

acquired the rule excluding Mormon aliens from naturalization."

#### GOVERNOR THOMAS

says: "The manifesto of the president of the Church has now been confirmed by conference. It comes with the force of a new revelation, and whatever doubt may have existed as to the purpose and effect of the manifesto as first sent out, they now seem removed. The Gentiles rejoice that the contest, begun so many years ago against polygamy, has finally triumphed, for they believe that never again will polygamy flourish on American soil. This is the most important event that has occurred in the Mormon Church in years, and it is believed will result in greatly advancing the material interests and prosperity of this Territory."

#### Severe Earthquakes.

PANAMA, Oct. 14.—A series of severe earthquakes have taken place at Granada, on Lake Nicaragua. The *Diario Nicaraguenes* of Granada says: At 9 o'clock in the morning the day before yesterday, this city was surprised by what proved to be the first of a series of earthquakes which produced the greatest alarm and which only temporarily terminated at 5:30 p. m., to recommence at 8 p. m., and to continue at intervals of about an hour. At about noon an extremely severe shock took place, driving all from their houses and forcing them to remain in the streets, tremblingly awaiting fresh convulsions. Consternation and fright were aroused by the cries and lamentations of the people, who were praying for mercy, while sobs and exclamations of terror were heard on all sides.

At 2 a. m. further shocks took place, but they were trifling. Everything was quiet at 6:30 a. m., when suddenly a violent shock took place, which shattered all roofs, throwing some of them down and raising a cloud of dust and small stones, which soon descended on the shattered houses. All endeavored to save their families, but, once out of the houses, no one ventured to re-enter them."

The *Diario Nicaraguenes* said on September 3rd: "By Monday evening the panic had diminished and the people's minds had become more at ease. Directly it became known that the Montsacro volcano had burst out in an eruption towards the south it was believed that no more shocks would occur. Nevertheless many people left the town, while the majority camped out in the suburbs."

#### One of the Pioneers.

Hans C. Hansen, one of the pioneers of 1847, passed suddenly away on the morning of the 10th inst., aged 83 years, 10 months and 17 days. The deceased was born in the city of Copenhagen, and belonged to the navy, having when nineteen years old joined the service. He served five years, going twice to the West Indies and once to Iceland. On leaving the navy he went in a merchant ship to China. Afterwards he left his native land and made his home in Boston, Mass., from whence he sailed for

South America, and studied the science of navigation. Brother Hansen joined the Freemasons and for some time belonged to the Baptist Church. In 1843, however, he found the true Church of Christ and immediately associated himself with it. After this he desired to carry abroad the Gospel message, and left in the ship *Venus*, bound for Stettin, hoping to gain permission to leave the ship when passing Copenhagen. But upon arriving there the captain refused to allow him to go off, whereupon he wrote a solemn message in a short letter which the pilot took ashore for him. While in Stettin he heard from me, his brother, the joyful news that I had received the letter as a divine message, and was thoroughly convinced. Returning to Boston, the deceased put out for New Orleans, and journeyed from thence to Nauvoo for the purpose of seeing the Prophet Joseph.

He was ordained a Seventy, returned to Boston, baptized me and again went to Nauvoo, where he worked at the Temple and also at tent-making. He received his endowments, married, and afterward left for the west with Heber C. Kimball's company. In the spring of 1847 the deceased went as a pioneer to Salt Lake Valley, and worked with the carpenters on the Temple block for two and a half years. Since that he had lived in Sanpete and Sevier. In 1862 he went on a mission to Denmark. The deceased was a lover of good reading and delighted in intelligent conversation, especially on the subject of "Mormonism."

PETER O. HANSEN.

MANTI, October 16, 1890.

#### Justice Miller Dead.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Justice Miller died at eight minutes of 11 o'clock, without a struggle and apparently without pain. A few minutes before he died the phlegm in his throat accumulated and his frame quivered. It was evident that the end was fast approaching and the members of his family who were not in the sickroom were hastily summoned to his bedside. Besides Mrs. Miller and her son Irving, there were present Dr. Cook, J. W. Woolworth, an old friend of Justice Miller, who had just arrived from Omaha, and the family servants, and Chief Clerk McKinney, of the Supreme Court. Soon after death the face of the Justice, which had become somewhat drawn during the last day's illness, changed to perfectly natural condition and he looked as if in a quiet sleep.

No arrangements for the funeral will be made until tomorrow, but it is certain that his remains will be removed to his home at Keokuk, Iowa, where they will be interred in the family burying ground.

Tomorrow the Supreme Court will meet as usual, and after the announcement of the death of Associate Justice Miller by Chief Justice Fuller, the court will adjourn.

Mrs. Tousealin and Miss Corkhill, daughter and granddaughter of the Justice, will reach Washington tomorrow afternoon.

#### SAMUEL FREEMAN MILLER

was born in Richmond, Ky., April 5, 1816. He was graduated at the medical department of Transylvania University in 1838, practiced for a short time and afterwards became a

lawyer. He was strongly in favor of emancipation, and did much to further that cause, and, although he took no part in politics, the course of public affairs induced him to remove in 1850 from Kentucky to Iowa, where he became the leader of the republican party. He was offered and declined numerous State and local offices and devoted himself to his profession, in which he took high rank. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, which office he held up to the time of his death. He was the orator at the constitutional centennial celebration at Philadelphia on September 15, 1887.

#### Resisting the School Tax.

A meeting of the tax payers of the seventh school district was held October 16th at which proceedings of considerable interest and importance occurred. Mr. H. Walker acted as chairman and Mr. Farnsworth as secretary. This meeting was held in pursuance of the action of a former one, at which a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of instituting legal proceedings to resist the special school tax levied before the legislature passed the law consolidating all the districts of the city into one. This tax was 1½ per cent. The chairman announced that the committee were of opinion that the tax ought to be resisted.

Judge Judd addressed the meeting and showed that the tax would amount to \$12,500 or \$13,000, owing to increased valuations; whereas, under the former valuations the amount of the tax would not have exceeded \$4500.

Mr. Raybould addressed the meeting in a similar strain, and advised resistance to the tax. The chairman had stated that the expenses of testing the matter in the courts would amount to from \$500 to \$1000, and a call for subscriptions resulted in the offer of the following names:

John Arnold, James M. Ives, James Harvey, James Woodbury, P. A. Swenson, Thomas H. Woodbury, Henry Schofield, J. S. Bowers, Theodore Schofield, D. C. Richardson, W. P. Rowe, John Snell, James Chesney, George Schill, James Hoag, W. A. Neely, James Anderson, James Fielder, D. McKenzie, B. G. Raybould, Lou Farnsworth, R. B. Sampson, John Harlock, William Needham, Joseph R. Walker, Estate of S. S. Walker, M. H. Walker, W. F. Raybould, Henry Dinwoodey, Boyd Park, L. C. Shaw and Harriet Binnal.

A motion was made and carried that taxpayers generally throughout the city be invited to join in the movement to resist the collection of special school taxes, which, under the order of things established since they were ordered, are unjust.

The special school taxes of the several school districts were given as follows: First, 1 per cent; Second, ½ of 1 per cent; Third, ¼ of 1 per cent; Fourth, ⅓ of 1 per cent; Fifth, ⅔ of 1 per cent; Sixth, ⅕ of 1 per cent; Seventh, ⅙ of 1 per cent; Eighth, ⅛ of 1 per cent; Ninth, ⅑ of 1 per cent; Tenth, ⅒ of 1