

GEORGE O. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, December 11, 1908.

TWO THROUGH LINES.

THE Sacramento Daily Union says the inquiry "Will the Union Pacific Railroad come to California?" is already practically answered in the affirmative. The business of the country, rapidly increasing, demands it, and the demands of business are sure to be complied with. It will pay. That is enough. It will be done, it thinks, whether the Government subsidy of lands and bonds is continued from the point where the two roads meet or not. The White Pine discoveries in Nevada will double the amount of tonnage on the Central Pacific next year, and, it asks, what can be done toward carrying it with the single track, all the mule, horse and ox teams being withdrawn? It insists there must be two tracks, and that very soon.

The Union then proceeds to discuss the point, which it says requires to be gravely considered, whether these two tracks shall run close alongside of each other on the present graded route, or over a new grade. It asserts that the present route of the C. P. R. R. across the mountains is not the best attainable. The Union Pacific is already rich enough, it says, to carry the road through from the point where it will meet the Central Pacific, by Beckwourth, Fredonyer, or Noble Pass to the waters of the Bay of San Francisco, without any further Government aid. The natural point of terminus will be some point on the Straits of Carquinas. It may be at Vallejo, or Benicia, or at an intermediate point between the two. These Straits are accessible to the heaviest ships, and the lightest steamers from the Sacramento and San Joaquin can reach them heavily freighted, in any weather. And it will cost but little more to tow ships outside the heads from Vallejo or Benicia, than it now does from San Francisco, and this would save a hundred miles of railway transportation. The drift of this argument is evident. Sacramento wants a rival to San Francisco, and the Union says: "We look, then, to those Straits as the point whereon is to be built up the rival of San Francisco, and we count upon this rivalry with as much certainty as upon any future event in connection with the growth of the country."

But though it is a matter of some interest to us whether the U. P. R. R. continues or through to California, or not, there is an item of news in our dispatches from the West this morning, that possesses greater interest for us. We refer to the dispatch which Governor Stanford is credited with having sent from this city to California, and in which he states that he thinks it inevitable that the Central Pacific must pass through this valley and the valleys south, and thus make a connection with the Smoky Hill route, as that is the only practical winter line. We have known for some time that the construction of the Central Pacific Line in this direction has been in contemplation, and suppose from the publication of to-day's dispatch, that it may be viewed as a settled thing that the line will be built. Such a line will be of great advantage to our city and Territory, as it will place two channels of communication with the East within our reach, and through the one now proposed we may, at least, expect that we will have uninterrupted communication all winter. The construction of one line of railroad has been anticipated with great satisfaction and delight, and a few years ago it was as much as we dared to anticipate; but its construction has familiarized men's minds with the enterprise, and instead of one being now thought sufficient, it only reveals to us the great necessity there is for more through lines. If capital can be obtained, and we see it stated that money is now cheap and abundant, and anxiously seeking just such enterprises for investment—there is no doubt about two lines paying, and paying handsomely too, for there will be business enough to give them both full employment.

If the Union Pacific is blocked by snow, and has been in that condition since the fourth instant, it may occur again many times through the winter. In fact, during the winter that route is liable to be blocked at any time, and another railroad, running South and connecting with the Smoky Hill route, would be found a great convenience to our Territory. Where there is a probability of deep snow, as Governor Stanford suggests, protection could be secured, as it is on the Central Pacific through the Sierra Nevada, by covering the road with sheds.

We hope that both roads will find it to their interest to build distinct tracks from the Missouri to California and from California to the Missouri.

SILK CULTURE, ETC.

We have received a communication from our worthy fellow-citizen, Geo. D. Watt, in which sericulture is one of the topics discussed, (we have a faint idea that our readers have heard of this topic before) but in addition to that he reasons upon the advantage of home production with a vigor and clearness that are quite refreshing. If

it were his first communication upon the subject—which we imagine our readers have good reason for thinking it is not—he could not be more in earnest and enthusiastic. If any one has thought that Brother George has exhausted the subject, the perusal of this communication, which we have not space to admit to-day, will undeceive him. He discusses it with all the zeal of a new convert. But some may think they have heard and seen enough on the subject already. To such we can only say that that very thought of theirs, in Brother George's opinion, is a proof that they need to have their interest in the subject awakened. He is fully aware that all men who have advanced views upon any subject are liable to be misconstrued by their contemporaries. They may call him an enthusiast, a bore and even a monomaniac, whom future generations may laud as a genius and a great benefactor of his race. Being aware of this perversity of human nature, he is determined to persevere and convince the most careless that Utah's future greatness does not depend upon the formation of co-operative institutions for the importation of goods, but upon the cultivation of silk and other products by home labor.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)
By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.
The President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, setting forth the desperate condition of the Indians on the Upper Missouri and their urgent necessities, also a communication from the Commissioner of Patents, transmitting the accounts of the receipts and expense of that office.

Ramsay introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege. Ordered printed.

Sumner offered a resolution calling for information respecting alleged outrages committed by Lopez, President of Paraguay.

Drake called up a resolution offered last July, to amend the rules of the Senate so as to inquire into Indian troubles, and then be considered in open session.

Laid over.
Several other bills and resolutions were introduced. Senate adjourned.

Williams introduced a bill to aid the construction of the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad, which was ordered to be printed.

The Senate passed a bill to relieve the political disabilities of T. J. Morris, Chief Justice of South Carolina.

The President's message was received, and when it was about half read, Congress moved that the further reading be dispensed with, on the ground that it was offensive and untrue.

Howe argued that it was the President's duty to communicate facts and not opinions. The Senate is not bound to hear his argumentative, insinuating message.

Pending the discussion whether it should be read through, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.
A bill for an increase of duty on imported coffee passed by a vote of 107 to 5.

The Speaker presented the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; also a statement of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims; also a communication announcing a resolution of the Oregon Legislature.

The Clerk read an indorsement on paper as follows: Resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon, instructing their Senators in Congress to resign, they having voted for measures plainly unconstitutional, which have overthrown liberty and free government, and consigned the citizens of eleven States to an odious, despotic dictatorship.

Washington, of Illinois, said, "The title is enough. I move that the paper be returned to the source from whence it came." After some discussion the resolution was adopted directing the document to be returned to the presiding officers of both branches of the Oregon Legislature, the same being scandalous, impertinent and indecorous.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the cost of suppressing Indian hostilities for the last three years.

Butler, of Mass., introduced a resolution repealing the Tenure of Office Act.

Garfield, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department after the 1st of January next.

Windom hoped a bill of such importance would not be passed under the previous question.

The House seconded the previous question.

Garfield distributed an hour allowed him for closing the debate among the members, not desiring to discuss the bill. Windom stated the War Department the great maestro of the Treasury.

He said the care of 7,000 Indians in Arizona, under the War Department, cost the nation a million and a half, while 300,000 other Indians only cost a few hundred thousand. Clark, of Kansas, styled the Indian Bureau an open and standing disgrace. Schenck spoke of the Indian agents as a parcel of corrupt civilians, interested in provoking Indian wars in which they incurred no peril. He said the War Department would be much more likely to avoid than provoke war. Other gentlemen discussed the question. The bill passed, 116 to 33.

Robinson obtained the floor, and spoke of American officers being imprisoned in Great Britain. He said if he had his will no man should eat his dinner, no woman marry a husband, no business of life be carried on until war was declared against Great Britain. Wood concurred in the views of his colleague. Adjourned.

GENERAL.

Cincinnati, 8.—The National Board of Trade adjourned to-day. The next meeting will be held at Richmond, Virginia.

New York.—The Rising Star brings Panama advices to the 29th stating that arrangements have been made by which Spanish vessels coming to the Pacific to trade with Ecuador are not to be molested by the Chilean navy, and in case of need they may touch Chilean ports.

The United States ship Watera

washed ashore at Arica, and was sold at auction for \$3,000.

An appeal has been made to the President of Panama to expel from the Isthmus, Smith, alias Clinton, an alleged swindler, so that the United States may get him.

A great flood has occurred on the Isthmus, checking operations for a time on the Panama railroad.

The town of Ancon, Chiriqui, was destroyed by fire on October 20th; the loss is \$50,000.

The revolution at Magellan has been promptly suppressed.

The troubles in Bolivia remain unsettled.

The affairs of Peru are improving. This opposition to the Government is very weak. The Government has ordered a rise of ten shillings per ton in guano, not to take effect until the deposits belonging to Mr. Moore have been exhausted. This is produced by the remonstrance from consignees to the United States.

San Francisco.—The Union Pacific Railroad is reported blocked up by snow since the 4th instant. No trains having arrived at Bryan, where the stages receive the overland mail, since that date, and none have arrived at Oshkosh from the West. The President of the Central Pacific Railroad telegraphed follows from Salt Lake to-day: "I think it inevitable that we must pass through this Valley and a succession of fine valleys south, and make a connection with the Smoky Hill route, as it is the only practical winter line. There is only a short distance where we will have to pass through deep snow which we can easily protect by covering; but the distance and the great elevation on the Union Pacific road is too long to make covering practicable."

FOREIGN.

London.—The new telegraphic arrangements throughout Europe will go into effect on January 1st, in accordance with the agreement made at the International Telegraphic Convention at Vienna for the modification and equalization of tolls. The rates will be considerably reduced. Morse & Hughes' instruments will be used on the various lines.

A very heavy gale prevailed throughout England on Sunday night. On Monday morning many telegrams were received reporting marine disasters. The shipping in the harbors suffered much; houses were blown down. The damage was great.

Havana.—Professor Delescler, of Kingston, Jamaica, who, a long time in advance, announced the days on which the earthquake would visit St. Thomas, Chili and Peru, announces that there will be an earthquake in California about the 11th of December.

London.—Disraeli had an interview with the Queen yesterday, at which he resigned his seats and offices. Among the appointments which have been settled is that of John Duke Coleridge, as solicitor general. The Times of today congratulates Gladstone upon the speedy formation of the cabinet.

Paris.—The Monteur says that Count Bismarck, soon after his return to Berlin, had an interview with the ambassadors of France, England and Russia, and assured them of his confidence in the maintenance of good feeling between the European powers.

London.—The following Cabinet appointments are officially announced: The Right Honorable George J. Goschen, President of the Poor Law Board; The Right Honorable Marquis Hartington, Postmaster General; Austin Henry Layard, President of the Board of Trade; The Right Honorable Henry A. Bruce, has accepted the appointment of Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Daily Telegraph says that Gladstone's cabinet is now ready to consider any counter proposals made by the United States in the Alabama case.

The Telegraph adds that the competency of Lord Clarendon to carry out the negotiations made by Lord Stanley are an earnest of the spirit animating the English politicians in dealing with this matter, all that can be granted will, America can accept no less and desires no more.

The following additional particulars in relation to the loss of the steamship Hibernia have been obtained. The principal cause of the disaster was the screw pipe. It got loose and damaged the stern post and the pipe, causing a fearful leak, through which a large volume of water rushed into the hold.

Every attempt was made to save the ship; but with the strong gale which prevailed at the time and the heavy sea it was found impossible to stop the leak. The steamer was rapidly settling when the boats were lowered and the passengers all embarked. Excellent order was maintained by the ship's officers, who kept the crew under complete control, and prevented all panic among the passengers. Two boats previously reported saved, were picked up by the ship Star of Hope bound to America. The captain of the Hibernia landed at John O'Groats House.

Correspondence.

SPRINGTOWN, Dec. 4, 1908.

Dear Brother Cannon.—On the 1st of November last we were visited by the Indians Tah-be-n-ner, Un-gitz-rib and Tah-rue-good of the Utah tribe, who wished to know our feelings in relation to peace. They came well recommended by the interpreter at the Uinta reservation, and were said to be men of influence. They said they wanted a "big talk" and to make a "big peace."

In the eye of the law, we did not consider ourselves authorized to treat with them, this being a matter over which the Government exercises exclusive jurisdiction; but on second thought, we concluded that we would do something, as it appeared to us a very opportune time to establish a permanent understanding with the Indians, and as there were no Government officers present, we thought there could be no harm in doing good of ourselves, and that the Government would not be jealous at our action in the case.

They wanted pay for the killing of Samplitch and the men that were with him, and they wanted pretty large pay in the shape of horses, beef cattle, blankets, guns, ammunition, flour, shirts, tobacco and different articles of clothing.

On the 3d of November our bishops all went together and we told them that we felt very differently towards them from what we should, if we had begun the war, but that the war was begun by them; that they had stolen our horses and cattle, and had killed our men, women and

children. They did not like to admit that they began the war; but after a little conversation, and the introduction of testimony, they did admit it. We told them we had nothing to give them for the killing of Samplitch and his men; that they were in prison, and if they had remained there quietly, they would no doubt have been alive and with them to-day; but as they broke jail and attempted to escape, they were shot down by the guards, they not being able to capture them without.

We told them that it was the law of the land to shoot down any prisoner that attempted to escape from prison, if he could not be captured without; that if the Mormons had been in prison and attempted to escape, they would have been shot down just as Samplitch and his men were; hence, we told them we had nothing to give them for the killing of those prisoners; but we told them we would make them presents of something before they left; that we wanted peace, and that we always wanted it, and never wanted war. We told them that they owed us more than they could ever pay; consequently we should ask them for nothing. We told them they had taken our horses and our cattle, and we had none to give them; we had plenty of guns and ammunition and intended to keep them—that the grasshoppers had eaten up our wheat and therefore had not much flour; but we would, nevertheless, still show them favor, as they were inclined for peace. So we gave them two hundred dollars in money and divided it among them (by their own request), according to their rank and influence, sending fifty dollars of it to Tabby, and ten hundred pounds of flour with other smaller presents, such as shirts, tobacco, etc.

They appeared highly satisfied and said they were not going to us; that no more of our men should be killed by the Indians, and after seeing our order in council and the union of sentiment among us, they lamented that they had not captains as we had. They said they should tell Tabby and all the Indians that it was a father to the Mormons and also to the Indians. Two of our brethren, Jackson Alford, our interpreter, and Reuben, his brother, accompanied them to their camp near the head of Spanish Fork, and were there treated in the most friendly manner by all the Indians, and finally parted with them with the strongest assurances of peace and good will.

Yours in the Gospel,
ORSON HYDE.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Office at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on the 11th day of Dec., 1908; which if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Adams Ex. Co., Agt. of
Ainsworth G
Alley C
Bassett J W
Beatty J W
Bittner B B
Bowman T A
Bradfield J
Brown W R
Bull J E
Butterbaugh C G
Cable J
Campbell W M
Carter J J
Campbell W W
Clark W H
Clendenen I
Cochran H
Coombs H
Cook O L
Crandall W C P
Cradock J
Crawford W H
Crabb J
Crumm M
Davis G
Davies J
Donaldson J R
Dove J W
Dove J W
Davidson S J
Davis H C
Davis M S
Day J
Denison S J
Derby A
Deaton J
Dougherty J
Dunkson D
Dunroon L
Eggar F M
Evans E L
Evans E L
Field J
Fleniken W
Folkman C O
Galer F
Grass C
Gundersen L S
Haywood W D
Hearby J
Haley W H
Harris J
Harper W F
Haley M B W
Hendrick R
Hendry G F
Hove S R
Hoff F D
Holmstedt O
Howard W Z
Hoskins R T
Holbrook A C
Hobson A C
Hull O E
Hubbard E
Jackson J G
Jacobson J
Jackson W
Jensen G D
Jensen H P
Jensen H P
Johnson C
Jones T B
Jones W
Johner T A
Judd C
Keeler S J
Ketchum S or B
Kees T
Ladies' List.
Abraham A
Allen Mrs
Armstrong E
Armstrong A
Clark H
Cross A
Danderson S C
Dean A
DeSaules J
Farnsworth J D
Grant L M
Hales L
Hanson A
Hartigan M A
Hovey S
Howard H
Isaac B
Jackson M
Jensen S
Johnson Mrs
Jones M P
Persons residing in the country applying for advertised letters and state where they are expected from, and give the date of advertisement.

Yours in the Gospel,
ORSON HYDE.

THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.

DOORS OPEN at 6 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7.

TO-MORROW EVENING.

WILD OATS!
PLAYING with FIRE!
and SHAMUS O'BRIAN!

I WISH to employ the services of a person competent to make a cheap, good working HAY PRESS.
Apply to
d15 1w

W. H. HOOPER.
19th Ward.

REMOVED.

DR. JOHN GERBER, Homoeopathist, Office at Residence on the North-east corner of the Fourth Block west of the Meat Market, or one Block North of the Court House.
d15 1m

INCORPORATED IN 1835.

Cash Assets, \$7,000,000. Total Policy paid \$2,000,000. Cash Dividend \$57,532,572.55. Losses Paid, 1867, \$891,600.

NEW ENGLAND

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BOSTON.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President,
JOS. M. GIBBS, Secretary.

The oldest purely Mutual Life Insurance Company in the United States.

OFFERS to the Public, in addition to all the advantages offered by any company, the advantage of the Massachusetts Non-Forfeiture Law, making all policies issued by this Company NON-FORFEITABLE!

Thus securing to the Policy Holder the full value of insurance.

Every Dollar he has paid.

No one, after examining this law, will forego the advantage of insuring in this Company. For example: A person aged 35 insuring on ordinary life plan.

One Annual Premium continues Policy in force 2 years and 3 days.

Two Annual Premiums continue Policy in force 4 years and 20 days.

Three Annual Premiums continue Policy in force 6 years and 37 days.

An Endowment Policy issued at same age, payable at death, or fifty years of age continues in force after one Premium has been paid nearly five years.

All Policies divided annually among the insured, and may be used in the reduction of Premiums, or to purchase increased insurance or paid in insurance.

No prudent man should be without a Policy of Life Insurance.—BENJ. FRANKLIN.

EVERSON & HAINES, Gen. Agents,
J. H. FAIRCHILD, Agent for Utah, Idaho & Montana.

4541

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID

CASH

FOR

RAGS

Delivered at this Office.

Agents will oblige by forwarding us all they can get IMMEDIATELY!

GEO. Q. CANNON.

GOING AHEAD.—Brother R. H. Young, who left Ephraim on Sunday evening last, says that he has no doubt that the rails will be laid to the head of Echo within six days, and that the head of Echo will be to the mouth of the canyon by Christmas. A large number of men are now at work on the road, and the heavy engine.

Special Notices.

Notice.—Persons holding tickets to the Complimentary Party in honor of Bishop Hoagland, are hereby notified that, owing to circumstances beyond the control of the committee, the party is postponed until Tuesday evening, Dec. 15th inst.

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