A BIG TASK.

Illinois Farmers Would Endeavor to Have Laws Made Intelligible.

The Illinois State Farmers' Alliance resolved, among other things, "to petition for the passage of such a law as will make it the duty of the supreme court to pass upon every new law and define its meaning with such clearness as to make it plain to the average scholar."

In this resolve the farmers strike at an evil of enormous magnitude, but they strike in a way to make the judges of the supreme court stand aghast. Many of the ablest lawyers the country has produced have expended all their talents upon the attempt to correct the evil in some measure and reduce the enormous mass of legislation already existing to intelligible forms of expression, and to secure the intelligible formation of new enactments. But none of them ever dreamed of imposing upon the supreme court of a state the responsibility and the herculean labor of putting all the state's laws into such form as to make not only their general purpose but all their provisions "plain to the average scholar."

If the courts were not overloaded with work falling within the limits of its proper functions it would be extremely reluctant to undertake the task of finding out and expressing in words plain to the average scholar just what the legislature intended to enact in every case.

The farmer would do well to begin by petitioning the legislature for the passage of such a law as will make it its own duty to put its enactments in forms of words which will clearly and unmistakably express its meaning and intention. The legislature cannot endow any court with the divine faculty of looking through the printed page down into the inermost recesses of the legislative mind, and reading there exactly what that mind intended to enact. Let the farmers petition the legislature to pass a law requiring itself to append to every one of its enactments an exactly intelligible meaning, and an analysis sufficiently extended and lucid to make its meaning plain, if not to the average scholar, at least to the average supreme court.

We would remind the farmers of the time honored saying that to purify a turbid stream it is advisable to begin at the fountain. Let them send men to the legislature who know how to express themselves in English that the average scholar can understand, and who know how to frame together the different parts of a complicated law in such a way that a man of logical and retentive mind can tell what it all means.

It is not the easiest thing in the world to find the men who are capable of doing this, and then to put them in just the right place after election to make them most useful to the public. But if both rural and urban constituencies will set themselves seriously and earnestly about the work of reform just at this point they will not only greatly lighten the labors of the supreme court, instead of adding thereto, but they will save a vast amount of money now spent in litigation.—Chicago Herald.

Co-operation by the Alliance.

The latest and perhaps the most significant development in the line of co-operation is the purchase of an elevator plant by a farmers' association in Dodge county, Neb. The co-operative principle should be as applicable and as beneficent in agriculture as in other industrial fields, and there could be no better occasion or opportunity for the application of the system than is afforded at this time, in the dawn of an era of artificially enhanced prices and enforced methods of economy. The alliances now formed or in process of organization in so many states afford a ready basis for combination, which if wisely directed should yield important economic results.

The alliance has proved to be an important factor in the political field, but it is by no means unlikely that it may yet achieve its most lasting and profitable triumphs in the field of economics, toward which the attention of its leaders appears now to be directed.—Philadelphia Record.

Grave Problems.

At last the bloody chasm has been bridged. The war has really ended and firing must soon cease. The farmers of the west and north have joined hands with the farmers of the south, solemnly promising together to forget the bitterness of the past and throw off the curse of traditional sectionalism.

The Christian manhood of America owes to the farmer a debt of gratitude for undertaking this divine work.

We are confronted today with the gravest problems ever submitted to the human race for solution. It may be that the destiny of the world hangs upon the action of America will give to these problems. We feel even now the earth trembling beneath our feet with the shock of the first battle of a world wide social struggle.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, of New York.

The Choice of Farmers' Protests.

The meetings of the state granges and other agricultural organizations in various sections of New England bear evidence that agitation from the farmers' standpoint is not confined to the Farmers' Alliance movement in the west and south, but is also active in New England.

That the status of the farmer is to be heard in the land more emphatically and generally than ever before is evidenced on all hands. Politicians and parties having an eye to the future cannot heed the warning far to seek. Henry George is right as to his fundamental proposition that the land is the original basis of all wealth, and that economic legislation futilely starts from that basis, whatever we may think of the scheme which he founds thereon.—Boston Globe.

The members of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance have formed a stock company with a capital of $250,000, and propose to warehouse their grain and hold it for better prices, advancing money at low interest to such farmers as need it.

Resolved, That during 1891 I won't make criticisms about my friends and neighbors that I would not make to their faces. Amendment added as follows: And be it further resolved, That if I have any criticism on my friends and neighbors which I feel as if I must make or have, I will go in person to them and make it to them instead of about them.

Can You Save Money?

In The Popular Science Monthly Laura Osborne Talbott reminds us that the American people are the most extravagant people in existence, and that they are growing worse all the time. She says the necessaries of our schools and churches become more expensive every year on the one hand, and that on the other there is less to be hoped for from them. The bias of our young people in regard to expenditure expand in proportion, till it is hard to tell when such extravagance will bring Americans to its course of time.

The wise millionaires of the old time, like W. W. Corcoran, only attained their wealth by great self denial and economy. This, in the writer's judgment, ought to be impressed on the children in school. While they engage in their studies, taught sugar plums, they might to be distinctly instructed how to work and to save. For this purpose Mrs. Talbott believes that school saving banks are an admirable means.

As an illustration of the prevailing improvidence and foolishness of which she speaks, the writer mentions the case of a colored school girl in Washington who was lately one morning. Being asked the reason this high toned young lady replied that at her home the cook was absent that morning and her mother was ill, and of course she herself could not be expected to prepare the family breakfast.

There is much truth in the following observations:

Investigations show that our parents choose are the most extravagant; the reason does not lie that these persons who carry their entire income in their hands will purchase the highest priced article, which are often the best bargains. If we could force savings banks in our schools, as in Germany, our people would make good wages could turn to account. Millionaires tell us that it is the time, economy, dollars which is the nation towards national their increase of wealth. Here we not all feel the experience of hoping people who would not hoe in Connecticut, but would, in lack of well denial or were worthwhile, they upon some men, by only their industrious work can broadly to the business?

Would there be as much temptation to an reckless and unwise use of our spending classes indeed the right relationship of money and more or demand that farmers and women are practicable to be obtained only through economic living and strict economy?

It is probable that our workingmen would not spend so much time and money in restaurants if they could obtain good cooked food at home. Cooking, cooking science are a great help to economy.

It is well to see that great improvements exists among the families of the male and female clerks in the departments in Washington as to their comfort and health. Many of them receive $1,400 or $1,600 a year and do, after twenty years or more, without having saved a cent, even for the rainy days of old age, becoming a burden with or transport hardly to battle with the world for the days are. This is an accumulation cost, to be saving and lay a basis in this campaign.

Agricultural Education.

Connected with the state university of Wisconsin is an agricultural course which seems quite unique. The agricultural experiment station is joined with the college, and this will constantly give to the farmers and agricultural students of Wisconsin the result of experiments in all branches of the animal and vegetable industries.

In order that the instruction may reach the largest number the agricultural instruction is divided into five separate courses. The mere farm laborer who has saved a few dollars can attend the short course and learn how to get the most out of the feed provided for farm animals, what are the best breeds of animals for the farmer, and what are the best crops to raise upon a given soil. Anybody over 16 years of age can take the shorter course, no matter if he can only read and write. No examination is required for this truly practical course.

One of the features of the Agricultural college is a dairy school, where the immense butter and cheese interests of the great northwest are duly fostered. This is the first dairy school established in the United States. The difficult matter of milk testing, which has never, as long as butter and cheese have been made, been brought to a point of exact satisfaction, will be pursued till something definite is reached.

For the student who desires to become a professor of agriculture in its highest and most far reaching lines a regular graduate course is provided, combining literary instruction with that belonging to farming proper. The college is also in constant communication with from sixty to seventy-five farmers' institutes in all parts of Wisconsin, so that farmers are en rapport with the school which is educating their sons and daughters. It is not often that fathers and sons can thus work together for the same ends while the youths are getting their education.

If the time will come in a few years when the United States will want all her agricultural products for home consumption, and the supply will no more than equal the demand and finally not be equal to it, as the country fills up with population, then one of the first duties of every state is to provide a college where the best methods of farming and stock raising may be learned. Other states might well follow the example of Wisconsin.

The farmers are occupying a large share of public attention now. A co-operative agricultural experiment of much interest has been begun in California county, Ala. Twenty-five farmers from the north have bought 3,000 acres of land there and will farm it in common. A joint stock company has been formed, with a capital of $200,000. The shares are limited to $50, and no person may have more than one share, which will thus amount to $1,000. The shareholders themselves will do the work and divide the profits. There are magnificent possibilities here, if the stockholders can only control their selfishness and temper and dwell peacefully together. There is no reason why they should not do this, either. The best and most expensive farm improvements and machinery can thus be brought in reach of all; there are among members of the co-operative colony to maintain a school and church of their own; and so many together can make the best possible rates for freight and produce. The co-operative farming colony of Alabama ought to be a shining success.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, January 31, 1891, which, if not called for within two weeks, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

To secure any of these letters the applicant must call for "Advertised" Letters and give the date of the list.

L. A. BENTON, Postmaster.

NOTICE.

S. C. M. I., SALT LAKE CITY, JANUARY 20th, 1891.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS INSTITUTION will be closed on January 30th and re-opened on February 9th, 1891.

T. G. WEBBER, Secretary.

37th DIVIDEND.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Institution, payable February 5th, 1891, to all stockholders of record on January 15th, 1891, personally upon presentation of their stock certificates, or upon their written orders.

T. G. WEBBER, Secretary.

WATER RATES.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO SALT Lake City Corporation for Water Rates are hereby notified that unless payment is made within thirty days from date, the water will be cut off, as directed by City ordinance.

CHRISTOPHER DEWY,
Assessor and Collector Water Rates.

Room 3, City Hall, January 21, 1891.

BURTON-GARDNER COMPANY.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Burton-Gardner Company will be held at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, on Mon. day, February 9th, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m. The business of said meeting are to elect directors for the ensuing year, to receive the annual report of the president and secretary, and to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

GEORGE F. PEAY, Secretary.

$500 REWARD

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Thomas G. Jones, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of Thomas G. Jones, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated January 9th, 1891.

ELIZA JENSON JONES,
Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas G. Jones, deceased.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of Patrick Hall, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Jesse H. Moyle, administrator of the estate of Patrick Hall, deceased, has rendered his settlement, and filed in said court, his final account of his administration of said estate and petition for final distribution of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Wednesday, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court Room of said court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City and county, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said court, for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested may attend and be heard if they see cause, if any there be, why said settlement should not be settled and approved and final distribution made as prayed for.

Dated January 3rd, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

LEGAL NOTICE.

(In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of Eliza H. Hoagel, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Byron Hoagel, Administrator of the Estate of Eliza H. Hoagel, deceased, has rendered his settlement, and filed in said court, his final account of his administration of said estate and petition for final distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Saturday, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m. at the Court Room of said court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said court, for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested may attend and be heard if they see cause, if any there be, why said settlement should not be settled and approved and final distribution made as prayed for.

Dated January 3rd, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Twiggs, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Thomas Twiggs, administrator of the estate of John Twiggs, deceased, has rendered his settlement, and filed in said Court, his final account of his administration of said estate and petition for final distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Wednesday, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court room of said Court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said Court, for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested may attend and be heard if they see cause, if any there be, why said settlement should not be settled and approved and final distribution made as prayed for.

Dated January 3rd, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN, Clerk of the Probate Court,
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy. 4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of John Brown, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of John Brown, deceased, late of Salt Lake City, Utah, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Charles C. Pearson, attorney at law, 15 S. Main street, Salt Lake City, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

ANNA M. BROWN,
Administratrix of the Estate of John Brown, Deceased.

Dated January 9th, 1891. 4tt sun w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Edgar Wilkins, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, administrator of the estate of Edgar Wilkins, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Charles C. Pearson, attorney at law, 15 S. Main street, Salt Lake City, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

N. J. DAVIS,
Administrator of the Estate of Edgar Wilkins, deceased. 4tw tu

SEALED BIDS.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNTY COURT of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, sealed bids will be received by the county clerk up to and including January 20th, 1891, for supplies to the County of Salt Lake County from February 1, 1891, to June 1, 1891.

The following will form the basis for bids for groceries, etc., to be furnished the county jail:

Blackstrap molasses, soft sugars, with market prices.

Dried peaches without worms or rotten.

Baking powder, same as first class.

Lard and tallow, same as first class.

Kitchen utensils, same as new.

Sweet and sweet potatoes to be of sample the market brought.

Bids will be received for the supplies in all or any of the items, of flour, clothing, paper for cooking purposes, and for meats.

Contract and samples can be seen at Emery's store.

Bids for groceries, same as per price of the office, with bids in books of 100 each.

Bidding markets reserve and should notice be given.

Some of these articles were formerly factory, and the account can be understood and a fair account be made.

Bids are to be sealed, and addressed to the undersigned, with the words "Bids for supplies" and "Bids for Sheriff's office" and "Bids for Sheriff's office" and "Bids for Sheriff's office