DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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GREAT POLITICAL IMPORTANCE.

The action taken by the Democratic Central Committee on Saturday is undoubtedly of great political importance. By a majority of fourteen to five the committee declined its acceptance of the distinguished of the People's party in good faith, extended a cordial welcome to the former members of that party, and outlined a work without bitterness and strife, for the benefit, prosperity and happiness of the Territory.

This means a great deal for Utah. It shows that the preponderance of sentiment, among the Democrats at least, is against the continuance of that fue to Utah's progress, which is miscalled "Liberalism." The committee is composed entirely of non-"Mormons," so it cannot be asserted with any appearance of truth that this is "Mormon movement." However, it is not improbable that it will be so described by the "Liberal" organ, which sticks at nothing in its rage and is equally inconsistent and untruthful.

The Democratic movement in Utah is being pushed with a great deal of vigor. The Republican campaign has so far been somewhat hampered by the adherence of a few of its alleged representatives to the "Liberal" faction. However, the convention at Ogden will no doubt remove such obstacles of that kind as have shed in the way, and a union of effort will be effected among the real Republicans of the Territory.

Both parties will now be in such compact shape and official status as to command formal recognition from the national committees and the support of the respective parties throughout the country. This will sound the death knell of "Liberalism," and preclude a new era for Utah, the beginning of its permanent prosperity, the opening of the way to that true and complete liberty which American citizens should enjoy in every part of this glorious land.

CLOSE AT HAND.

On the second Monday in July an election is to be held in this city for one school trustee from each municipal ward. There has been a vacancy in one office that has been filled by appointment, which holds good only until the regular election. Therefore six places in the Board of Education have to be filled at the election in July. Is it not time that some preparations were made and some thought exercised as to proper candidates? We do not think this is an occasion for party politics to cut a prominent figure. The best men for the place should be selected who will work for the interests of education regardless of religion or party. But it is time that something were done toward the selection of candidates, and each municipal ward ought to bring forward its most suitable man as its nominee.

SAMPLE OF LIBERALISM.

The last issue of the Park City Record expresses its opinion of the new political division as follows:

"The present move is so very transparent to thinking men that they are amused and disembarrassed to see men who have always claimed to be staunch Liberals joining issue with the movement. The fact that there is no agitation in any part of the Territory except where Liberals hold forth in numbers is conclusive proof that the sole object is to divide the Liberal ranks and secure disbelief, when the old Mormon leaders will rally around their standard, leave Americanism out of sight, and return to the old rule of God's kingdom on earth, when the Mormon priesthood will dictate all things."

This is a lamentable case of either pig-headed ignorance or brazen-faced insolently. If it is ignorance it is without excuse, and if an intentional presentation it is the climax of stupidity. The Record endeavors to be as near an echo as possible of the chief Liberal organ in this city, yet the prattling thing does not seem to possess the audacity to real that organ closely enough to keep in sight of its misleading policy, and so we have the big organ publishing official notices of the disbanding of the People's party all over the Territory, while the little organ is giving as a basis for its cry of "Mormon deception," "the fact that there is no agitation in any part of the Territory except where Liberals hold forth in numbers."

The big organ reports a meeting in Logan at which Judge Henderson made a rousing speech after which a motion was put and carried that the People's party in Cache county be "dissolved by acclamation."

We have never yet heard the statement that in Cache county the "Liberals hold forth in numbers." There are not enough "Liberals" in the valley to form a respectable wind club.

For the benefit of the Park City editor, there he does not seem to be informed of the fact, we will explain, that so far as the People's party is concerned it is no longer a factor of the political problem. The Territorial committee has formally met and formally and voluntarily dissolved. The sole of the several counties have been thus far in harmony with this movement. There is therefore no People's party for it to quarrel with. It is what course the members of the defunct organization will pursue, the Record will probably have to find out like the rest of us by waiting to see. But we think the Record and thoroughfare may be assured that for "Liberalism" at least, the next election day will be a cold one. To a man of sense the disbanding of the People's party ought to justify that it is no longer in the field as an object of "Liberal" wrangling or "Liberal" abuse and misrepresentation. All that "Liberalism" has now to fight is straight Republicanism and pure Democracy.

FOR EXAMPLE.

"By the way, how bad would a man have to be to be worse than a 'Mormon'?"

The foregoing question appears in the St. Paul, Minn., News. The answer is, he would have to be a writer on an anti-"Mormon" paper—the St. Paul News, for example.

THE HISTORY OF A TREE.

One of the features of the California exhibition at the World's Fair will be a large red wood tree, which has just been shipped for that purpose. This mammoth specimen is ninety feet in circumference and it is estimated to be at least 3000 years old. A factious correspondent in one of the eastern metropolitan newspapers writes of it in this fashion:

"Religions are more or less distinguished for antiquity, but there are only two existing religions of importance which antedated before this tree grew up, that of the Jews and that of the Hindoos. The tree showed its head above the ground about 1100 B. C. It was a pronouncing sapling during the Hindoo period about 500 B. C., when Buddha died about 500 B. C., and when Confucius died in the year 479 B. C., and so elderly tree when Mahomet died A. D. 632. At the time of the birth of Christ it must have been a tree of great size. Great men like Alexander, Pizzo, Pompey, Julius Cæsar, St. Augustine and Wilkes, the conqueror have come and gone with such rapidity during the time of its maturity, that had it been able to count it would have grown tired of doing so before the time of George Washington and Napoleon."

ENTERPRISE.

Another exhibit of the enterprise of the Ogden Standard appears in Saturday's issue of that paper. It consists of a half page out of Ogden City, giving in accurate detail every structure within the thickly settled quarters of the town proper. The cut has appeared already in the World's Fair Advocate, having been loaned by the Standard Company for that purpose. If Ogden is not thoroughly advertised, it is certainly not the fault of the Standard.

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS IN EUROPE.

The existing condition of religion in Europe presents a rather anomalous appearance. On the 20th inst. the Emperor of Germany closed the Landtag, as the dispatch says, "in a characteristic manner." Touching upon ecclesiastical affairs, he noted with pleasure that the restitution to the Catholic church of the clerical stipends stopped during the Kulturkampf was resulting in benefits to both church and state. He made reference to the status of the religious orders of Redemptorists and Jesuits which are not permitted domicile in Germany. In Bavaria the parliament has been asked to admit the Redemptorists, and the question has been submitted to a commission. Petitions have also been sent to the German parliament to admit the Jesuits. The total number of signatures asking for the return of this order is 800,000, the total against it 965,000. The Jesuit order numbers 12,800 members.

While Germany and her Emperor appear in the role of defender of Romanism, it is strange that Italy and France are regarded as its mortal enemies. The Catholic press of America, as well as of Europe characterize Italy and France as anti-Catholic. This seems strange.

Italy has a population of about 28,000,000. Of these 27,000 are classed as Protestants, and 35,000 as Jews. The men who vote against the temporal power at elections and the men who hold office are Catholics. The Parliament which restricted the power of the papacy and subordinated to the Church to the State was a Catholic Parliament. Even the constitution of Italy says "the Catholic apostolic and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State." Notwithstanding all this, Roman schools were suppressed and several of the religious orders were either bonafiscated or restricted in their work by legislation. But the grotesqueness of the picture is in the fact that Italy with 27,000 Protestants, and 35,000 Jews is classed by Catholic papers as a protestant country.

France has a population of 52,000,000. Of these 52,000,000 are baptized Catholics, 1,500,000 Protestants and about 1,000,000 avowed infidels. Yet in France the Catholic papers say that the priests are driven from the schools, the sisters of charity are driven from the hospitals, and even the little "sisters of the poor" are legislated against. That may be all true, but it is wrong to charge Protestantism with restricting the power of the Roman Church in these countries. Statistics show that as a religious factor in both countries it is really insignificant. It is a purely domestic quarrel, and the Catholic power has been restrained by Catholic influence.

While viewing the religious situation of Europe, the condition of Ireland presents also a rather striking picture. According to the census of last April, the Catholics of that country number 3,549,145, showing a decrease of ten per cent. since 1881. The Protestant Episcopalians number 600,833, showing a decrease of 6 per cent. since 1881. The Presbyterians number 440,067, showing a loss of 3 per cent. since 1881. The Wesleyan Methodists number 59,234, showing an increase of 12 per cent. since 1881. Here we have the Catholic religion in Ireland showing, in ten years, a decrease of 10 per cent., while among Methodists, during the same time, there is an increase of 12 per cent.

Furthermore, we find that the Catholic majority in Ireland over the Protestant sects has fallen by 555,000 since 1881. Should the Wesleyan Methodists continue to increase in the future as they have in the past ten years, their religion would soon contest the dominancy with Romanism. As a rule, the Methodist ministers in Ireland are more national than any of the sects, Home included. The result is, that many persons who feel intensely on the Irish question are allying themselves with that sect. Religion in Europe, as in the United States, appears to be in a lively state of unrest.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Senator Vilas has 900 acres which will soon be planted in cranberries. He will in future be known as the Cranberry Statesman.

Mrs. French-Sheldon has succeeded in exploring Lake Chela, in Africa. The explorers Thompson, Johnson and Meyers failed in the work.

In northern Russia only 6½ per cent. of the land is under the plow, and sterility and the rigor of the climate preclude any considerable addition.

There are millions of crickets in the Clover creek section of Idaho. They are said to cover a stretch of country ten miles long by three miles wide.

The deepest well but one in the world is near Wheeling. It is 4500 feet deep where the temperature is 110 degrees, increasing one degree for every 70 feet of descent.

Baron von Baare, confidant of the Emperor of Germany and a member of the privy council and council of state, is guilty of forgery and fraud on a wholesale scale.

The "City of Paris" arrived in New York on the 19th inst. She encountered ice and fog on her voyage back. She passed one berg 300 feet long and 200 feet high. She had to make soundings several times.

The little republic of Costa Rica will appropriate $50,000 for an exhibit at the World's Fair. The opinion in that country regarding the Chilean war is pronounced that Balmaceda is insane that his head got turned when raised to the presidency.

Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, is to be married at Windsor Castle on July 6th, to Prince Albert of Anhalt. The Queen, the Emperor of Germany, the Prince and Princess of Wales and others will be present at the ceremony.

The solid South wants Senator Gorman to be the Democratic candidate for President. Senator Gorman is a very able man and would probably poll a very large vote. He is interested in the coal and iron business in West Virginia with the Hon. James G. Blaine.

The North American Commercial Company enters a strong protest against the agreement recently made between England and the United States relating to Behring sea fisheries. The company claims that its loss will be $400,000 because of being prohibited from seal fishing next July.

Mrs. Neuendler, formerly of California and later of New York, is now in Paris. She and another American gave a dinner at the Continental hotel in that city. During the dining process a fight occurred in which all the furniture, crockery and other appurtenances of the dining room were smashed to pieces.

During the last voyage of the Inman steamer "City of New York" to Liverpool, Captain Lewis gave his reason for not singing the "Star Spangled Banner" as well as "God Save the Queen." He said there were no copies of the American anthem aboard, whereupon Henry Emerich of San Francisco arose and said: "I have crossed the Atlantic twenty times, and I have heard that canoe every time. Here is a $20 gold piece to buy copies of our national air." Other Americans planked down twenties also, and the captain must find another excuse on his return trip, or his ship will be boycotted by Americans.

The dispatches from Great Britain and Ireland during the past twenty-four hours are significant. A general election is not far off. A local government bill for Ireland is talked of. Parnell will not marry Mrs. O'Shea. There is exciting talk about British rule in India. The bacarat business seems to be getting mixed up with civil and military matters. Tim Healy, Parnell's fiery antagonist, is now under a cloud. He is charged with receiving $5,000 bribe from the British government. The population of Ireland is decreasing, but there seems to be more fun there than ever. Read the dispatches.

AMONG THE MORMONS.

A CONCORD BOY MADE SO FREE AND FREELY AT HOME.

(Concord, N. H., Monitor, June 7th.)

It is nigh unto a year since I left my home in the dear old Granite State to take up my abode in a new land, amid new scenes and occupations and among total strangers. After a journey of five long, weary days and nights across the continent, I had the pleasure of setting my foot for the first time in the city of Logan. Of course the change was so great that I was forced to leave many a sigh for the old home and the friends of my youth during the first few weeks, but that feeling began to gradually disappear as I became better acquainted and more accustomed to the habits of the people with whom I was destined to cast my lot for an indefinite time.

Cache valley, with its dozen little villages and some sixty miles in length by twelve in width, is compared, pronounced by the Wasatch range of mountains. I think there is no more beautiful spot in existence than Cache valley, and it is utterly beyond the power of the pen to do justice to its magnificent and varied scenery. It must be seen to be appreciated, and once seen is never forgotten. I would that my readers could have the pleasurable opportunity of feasting their eyes upon this lovely valley when the flowers are in bloom, the mountains and valley covered with verdure, and the very air seemingly saturated with the scent of the flowers and the green fields. Small wonder people of Cache valley are doubly blessed in the possession of such a delightful situation, for the benefits of nature have certainly been bestowed upon them with a lavish hand, and it ought to inspire them to all that is truly great and noble, for they have much to be thankful for. From the top of the college building, which is situated on a bench about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, one can see, in the clear mountain air, the whole of this fertile valley, which, together with the mountains that are now literally covered with snow, form a sight worthy of to behold and impossible to describe.

One thing that appeared to me as being very strange at first was that the settlers seem to have the good sense disregard for the comfort and welfare of their stock, for they have them out of doors during the most extreme cold weather, with nothing but the sky above them for shelter, and how they ever managed to sustain themselves during the winter is a mystery to me, but they do it, and apparently seem to thrive upon it. Nevertheless, it is a relic of barbarism that I thought could not possibly exist in this enlightened age, and especially upon American soil, where human intelligence is paramount and the chances for a living are rather than in any other country on the globe. Let us pray that this cruelty will also give way, with most of the other ancient and barbaric customs, before the rapid march of civilization.

The lands of Utah are watered by irrigation, for it is exceedingly dry here during the hot season (not over three or four rain storms being known during the summer) and are very rich and productive under irrigation. Stock of all kinds thrives here, and the southern part of the Territory semi-tropical fruits are quite extensively grown.

The mineral resources of Utah are abundant. Silver, iron, coal, and in fact minerals of every class possible, are to be found in the territory.

The great Ontario silver mine in Park City is the most noted of the mines of Utah, and the best example of stability of the Territory today, as a mining country. The pay roll of the mine for labor, which began at $1,100 per month, has increased to $50,000 per month, until 2,000 people draw their daily support directly from the mine and the mill that is connected with it. The outside expenses, which were less than $100 in Mar., have increased until during some months $60,000 has been paid, which has supplied quite as many more people. The mine is opened to 1,000 feet deep, and has paid in dividends to the neighborhood of $9,000,000. The main ore chute of the Ontario is 1,400 feet in length, of continuous pay ore. It is said that no such ore chute has ever been found in all the history of mining. Messrs. Higgin, Tevis & Hearst, the original owners, first purchased the mine for $35,000, and looked upon it as merely a lottery. They have received that amount each 200 times, and every month the mine pays in dividends more than doubles what it originally cost. The yield of the Ontario up to December 1st, 1890, was $22,144,000.

LOGAN.

Logan is a very beautiful city of about 6000 inhabitants, and the capital of Cache valley. It is strictly a Mormon town, there being not more than two or three hundred Gentiles in the place, and is a very quiet place indeed. The residents of the town are a very peaceful, industrious, and hospitable class of people. The people of the East have a very erroneous impression of the Mormons, many of them looking upon them as a sort of "bugbear," but they do them, as a whole, a great injustice, for, as far as my experience goes, I can say candidly that I have never received better treatment in my life than I have been favored with at the hands of the Mormons. While they are very clannish in their religious views, yet they have the happy faculty of making a stranger feel perfectly at ease, and it is through no fault of theirs if you do not feel at home in a very short space of time.

With energy and capital Logan could be made into one of the most beautiful and flourishing cities of the West, for its natural beauty and resources are all that could be desired for a foundation. It is a city of fine streets and magnificent shade trees, and the trade center of a farming population of 20,000. It also has a river that furnishes 10,000 horse power, which is ready, with trifling expense, to be utilized for manufacturing purposes.

Among its fine buildings may be mentioned the Tabernacle Opera House, which is a marvel of beauty and architectural skill, having the most sumptuous interior decorations and appointments, and every thing arranged upon the most improved plan. It is a credit both to its owners and to the city, but a very four investigation of the properties, the Thatcher Bros., for the reason that the people of Logan are not what would be termed "theater going." The chief amusement of the people consists in dancing, amounting to almost a passion with them, and on some nights there will be dances in progress at several of the ward chapels, that is, on the same evening, and every one of said chapels will be favored with a "full house."

LOGAN TEMPLE.

The Logan Temple is a splendid white structure, of imposing architectural proportions, and is situated on a plateau which is 300 feet above sea level, and commands a grand view of the country for many miles around. From the towers of the temple can be seen the towns of Providence, Millville, Hyrum, Wellsville, Mendon, Paradise, Benson, Hyde Park, Smithfield, Weston, Lewiston, Oxford and Preston, the three last named being in Idaho. This beautiful structure is 171 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 80 feet high to the square. It has octagon towers at the east and west ends. The east tower is 175 feet high, and the west tower 165 feet high. These towers are each 30 feet square. There are in the building upwards of 80 rooms, some of which are devoted to educational purposes, in which are studied the higher branches of the sciences, arts, theology, literature, etc. The grounds of the Temple comprise a block of eight acres and sixteen rods. These grounds are beautifully arranged, and tastefully laid out with cottage drives eighteen feet wide, and promenades from five to seven feet wide, leading among verdant lawns, flower beds, evergreen and shrubbery, trees, water fountains, etc. The corner stone was laid on the 19th of September, 1877, and on Saturday, May 16th, 1884, the Temple was dedicated to the cause of Israel.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Agricultural College of Utah was organized by an act of the Territorial legislature, approved March 8th, 1888, accepting the provisions of an act of Congress, introduced by Hon. Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, and made a law July 2nd 1862. It was founded "in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

It has four courses of instruction, namely: Agriculture, domestic arts, mechanic arts, and civil engineering. A business course is to be added in September, making in all five courses. It is destined to become one of the leading institutions in this vast inter-mountain region. It is the aim of the board of trustees and of the president of the college to make each department especially strong, and for this reason none but specialists are chosen to fill the different chairs. As an evidence of its growing popularity may be cited the fact that, while it opened its doors on September 2nd, 1890, with 22 students, the number had reached 140 at the close of last term. We have every reason to expect upwards of 200 students when the college commences its second year of existence next September. This institution will fill a long felt want of the Territory, and will be a great help in educating those who from lack of finances and opportunities have been unable to improve their minds. It will give them advantages which, if properly used, will place them on a level with their more fortunate eastern brethren.

The experiment station, which is a department of the Agricultural College, is receiving the hearty encouragement of the farmers of Utah and will eventually prove of great benefit to them. Every day we receive requests from all over the Territory for our bulletins, and we now have a list of nearly 5000 names—a list that is increasing rapidly every day. The prospects for the future success of both college and station are very propitious.

J. H. WALKER.

LOGAN, Utah.

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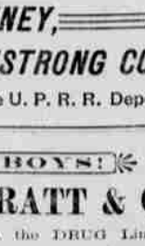

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