

Tuesday, September 9, 1884.

THE MAILS.  
WHEN THEY ARRIVE AND DEPART.

MAILS.	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Eastern.	8:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
California and West.	10:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Montana and North.	11:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
D. & G. East.	1:45 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Ogden, Utah.	2:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Park City, Utah.	2:30 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Townsend, Utah.	3:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
Alta, Utah.	3:30 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Richmond, Utah.	4:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Salt Lake City.	4:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.

The above is standard mountain time.  
JOHN T. LYNCH, Postmaster.  
Salt Lake City, Utah, August 28, 1884.

FRAGMENTS.

CITY COUNCIL in regular session tonight.

HOUSEHOLD furniture for sale. See advt.

HEAVY snow-storms are reported from Alta and Park City.

The bulk of the threshing has already been done in Davis County.

A MAIL agent is to be placed on the Utah Central train between Juab and Deseret.

SUNSHINE and wind follow and obliterate the signs of our late showers.

"IN THE RANKS" at the Theatre tonight. A big house is looked for, and booked for.

PRES. W. R. SMITH, of Davis Stake, has threshed out 4,000 bushels of wheat raised on a dry farm on the Sand Ridge.

The pick-nickers of the Wasatch, Weber and other mountain localities, have decided not to winter in those cool retreats.

In the police court today a case of larceny, Miller by name, got 110 days; a drunk was fined \$5.00. The gamblers are being tried as we go to press.

THE District Court has adjourned till the 25th. Both court room and chambers are getting a thorough renovating. Judge Zane wants a clean deck for action.

OWING to the death of the wife of Mr. Henry Collins, deputy registrar of the Fifth Precinct, Mr. John W. Clark, deputy for the Third Precinct, is attending to the registering of voters at the City Hall today.

SHERIFF Turner has secured, with the assistance of Conductor Z. Jacobs, the fellow Smith, for whom a reward of \$50 was offered. Mr. Jacobs recognized him, from the published description, while on his train going to Ogden, and arrested him. He turned him over to the officers there, who in turn handed him over to Mr. Turner.

LOCAL NEWS.

Nearly finished—A handsome brick residence for Mr. Melvin Cummings, on a street, a short distance northeast of the Eagle Gate, is receiving the finishing touches. Messrs. Charles Abbott & Son, of the Excelsior Foundry, have just completed the putting up of the iron cresting around the roof deck and over the bay window. The castings are very pretty and serve to embellish the building.

Birthday Party.—Sunday last, September 7th, being the 54th anniversary of the birth of Sister Precincta L. Kimball, a large number of the friends of that estimable and revered lady met on Monday at her residence in the 16th Ward, to celebrate her birthday and to testify to the respect and affection in which she is held by the mothers and daughters of Israel.

A sumptuous and elegant dinner having been prepared, about thirty-five sat down to partake of the good things of this life, after which speeches and congratulations were in order. The sisters felt to rejoice at having Sister Kimball come more among them, after her long absence, she having been at Logan in the Temple for the past three months. All felt to bless her, and pray that her valuable life might be long preserved to be a consolation and comfort to the afflicted and sorrowful, and that she might continue to be a wise and judicious counselor and a mother in Israel to all who come within the reach of her sympathy and influence.

"Hoe-est Quid?—An individual holding his cowardice behind the non de plane of "Quid" well chewed and dried up, we imagine—writes to the organ of slander in relation to a remark made by the late lamented "A. T. Smoot, and quoted in an obituary written by Mrs. Susie Young Gates, of Provo, and published since the death of Sister Smoot, in the News and Herald of this city. The remark referred to was on the subject of plural marriage, and is contained in the following paragraph of the obituary:

"Among the first of those noble men who first received and obeyed the law of celestial marriage was Elder A. O. Smoot, and as 'Ma' said a short time before her death, 'I knew it was from the first. I went into it with a willing heart. I have never doubted it, never fought it. I have lived it, and I shall die it.'

The middle-aged scribe, anxious for a fling at the "Mormons" even if he has to assail the dead and insult the mourners for it, after citing the fact that "the Mormon sheet states that the married A. O. Smoot, on the 15th of November, 1883," and calling the Provo lady's article, "an obituary of a woman," writes, "I have never doubted it, never fought it. I have lived it, and I shall die it."

The pretended revelation of polygamy is dated July 18, 1843, and here is an admission of its practice in 1843. Joseph Smith claimed that the revelation was made to him at the former date, yet it is admitted that Smith engaged in the business five years before, and he "knew it was true from the first." Therefore, it is obvious that the revelation was a fabrication, and it did not depend thereon; yet what is such rot called in plain language?

"Such rot" as this screed of rubbish, which we presume is intended for argument, is "called in plain language," nonsense—the same of cavilings, tag-alongs, worthy of an anonymous "Quid" or of the journalistic spittoon into which it found its way. No doubt the writer thinks—if he is capable of such an effort—that he has dealt "Mormonism" a blow. And so he has, but it is only a "fly-blow," and the victim of the assault will very probably survive. Meanwhile, if he or any of his ilk derive satisfaction from the thought that, because some one, a single woman, was married to some one else, a "Mormon" man, in 1838, therefore "Mormon" polygamy was practiced five years before the revelation authorizing it was written, and that consequently "Mormonism" is a humbug, the world of philosophy ought to be willing for such wretched logic to have it, in theory, all their own way.

BISHOP ZUNDRELL'S WARD.

THE SHOSHONES' PROGRESS TOWARD CIVILIZATION.

Bishop I. E. D. Zundrell, of the Indian settlement at Washakie, Box Elder County, was staying a few days in Salt Lake City last week attending to business connected with the flourishing little colony over which he presides. He was on his way to the train the other afternoon to return home, when a representative of the News enticed him into the office for a few minutes and elicited from him some facts regarding the status and prospects of the dusky settlers, the experiment with whom has been and still is watched with uncommon interest. The Bishop was not disposed to talk, and willingly gave the information required.

"We belong to the Box Elder Stake," said he, "and our nearest neighbors are at Fortage, two miles and a half away. At the present time our colony numbers upwards of two hundred and fifty souls, of the Shoshones sometimes but imperfectly called Snakes. The smaller tribes go by the former name, which means in their language 'walker' or 'man about,' a name which they received through being the last Indians to get possession and make use of horses. Those located at Washakie have completely abandoned their tribal relations and have entered their own land, being the present time 23 homesteads. The language is rather difficult one to learn, but many of them are able to talk and understand the English. On the Fort Hall reservation, which is occupied mainly by Snakes and Bannocks, are quite a number of our people; that is, belonging to the Church, a good many of whom myself baptized. At present, however, we are not allowed to preach our doctrines there, although this privilege was at first granted me on condition of my not attempting to preach polygamy."

"We are the leading men of your colony at Washakie,"

"Their principal men are Shoshonitz and John Momenberry; but they all work in common, and have purchased machinery on the co-operative system. They have a header, mowers, plows, drills, etc., besides wagons, horses and a considerable number of sheep. Three years ago they took a herd of sheep on shares, and now have 1,000 head of their own. Last week they took another herd of 3,000 head also on good terms. Their farming is done mostly without irrigation, but steps are being taken to get out water which will irrigate 300 acres more land. They also have \$7,400 in a ditch fourteen miles long, the greater portion of which they have earned by labor. Their grain crop this year will reach about 6,000 bushels. All kinds of cereals are cultivated but wheat is the staple. Worms have done great damage to the potato crop, and their supply of the tuber will scarcely exceed 600 bushels. But there is an interesting fact about this year's crop, 'about which you have perhaps heard but little if anything'—that is their co-operative store."

This was indeed a surprise even to a reporter, accustomed by education and training to be astounded at nothing. The attempt to conceive of a half-starved lot of beggarly redskins metamorphosed into a settlement of prosperous producers was almost much too strange for the imagination, and when this word about Indian mercantile business was dropped, the effect, as may be surmised, was almost disastrous. However, the man of pencil and paper recovered himself quickly and with an interested "Please tell me all about it," prepared to get the facts into black and white as they were related.

"There's not much to tell," replied the good-natured Bishop, "except that they started two years and a half ago with a capital stock of \$237.00, and to-day they have about \$1,200. There have been some good dividends, and what is more important, the settlers are not robbed and swindled by traders. All profit beyond the legitimate expenses of the concern, is applied to the benefit of the colony at large—repairing, where such is necessary, etc., with which none seem dissatisfied, where all work in unison."

"What progress are they making toward civilization?" next inquired the scribe.

"What kind of civilization?" in turn queried the victim, with a twinkle in his eye. If you mean in industry, honesty, cleanliness, etc., I can say their progress is marked. We have never had a single article stolen; they dress like the white people, and are setting proud of their personal appearance. A few live in houses, but the majority still live in tents, under which circumstances, of course, it is difficult for them to be as scrupulously clean as we would like to see them. They are advancing in this direction, however, and that, too, rapidly. Most of the women take their own bread, and it is generally of excellent quality."

"What can you say of their mental development?" asked the reporter, as a final question, noticing his informant's nervousness at the approach of a final question.

"That can only be noticed particularly among the young. The colonists have a good frame school-house, well furnished, and altogether the best one in the whole Malted Valley. Its dimensions are 25 by 40 feet, and it serves as a place for meetings on the Sabbath. There is a school all the year round, the present teacher being Brother J. Chandler, of Willard, who has proven himself a patient, competent and successful instructor. The roll of students contains some thirty-five to forty names who are in regular attendance, varying in age from seven to seventeen years. Like every where else in the world, we have some who are not anxious to learn, but great care is taken to insist on punctuality. The branches taught are reading, writing and arithmetic, and the language of the schoolroom is English which the little folks are learning to talk very well among themselves and at home; however, they retain their own tongue."

In spelling, these children are really remarkable, were being read white and writing they surpass any school children I ever saw, they even 'beat the teacher.' We think that in drawing they will do equally well, as also in any branch which calls their wonderful perceptive powers into play. They keep their copy books clean and nice, and every word, so far as the formation of the letters is concerned, is almost perfectly written. There are three white families living in the colony, and their children, go to the same school."

And now that my time is nearly up, I said the weary man, rising from his chair, "you must excuse me. In conclusion, you may say that our colony is on the march, and that the children born here are full of vigor and strength, and are of much improved physique. Come up and see us for yourself. We'll make you welcome"—and he was gone.

A general feeling among the readers of the News will find expression in the good wishes extended by us toward Bishop Zundrell, his Counselor Brother Momenberry and all the others engaged there in such a labor of love, for the full and complete success of the interesting experiment they are making.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

COULD FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

—Labor on the new Utah City meetinghouse is progressing favorably.

—A little son of John Jackson, of Glenwood, Sevier County, aged 13 years, has completed a set of chain recently.

—The trustees of Hardville, Weber County, have ordered twenty desks for the East schoolhouse in that district. This will be a welcome improvement.

—The progress of the foundation of the new Stake Tabernacle at Ogden is very favorable. Forty laborers are now employed. The people here very liberal in providing means.

—The Sunday School in Wilson, Weber County, is discontinued. The Trustees having refused the use of the schoolhouse unless rent is paid in advance. A new meetinghouse for the ward is being built, and the present obstacle will soon be surmounted.

—The sheriff of San Pete was in Glenwood the other day on the track of the circus company that played there last Thursday night. He charged the company with the abduction of two girls from Mant, but ascertaining that they had been left at Gunnison, no disturbance was made.

—Cedar Valley has been visited with heavy rain storms. Last Thursday evening, the wind commenced to blow furiously from the north; it continued far into the night. As soon as it subsided, the clouds lowered and broke, and the rain began to fall. It continued to descend, and had not cleared up to Sunday night, to which time it had rained almost incessantly; besides, there were signs of it letting up. If it should continue much longer, it is probable some of the citizens of that beautiful region will suffer loss, as a considerable amount of the late crops are in the field unharvested and exposed to the storms.

THE PROBATE JUDGESHIP.

EX-JUDGE SMITH ANSWERS U. J. WENNER, THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENT.

It will be recalled that recently suit was instituted in the Third District Court by U. J. Wenner—appointed by the Governor Probate Judge of Salt Lake County for the term of August, next ensuing September 23rd, 1883—against the plaintiff to recover \$6,000 with interest thereon at 10 per cent. per annum, and for costs of suit, alleged to be due the plaintiff as the amount of fees and emoluments appertaining to said office and alleged to have been unlawfully collected by Judge John Smith, then incumbent, and now the defendant in this action, during the fiscal year following the above given date.

The answer to this allegation was filed yesterday, by the defendant's attorneys, Messrs. Bennett, Harkness and Kirkpatrick. It makes a general denial of all the allegations set forth in the complaint, and alleges on information and belief, that the fees and emoluments of said office of probate judge, accruing to the rightful occupant of said office for eight months ensuing, September 22, 1882, did not exceed the sum of \$1,400, and that the fees and emoluments for the term of one year ensuing said last named date did not exceed the sum of \$2,100. It further alleges that during said eight months, and during the year respectively, defendant did not receive fees, emoluments or income of any kind from said office, or credits therefor, in excess of the sums respectively last named for said terms.

That for more than one year prior to the general election in Utah in August, 1880, he was, and ever since has been, a citizen of the United States over twenty-one years of age, a taxpayer, and a resident of Salt Lake county, and eligible to hold office in this Territory, and at the election held on the first Monday of August, 1880, he was duly elected to the office of probate judge for the term of two years, until a successor should be elected and qualified; that he duly qualified for said office as required by law, and was afterward duly commissioned as probate judge by the Governor; that he entered upon the duties of his office and continued to hold the same and discharge the duties thereof till he surrendered the same to his successor.

That the registration and election offices of the Territory, which were vacated by act of Congress March 27, 1882, were not filled in time to provide for or hold the general election in August of the same year, as provided by the laws of Utah, and that at an election held in August, 1882, there was no vote for and declared election, a Probate judge for said county, who qualified and was commissioned as such judge, and to whom and upon demand he surrendered the office on or about March 1, 1884.

The defendant further alleges that there was during the said election held at said office no salary attached thereto, but that the income accruing to the incumbent and received, consisted wholly of fees fixed by law as compensation for specific services rendered in such office and as such officer. Therefore, defendant prays judgment that the plaintiff take nothing by his action, and that the defendant recover his costs herein.

Where to Get Registered.

For the benefit of those who wish to get registered this week, to qualify themselves to vote at the November election, where give the name and address of the deputy registrar appointed for each city precinct, with the hours during which he will attend to the business of registration:

First Precinct—Ed. Butterfield, at the Brooks House, corner of Second East and Fourth South streets. Hours, from 4 to 7 p.m.

Second Precinct—S. E. Snider, at residence, 321 S. Main Street, second door south of St. Paul's Chapel. Hours, from 6 to 10 a.m. and from 1 to 7 p.m.

Third Precinct—John W. Clark, at Sixteenth Ward School-house. Hours, from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m.

Fourth Precinct—Robert Malin, at residence, 609 E. corner Seventh East and South Temple Streets. Hours, from 12 to 1 p.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m.

Fifth Precinct—Henry Collins, at City Hall, between 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m.

The above hours for registering voters are for every day this week, the opportunity for getting on the list expires with next Saturday.

"In the Ranks."—This splendid military drama takes the boards at the Salt Lake Theatre this evening. A London paper says:

"In the Ranks" was brought out on Saturday evening to the undimmed delight of a large audience. The play is a masterpiece of the kind, and stands upon the ancient wars of Achaia melo-drama. But there are many features in their mode of acting, for these matters were the result of the indispensable scenes of terror and excitement rarely before in the story, and entirely new to the stage.

The careful observer of the spectacle from a box or balcony, or even from the stage, will find an obviously artificial and contrived effect, but the play is a masterpiece of the kind, and stands upon the ancient wars of Achaia melo-drama. But there are many features in their mode of acting, for these matters were the result of the indispensable scenes of terror and excitement rarely before in the story, and entirely new to the stage.

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