DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT SALT LAKE CITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Vol. 60. February 13, 1891

THE CONFISCATION SUITS.

The official report of the present condition of the suits to escheat the property of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be found in another part of this paper. It will be interesting to all who watch the progress of this new thing under the American sun—the attempted robbery of a Church because it is unorthodox.

The history of the case is very clearly related, and the unprofessional mind will have no difficulty in arriving at an understanding of the status of the litigation if the report is carefully read. We do not care to comment upon more than two or three points in the statement.

It is evident that the law and the attack upon the Perpetual Emigration Fund have been futile, and that the legislation was based upon a total misunderstanding of the facts, and false representations as to the Fund and its assets. The whole proceedings were simply a farce.

The litigation still necessary in order to obtain permanent possession of the property of the Church is of no little magnitude. It will take considerable time and much wrestling of the law in order to effect the purpose in view.

The fact that through the appointment of a Receiver 17 per cent. of the whole amount seized has been frittered away in expenses, is a sufficient comment upon the policy pursued. $24,924.81 expended shows that the Receivership is a costly adjunct to the litigation, and naturally prompts the suggestion of the District Attorney, that if the Receiver cannot proceed to take possession of other property that may be discovered to be Church property, it is useless to continue such expensive appendages as the Receiver and his attorney.

As to the dispute over the late Receiver's course and accounts we have nothing to say. The public are not particularly interested in the squabble. It appears, however, that the decisions of two Examiners ought to settle it and make an end of the trouble.

Altogether the assault upon the property of the Church has not reflected much credit upon any one engaged in it. And it will certainly form a great blot upon the legislative and judicial pages of the history of the United States.

THE FEES FIXED.

The County Court, it appears, has at length settled the question of the amount of the compensation which the Assessor and his deputies are to receive for obtaining the information required for the Bureau of Statistics. It will be remembered that the Assessor demanded eight dollars a day for himself, to supervise the work, and five dollars and a half a day for each of his deputies, also that the statute requires the work to be done at the time of making assessments, while the Assessor was making a separate and distinct business of this requirement of the law thus adding to its cost.

After wrestling with the question the Court has decided to give the Assessor six dollars a day for his own services and four dollars a day for each of his deputies. This seems to be pretty good pay for eight hours work, which is not of a laborious character, and we think it ought to be quite satisfactory to those who receive it. The question as to when the work shall be done has been left open. We presume it does not matter so much when the work is done as how it is done. Still, officers of the law should always keep within the law.

A DRAMATIC ENDING.

The winding-up scene of a pathetic story was witnessed this morning in the baggage car of the U. P. train as it was about to start southward from this city. The circumstances connected with the imprisonment of the aged veteran James H. Jenkins, of Goshen, Utah County, have already been presented in these columns. On account of what occurred today, it may be appropriate to briefly repeat them.

The unfortunate man was convicted, under the Edmunds-Tucker act, in the First District Court, of adultery with his plural wife. In October last he was taken before Judge Blackburn to receive judgment. That functionary sentenced him to imprisonment for two years in the Utah penitentiary. A few days ago, John L. Jenkins, of Nephi, son of the prisoner, was notified that his father was in a dying condition, from general debility, evidently superinduced by old age. As soon as possible after the receipt of this sad intelligence the son hastened to the bedside of his parent. Information concerning the patient's condition was telegraphed to Delegate Caine at Washington. That honorable gentleman must have taken immediate steps to obtain the release of the dying prisoner, as information that the latter had been pardoned by President Harrison reached this city on Wednesday last. As soon as practicable after the receipt of this welcome news the patient was conveyed to the house of a friend—that of Brother William D. Odell, Jr., of the Eighth Ward—preparatory to his removal to his own home in Goshen.

The removal of Brother Jenkins to the room of his family was attempted at an early hour this morning. Every precaution was taken for his safety, in transit to the U. P. depot, but he was in an exhausted condition. In this situation he was placed in the baggage car, but he was not permitted to proceed further on the homeward journey. He sank rapidly, and before the train started, in the presence of his surviving son and a few others who were near, at ten minutes to seven, he quietly and peacefully breathed his last.

We hope the man holding a little brief authority who, in our opinion, contributed to the death of James H. Jenkins, will reflect on the sad results of the harsh exercise of his judicial functions. To enable him to make the spectacle complete, it will be necessary, after considering all the features of the case, when he reaches, in his mental portrayal, the ghastly scene in the baggage car, to transfer the question of his mind's eye to the home of the dying veteran in the little town of Goshen. We did not have a personal acquaintance with Brother Jenkins, but those familiar with his general character say that he was an estimable man, respected by his neighbors and many friends. We take it therefore that he was a man who had the love of his his family, being of that stamp likely to attract their warmest affections. In that home at Goshen there has been strained heartstrings, night unsleeping. There have also probably been hopes that, with kind attentions administered by loving hands, and the facilities for comforting the sick now here else existing as they do in the domestic circle, the veteran might be spared for a few years yet. Imagine the blending of these fond anticipations by the arrival at the domicile, this morning, of the cold corpse of him who was its head. Any person who has contributed to the production of such scenes as these is welcome to all the comfort he can draw from the result.

Why was the sentence upon the deceased veteran, in our opinion, harsh and utterly unnecessary?

(1) Because judgment was pronounced at a time when circumstances were of such a character in this community as to justify the exercise of the widest leniency.

(2). At the time sentence was passed deceased was in his sixty-ninth year, and so feeble that he reached the railroad station to take train for this city with great difficulty.

(3). It is reasonable to presume that under these circumstances—advanced age and ill-health—a sentence of imprisonment for two years meant incarceration for life. Every natural appearance pointed that way, and virtually so it has turned out.

(4). That the promptness of action on the part of President Harrison indicates that a much more humane sentiment pervades the breast of the chief executive than animates the alleged heart of at least one of the judicial functionaries of the government. Through the clemency of the President, the family of the veteran whose spirit took its flight in the other life this morning, are enabled, at least, to pay the last tribute of respect to their late earthly head.

"FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR."

As a specimen of the method by which the *Tribune* obtains material for the slander of "Mormons" who come under its displeasure, we direct attention to a story which appeared in its columns on the 10th inst., purporting to be an account of an occurrence in Payson. The reader would naturally come to the conclusion that the writer was describing something he had seen and heard.

It gave particulars of an alleged quarrel between the outgoing Mayor of Payson and a new candidate for that office. The retiring officer was said to have exposed the candidate in caucus, and to have heaped upon his head the most opprobrious epithets, accusing him of theft, falsehood, treachery and robbery and substantiating the charges, to which the accused could offer no reply.

Not only did this sensational report appear in the *Tribune*, but it was sent over the wires east, and we commented upon the dispatch on Thursday evening, as it appeared in the Denver *News* under startling headlines, about a "Mormon Split," etc.

It now appears from a communication to the *Tribune* that the whole story was a fabrication. It is probable that no refutation of the slander would have appeared in that paper, had not a number of "Liberals" in Payson come to the front and denounced the story as "entirely untrue and false in every particular." This they do in a communication to the *Tribune*. The writer of the slander learned of their action and hastened to get hold of the document. The veracious (?) reporter explains his mendacity in this way: "Arriving here on Saturday evening last, he gathered from street talk on election day that the People had a ticket ready for their caucus, and that the Mayor had made the accusations that were given in the special dispatch."

But as is customary in these cases, the correspondent did not state that he obtained his information from others. The account was given as a veritable occurrence without qualification as to particulars received. It was written up as a report of a meeting and appears as though related by a reporter who was present.

This is the manner in which anti-"Mormon" concoctions are manufactured for the *Tribune*. Its correspondents and reporters understand what kind of stuff its readers most delight in. A rumor on the street is enough. It is worked up into matter of fact, painted and trimmed and magnified, and published as though reported by an eye-witness. When asked for its authority, it is given as "a reliable gentleman" or the questioner is airily informed that "it is known to a dozen or more respectable persons and it is useless to deny it."

It is astonishing that so straight a correction as appears this morning was published in the *Tribune*. But it is evident that the disreputable leader who sent the original falsehood has been compelled to eat his own words by some of his own party.

But this is only one instance of stories that were "entirely untrue and false in every particular," appearing in that paper, but of which no refutation was permitted to appear. The present contradiction is doubtless due to the fact that prominent "Liberals" in Payson were so disgusted with the falsehood that they thrust it down the throat of the defamer and made him bring forth the retraction which appeared this morning.

The fact that this slander, "untrue in every particular," has been telegraphed to eastern papers, shows how anti-"Mormon" stories are manufactured for exportation and how the eastern press become the victims of *Tribune* distillers in Utah.

A LEGISLATIVE ABSURDITY.

It appears that the British Parliament is again struggling with that antiquated piece of legislative absurdity, the law to prevent marriage with a deceased wife's sister. A bill to abolish the provision has many times been introduced, but has never prevailed. It has now passed its second reading in the House of Commons. It may go through the lower House, but will again, no doubt, meet with a storm of opposition in the House of Lords. It will be fought by the Lords spiritual, if opposed by most of the Lords temporal.

The Church of England Bishops, who by right of ecclesiastical office take seats in the House of Peers, have been very hostile to the measure removing the restrictions upon marriage, which none but the religious authorities appear to oppose, and these have their arguments upon a scriptural prohibition which, even if it were not obsolete by reason of its being a part of the Mosaic code that has been superseded by a higher law, has no actual bearing upon the subject in dispute. It is thus: "Neither shalt thou take a wife to her sister to vex her during her life time." Lev. xviii. 18. How that can be tortured into a command not to marry a deceased wife's sister, it is difficult for any one but a trained school theologian to understand.

Supposing that the text quoted forbids a man from marrying two sisters while they are both living—which we do not admit, unless one is unwilling—and supposing it is a living scriptural law, does not the qualification "*vex her* a*s time*," make the prohibition none when the wife dies, and is not that psalmic testament to a permission to marry the wife's sister after the death of the wife?

The sectarian scholasts are great stickers for the laws of consanguinity, of which this prohibition by the Engish statute is one. Yet even cousins may marry in that country. Between them there is relation of blood. Between a man and his dead wife's sister there is none. Therefore the objection on the ground of consanguinity is groundless, and is utterly incompetent in view of the permission of marriage between cousins.

The folly of this legislative obstruction has grown upon public perception for years, and there is little now in the way of its removal outside of the narrow circle of religious intolerance in Parliament. If the bill should pass both Houses through some fortuitous circumstances it would receive the royal sign manual, as the Prince of Wales is in favor of it and a strong public sentiment is behind the measure.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

The illness of General Sherman has brought that brave soldier and good man once more into special prominence before the public, and his brilliant record is being copiously referred to. It is not inappropriate, under the circumstances, for the *News* to present a brief sketch of his career.

William Tecumseh Sherman was born in Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820. He spring from the same stock as Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1836 he entered West Point as a cadet, and graduated in 1840. His first military service was in Florida, where he served as a lieutenant of artillery, in the regular army. In 1841 he was placed in charge of troops, which were taken around Cape Horn to California on account of the Mexican war. There he acted as adjutant-general to General Kearney. In 1850 he married Miss Ellen Boyle Ewing at Washington, D. C. The lady's father was then Secretary of the Interior. In 1853 he resigned his commission in the army, and went into banking in California. In 1857 he returned to the Eastern States. In 1858 and '59 he practiced law in Kansas. He held a military office in Louisiana at the time that state seceded, but he promptly resigned his place and returned to the North.

On the breaking out of the civil war Sherman was appointed colonel of the 13th infantry, May 13, 1861. He commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run. His command had 600 men killed, wounded and missing in that battle. He was soon appointed brigadier-general, and assigned to duty in Kentucky. Here his superior disconcerted him by stating that a great war was being inaugurated. He said it would take 60,000 men to keep Kentucky in the Union, and 200,000 men to end the struggle in that region. For making this report he was considered insane, or perhaps disloyal, and he was relieved of his command on November, 1861. He was then assigned a place in a recruiting barracks. In 1862 he was again placed in command of the fifth division of the Army of the Tennessee. He distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded. General Grant attributed the success of that battle to Sherman.

During the operation of the Army of the Tennessee under Grant, General Sherman bore a conspicuous part, and was appointed Brigadier-General of the regular army July 4, 1863. He proved one of the most active and energetic fighters in all the conflicts of the Tennessee region. Gen. Grant was made commander of all the armies of the United States on March 12, 1864. He made Sherman commander of the entire southwestern region with headquarters at Nashville. His famous march to the sea is one of the noted achievements of the civil war. It was commenced at Chattanooga, April 28, 1864. The force consisted of 99,000 men with 254 guns. He drove Johnston with his 62,000 confederates into Atlanta, which city fell into Sherman's hands on the 1st of September, 1864, after desperate fighting. He occupied Savannah two days after the close of the year. From this city he wrote to Lincoln saying: "I beg to present you, as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah, with 150 guns and 25,000 bales of cotton."

From Savannah Sherman marched through the Atlantic States to the North, and at or near Greensboro entered into terms of capitulation with Johnston. Sherman's terms were a general amnesty to all confederate soldiers provided they laid down their arms and returned to peaceful pursuits. His terms were considered too lenient, but the association of Lincoln which occurred on the same day that the terms were entered into, complicated matters and embittered the Union men against the South. The terms were repudiated, but it is now clear that Sherman was prompted by a noble, humane and patriotic spirit in granting them.

On May 24, 1865, Sherman's army marched past President Johnson and General Grant, previous to disbandment. When Grant was inaugurated President, on March 4, 1869, Sherman became general of the army with headquarters at Washington. In 1871 he visited Europe, ostensibly. He was placed on the retired list Feb. 8, 1884.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

DUN & CO.'S weekly review of trade for the week ending Feb. 7, 1891, says that trade showed marked improvement, and that money was extremely easy. Here is what is said relative to general trade:

"Reports this week from all parts of the country indicate a full volume of trade for the season, easy money, and collections generally fair, though at a few Western points, and in the grocery trade at Philadelphia, rather slow. The South has the embarrassment of a million bales in the price of cotton, but receipts are large, and some of the cotton is being bought in New Orleans. Enough receipts of sugar are likely to be imported at Atlanta, for it is reported that quite extensive at Memphis, and dull at present, but with bright prospects at Savannah. Business of 96 banks in 96 cities, outside of New York, is 17.4 larger than last year, and yet satisfactory as before, at Kansas City a full average for the season, at Denver improving, and at Omaha and Milwaukee quiet. Chicago notes slight increase over last year in all areas, and good business in cured meats, hides and wool, heavy increase in dressed beef, lard and butter, larger sales of dry goods, clothing and shoes, and no continuous cattle trade. Iron stock receipts in January having been 1,301,400 tons, or per cent greater than a year ago, and the largest ever recorded in any month. Dunham notes fair trade and orders, while Cleveland has good trade in hardware and dry goods, though country merchants are unusually conservative. At Cincinnati general trade is quiet, but in tropical fruits there is much activity. At Pittsburg iron is quiet, though a better demand for rails is seen, but a great strike of Connellsville coke workers is expected on Tuesday. Philadelphia notes prospects spring business in shoes and leather, and in dry goods, with the clothing trade healthier than for years, fairly satisfactory trade in groceries and chemicals, with tobacco and tea been quiet. At Boston the future is the good trade in wool, accounting last year's, and leather and hides are firm, and many shoe factories are on short time, and business being backward and buyers cautious.

"Wheat has advanced 1½ cents, and corn and oats nearly a cent, on moderate sales, and lard, hogs, being also 10 cents per 100 pounds higher, and salt pork, but cotton is a sixteenth lower. The exports from New York are now falling below last year's, especially in breadstuffs. But there is no general reason to apprehend any unfavorable influence from foreign trade, and the Treasury has in no way disturbed finances. Money on call has dropped from 2½ to 2 per cent, and foreign exchange has weakened nearly at 484."

The business failures occurring during the last week are down throughout the country, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., The Mercantile Agency, by telegraph, number, for the United States, 201, against Canada, 43, or a total of 244, as compared with a total of 224 last week, and 240 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 221, representing 189 failures in the United States, and 32 in the Dominion of Canada."

Utah Needs a Rat Factory.

Editor of the Deseret News:

I was much gratified to perusa in your editorial columns, of Tuesday last, not only a very interesting account of the reciprocal good feeling that exists between J. R. Stokes of world-wide "hat renown," and his employes, but the appreciable method he has adopted to secure their good will and close attention to their labor to his behalf, viz: a handsome Christmas gift to every workman to his immense establishment.

I was equally gratified with the editor's remarks in regard to that important industry, and asked myself the question, "Where is the best location for a Utah hat factory?" Wherever it may be, it means consolidation or an increase of population in that particular locality.

To make hats and caps for the entire Western people will necessitate the employment of hundreds, if not thousands, of active workers, including a host of our young men indentured as apprentices to learn one of the most scientific and interesting trades in existence.

Hats have been made in Utah almost from the commencement of its colonization, and have always maintained a very high reputation for durability.

During the past seven or eight years a more extended effort has been made with a view of supplying Utah with Utah head coverings, and a host of worthy men have cheerfully sustained and sold what have been known as Goddard & Co's Boss-made hats, which are of excellent quality. From Bear Lake in the North to St. George in the south a good foundation has been laid for the enterprise and success of the grand industry. But the few that have been engaged in it have not had sufficient capital to do justice to it, and a movement is about to be made to incorporate a company of live, active business men, with sufficient means to build a commodious structure upon the local and deep foundation already laid.

In a few days a meeting will be called with a view to organizing, and it is to be hoped it will result in such a hearty response from the capable men of the community that nothing will stand in the way of the undertaking. At our first meeting, in all probability, a committee on location will be appointed, but we have a rat factory that will be a power to the industry and the community.

UTAHNA GOODARTS.

February 12, 1891.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sugar Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton Oil Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rubber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cordage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cordage Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton Oil Certs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar Certs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead Certs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Distillers Certs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cordage Certs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cordage Pref. Certs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The stock market was weak and irregular.

Big Stock of Bed Quilts very cheap, at the H. Dinwoodey Furn. Co.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE
February 12, 13 and 14.
THE ORIGINAL PICCADILLY
FREDERICK WARDE,
ACCOMPANIED BY
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
And a Strong and Choice of Forces.
REPERTOIRE:
Thursday, - - HENRY VIII.
Friday, Grand Jacobite Rob.
MERCHANT OF VENICE
Katherine and Petruchio.
Saturday Matinee, - VIRGINIUS.
Saturday Night, - MACBETH.
Sale of seats commences Wednesday, Feb. 11.
PRICES, $2.00 to $1.00.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
CHAS. S. BURTON, - MANAGER.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 17.
TWO PERFORMANCES ONLY!
THE FAMOUS
PATTI ROSA!
(Transcontinental)
Aided by a Superb Company,
INCLUDING
Geo. C. Boniface, Jr., and Harry W. Rich
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16,
The Romantic Comedy Song,
I M P
Introducing her Famous Songs, Over the Hills Back of Beyond, Little Dude, Little Prince with a Little Girl, Ma, and Single Blessedness.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17,
Gem Clover's Musical Comedy,
MARGERY DAW!
Popular Prices. Box Office opens Saturday.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE trade that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Frank Dwyer and Thomas H. Spencer, and known as Dwyer & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, Frank Dwyer taking the business and assuming all liabilities and collecting all outstanding accounts. Frank Dwyer will continue the business at the old stand, Twenty-one South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, under the firm name of Dwyer & Co. Thomas H. Spencer will continue the business at the old stand, 23 Main Street, under the firm name of Thomas H. Spencer & Co. Dwyer & Co. will collect all accounts due the firm, and pay all bills contracted by the firm.

Salt Lake City, Utah, January 5, 1891.
FRANK DWYER,
THOMAS H. SPENCER.
Frank S. Ball and Jas. H. Anderson, Samuel R. Allebrick, Attorneys.

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Does With High Prices.
This SEWING MACHINE ONLY $10
Is a Complete Machine in Every Respect in Every Way. Equal to Any Machine Sold Anywhere Near Its Price. Has Been Sold Only Two Years and Sold Over 100,000 Without Any Complaint. Every Machine Warranted Five Years and Sold Cheaper Than Any Other Machine Ever Made. Agents Wanted Everywhere. Address
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Guitars, Mandolins & Zithers
Are the Best Known Instruments in the World. Have Been Used by Patti, Gerster, Nilsson, Albani, Scalchi, Parepa-Rosa, Carl Rosa, Strakosch, Maurice Strakosch, Max Strakosch, Clara Louise Kellogg, Julia Rive-King, Theodore Thomas, Adelina Patti, Christine Nilsson, Pauline Lucca, Marie Roze, Minnie Hauk, Emma Abbott, Emma Thursby, Clara Kathleen Rogers, Anna Drasdil, Marie Louise Dotti, Sig. Campanini, Sig. Brignoli, Sig. Tagliapietra, Sig. Ferranti, Sig. Foli, Sig. Del Puente, Sig. Ronconi, Sig. Rotoli, Sig. Fabri, Sig. Bellini, Sig. Tagliasco, Sig. Ardavani, Sig. Galassi, Sig. Tagliapietra, Jr., Sig. Giannini, Sig. Fornari, Sig. Del Puente, Jr., Sig. Tagliapietra, III, Sig. Ronconi, Jr., Sig. Galassi, Jr., Sig. Giannini, Jr., Sig. Fornari, Jr., Sig. Del Puente, III, Sig. Ronconi, III, Sig. Galassi, III, Sig. Giannini, III, Sig. Fornari, III, Sig. Del Puente, IV, Sig. Ronconi, IV, Sig. Galassi, IV, Sig. Giannini, IV, Sig. Fornari, IV, Sig. Del Puente, V, Sig. Ronconi, V, Sig. 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