the ownership of a horse, was tried and submitted to the jury.

The case of J. R. Moore vs Frank Lang is on trial. The suit is concerning settlement for a mare which was accidentally killed.

Notes.

Provo citizens are holding meetings and making arrangements preparatory to the removal of the Territorial capital to Provo. Capitol grounds, consisting of some fourteen acres owned by the city, is located in the northeastern part of the city on a commanding eminence, which gives a magnificent and entrancing bird's-eye view of the whole valley. Surrounding property can be obtained, giving ample room for the capitol buildings. The city will provide water.

John H. Hansen, 23, and Rosa Jenkins, 20, both of Provo, have been granted a marriage license.

The Insane Asylum board was in session yesterday.

A BUGLE CALL.

Why We Should at Once Organize the Militia.

CANNONVILLE, Utah,
February 6, 1894.

Editor Deseret News:

It is beyond the question of doubt indeed pleasing to the large majority of the citizens of Utah to observe that our Legislature is seriously contemplating the organization of the "Utah National Guard," and that it will in all probability be assigned due recognition by the people. Another pleasing feature is that the organization will be devoted to the work of fostering that patriotic spirit so necessary to the preservation and perpetuation of our government. The earnest desire of our chief executive that Utah should fall into line with other parts of the Union in the matter of establishing a militia, will doubtless find a responsive echo in the breasts of our honorable Legislature, to establish and perpetuate a custom alike patriotic and time-honored.

The reasons urging the formation of the Utah National Guard are at the present time impressively cogent. We, as a people, take pride in the reflection that our fair Territory will in the near future assume the responsibility and honorable position of statehood, and our chief executive, as well as our law-makers, desire Utah to keep pace with the times in this respect. We also believe the time to be propitious for this organization, component, as it will be, to a great extent of the young men of Utah, and having for its fundamental requirements unquestioned loyalty to the flag of our country. These are a few among the many reasons which should act as an incentive to all concerned in the matter, which more than anything else will in after years hand down their own institution as a living memory. The Grand Army of the Republic, drawing its membership from those who served under the flag during the war of the Rebellion, has reached the medium of its strength, and must, in the course of things, soon pass over the river to the "eternal camping ground." Hitherto the Grand Army has been a strong fortress to which the government, state or national, has been able to look in the event of a great war or riot during the past generation. But the Union veterans are now crossing to the sunny side of fifty, and after a comparatively few years their services will not at all be available, for it is only a question of time when these old defenders will pass away. In ranks are beginning to falter. These honored veterans are going to meet their commander General Grant, and the other eminent leaders who have crossed the last ford—those veterans who after years of arduous struggle strewed our national flag with the hale of a glorious and conclusive triumph. The mantle which that organization has so proudly worn for many years will fall upon the national guard. But while its ranks are being daily depleted by the "great reaper," the younger grand army (the militia) which could not at only is indeed practically unlimited so long as we remain a nation, will in a short time be in a position to demand the recognition due from a nation to its defenders, and who are ready and willing when called upon to take up arms in her defense. They will take up the old flag and carry it triumphantly forward through the ages yet unborn. And when the last "trumpet" shall sound "taps" for all the nations of the earth, our flag will be there still, born sturdily aloft "until the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds" by a million sabers of the great Republic.

One of the many good results to organizing the Utah militia, and which the nation should and will feel thankful for, is the pleasant reserve standing army which will be perfected by the formation of companies, battalions and regiments throughout the Territory. It is presumable that the Utah National Guard will be thoroughly trained to active military service, thereby being competent to take the field should necessity require. Among its members will be found many old and experienced soldiers, whose long experience in the service of their country will add strength to the organization, as well as renewing their pledges of fidelity to the old flag. There will also be found in its ranks representatives of all the arts and professions, men who stand high in business, political and social circles, many of whom are wealthy, and justly considered to be the leading men of the respective communities in which they reside. It is a fact to be regretted that with a great many people the profession of arms is treated lightly, and with some a soldier is abhorred. In view of this all too prevalent misconception, I esteem it a great privilege to essay to correct the error. It should be borne in mind of this class of people the fact that there has never been a civilization without a soldier. There has never been a patriotism blessing to mankind without a soldier as its great to arms. "Tis no true that war is always to be deplored because of its inevitable and immediate evils, but it is plainly it has been one of the chief agents in the progress of the human race. Great and noticeable wrongs we have shaken off by resorting to the sword. The soldier has been the discoverer. He has planted his outposts and made possible the settlement of vast tracts of country, especially in the two zones in the settlement of the western hemisphere. There has been one of his activities into the ages. Egypt never had a civilization till she had an army. China never became a great nation until the Tartars arose and repelled the invaders of their country. The Turkish government has its foundation in the force of arms. Germany, France and England are each in their examples of the full power exerted for such lofty armies. I need not mention at length our own glorious history of this great nation. When our pilgrim fathers set foot on the shores of this country, they had to meet the savages with force, a precedent of the more humane forms of civilization to be employed later. Our own government was founded under a soldier's name and by a soldier. Its preservation at one dark hour upon a soldier—that man whom no title can accord—Ulysses S. Grant. And if we ever have our sacrifices and swing away from the principles so bravely fought for by a long list of illustrious patriots, another soldier will arise to lead to victory.

The profession of arms is one which at all periods of the world's history has been honored and respected. The defective conditions of human nature necessitate the existence of armies. It would indeed be the height of narrow-minded arrogance for the American people to question their practical utility. They are just as much required to-day in the presence of trade and socialistic disturbance as they were when thirty years ago they wiped the last of slavery from off the American soil. Human nature has not yet changed the conditions that have rendered the existence of soldiers necessary, but in time to come men will beat their swords into plough-shares and their spears into pruning-hooks. The soldier is still a powerful factor in the land.

We do not exert this in a power of hostility to the beneficent results of peace, but rather in a degree of friendship and love for its many blessings. The best way to secure peace is to be prepared for war. Not fearing death, nor shrinking from distress, but ever ready to meet extremes. This policy can alone be effected by securing an efficient and contented militia around which our citizens may rally in times of great national peril. Nations, like individuals, stand for noble principles and lofty purposes. America has had to make manifest her power, and to great were and unselfish ends. She has had to battle from her earliest years to hold her territory intact, to give proof of the adequacy of her organic law, and the vital elements of her Declaration of Independence. In all of these struggles we are called upon to stand in awe and admiration of her dauntless courage and the unwavering patriotism by which her armies acted as a unit, her soldiers valuing nothing in comparison with home and country, freedom and their God.

In conclusion I would say that the citizens of Utah cannot be too liberal in assisting along the Utah National Guard, by their influence, and when the opportunity fully presents itself, to aid this semi-military organization, which may become at any critical period of so much importance in preserving the lives and property of its citizens. Let us, then, seize this golden opportunity to array ourselves in the "Armor of strength."

JOHN M. DUNNING.

Another General Man Victimized.

Editor Deseret News:

In your Thursday's issue of the News I was grieved to read that my old friend and neighbor, Dr. Jules W. Taylor, had been found guilty by a jury in Commissioner Park's court, of practicing medicine without a license, or in other words, of trying to get an honest living, and thereby subjected to fine, if not imprisonment.

It seems to me an unfortunate stretch of authority for one portion of the community of a certain calling to be upheld by law, to sit as a board of critical examiners of another portion of like calling, viz. professional healers of the sick.

Doctors Taylor, Gardner, Newton, Booth and others who have been peremptorily attracted from their profession, and thus deprived of earning a livelihood for their families, call loudly upon our present legislators to at once repeal such a law from our statute books, and allow the community the privilege of calling upon any medical man they prefer and have the most competent to serve them.

Members of the old school practice of medicine appear to predominate in the "board of medical examiners," and it is but natural that more or less prejudice should exist toward those whose mode of practice differs so widely from their own. Whether this is the case or not, some of these named above have been engaged in the healing art most of their lifetime, and are equally capable of coping with sickness in its various forms as are any of the old school practice. But they are now being persecuted, as viewed by a discerning public, and our present legislature will confer a blessing on the whole community by the abolishment of such boards, and give everyone possessed of good sense the privilege of practicing the healing art who chooses.

We live in an age of progression. Seventy years ago I well remember the sick and the lunar box, the first time a yellow fever was of a severe, and many other things, I feel not necessary here. But changes are continually going on, and the time is not far distant when the use of drugs (such as are usually found on the shelves of druggists) as remedial agents in the cure of disease will be entirely discarded, and the period in which they flourished will be regarded as a time when ignorance of the laws of life was most dense.

The oldest history in the city bore the testimony to me that twenty-seven cases of diphtheria in his ward had proved fatal, twenty-five of these were under doctor's care, and only two, two where no doctor had to go, but no death where both parents and sister had read the "Word of Wisdom." I therefore confess to all people of every creed, that the entire disuse of tea, coffee, tobacco, and all intoxicating drinks, will do more to preserve health than all the doctors in the world can possibly do.

GEORGE GODDARD.

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From the Eastern points ... 6:00 a.m.
From Ogden, Portland, Salt Lake City, Green River and points ... 6:15 a.m.
From the Eastern points, Park City and points ... 4:00 p.m.
From Ogden and intermediate points ... 7:00 p.m.
From Milford, Marysvale, Bingham, Provo, Nephi, Eureka and intermediate points ... 10:00 a.m.
From Tooele and Tooele ... 7:00 p.m.

DEPART

For Ogden, Park City and all Eastern points ... 7:00 a.m.
For Ogden and intermediate points ... 2:45 p.m.
For Ogden, Milford, Marysvale, Bingham, Provo, Nephi, Eureka and intermediate points ... 10:00 a.m.
For Tooele and Tooele ... 7:00 p.m.
For Portland, Boise, Butte, Helena, and San Francisco ... 7:00 p.m.
For Tooele, Provo, Nephi, Eureka and Milford ... 6:00 a.m.
For Tooele and intermediate points ... 7:00 a.m.

Daily except Sunday.
Trains south of Juab run daily except Sunday.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.
Telephone 250.

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STANDARD GAUGE.

CURRENT TIME TABLE. In Effect Nov. 19, 1893.

Leave Salt Lake.

No. 1—For Provo, Scranton, and all points East ... 8:00 a.m.
No. 3—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ... 4:30 p.m.
No. 5—For Colorado, Provo, Manti, and Salina ... 4:30 p.m.
No. 7—For Ogden and West ... 10:00 p.m.
No. 9—For Ogden and the West ... 1:45 p.m.

Arrive Salt Lake.

No. 2—From Eureka, Provo, Grand Junction and the East ... 12:30 p.m.
No. 4—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ... 10:40 a.m.
No. 6—From Colorado, Provo, Manti and Salina ... 10:40 p.m.
No. 8—From Ogden and the West ... 3:45 a.m.
No. 10—From Ogden and the West ... 1:30 a.m.

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Over the entire system Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleepers to Denver via Marshall Junction and to Kansas City and Chicago via Colorado Junction, and over the Denver Pullman Sleeping Car Line to the Eastern Seaboard, from Salt Lake to the Pacific Seaboard, free accommodation. Safety speed and comfort.

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