TWO RUSSIAN JEWS

Chained and Transported with a Convoy of Criminals because they Had no Money.

MANY SIMILAR CASES NOT RECORDED.

Six Expelled Families Arrive in Buda Pesth After Heartrending Sufferings.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE PERSECUTED JEWS.

Heartrending Descriptions of Their Sufferings in Russia.

LONDON, June 6.—A Moscow correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the details of an incident where two Jews were chained and herded with a convoy of criminals because they had no money to pay the expenses of travel. The correspondent says he thinks there are many similar cases. The first tale—six families—of Jews who were expelled from Kiev, have arrived in Buda Pesth by railway. They were conveyed virtually free. They gave a heartrending recital of their treatment.

The Guatemalan Cabinet.

CITY OF MEXICO, (via Galveston) June 5.—Advices have been received here to the effect that all the members of the Guatemalan cabinet, with the exception of Anguiano, minister of foreign affairs, remain at their posts and that President Barillas has appointed Emilio de Leon, a lawyer, to take the place of Anguiano. It is now accepted fact that General Menabe has been appointed minister of Europe.

A Magnificent Church Building.

PARIS, June 6.—The archbishop of Paris has opened the magnificent basilica of Sacre Cueur on the summit of Montmartre. The work which was initiated as a votive offering after the Franco-Prussian war, is still unfinished. It has already occupied seventeen years in building and has cost $5,000,000. The structure is one of the most beautiful churches of Europe.

Guilty of Extortion.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 6.—The jury in the case of Hughes, the labor leader being tried for extortion, this morning returned a verdict of guilty. He was recommended to the mercy of the court. He will be sentenced on Monday.

The Canadian Government Sustained.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 6.—The debate on the motion of Laurier, censuring Sir Charles Tupper, high commissioner in England, for participation in the recent elections was continued and a final vote resulted in the government being sustained by a majority of twenty-one.

Sir John Barely Living.

EARNSCLIFFE, June 6, 6.30 a. m.—Sir John Macdonald is barely living.

Killed in a Thunder Storm.

LONDON, June 6.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says at least a dozen persons were killed in a recent thunder storm there.

Prices on Grain Advancing.

MADRID, June 6.—The condition of the year here is critical. Owing to the lack of rain the prices on grain are advancing.

Baron von Aritka Dead.

LONDON, June 6.—The death is announced of Leopold Hesner, baron von Aritka, the Austrian statesman.

The Withdrawal of the Irish Crimes Act.

LONDON, June 6.—The withdrawal of the crimes act will apply to the whole of Ireland except in Clare and portions of Tipperary and Kerry.

A Supposed Simulated Sale.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The bureau of American republics furnishes the following: The cleaners of the Chilean South American steamship company have been placed under the British flag which is presumed to be a simulated sale to the English company pending the pacification of the country.

Application Denied.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 6.—Judge Thayer, of the United States circuit court, this morning denied the application of the first preferred stockholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, restraining the Atchison-Topeka and Santa Fe refused from owning stock in the Frisco road and issuing $50,000,000 blanket mortgage.

Porter Goes to Great Britain.

LONDON, June 6.—A. G. Porter, United States minister to Italy, who left Rome on his annual vacation, will pass most of his time in England, Ireland and Scotland, but will not visit the United States.

A Revolution Expected in Guatemala.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says advices have been received there from the City of Guatemala, to the effect that secret meetings are being held in the upper districts of Guatemala, at which revolutionary plans are being formulated for the overthrow of Barillas' government. Some small garrisons at various towns are ready to join the separatists, and many rich coffee planters are ready to secede and furnish money to start a new republic. People openly declare that they will no longer endure Barillas' despotism. An early outbreak is expected.

Commencement Exercises.

The commencement exercises of the University of Deseret will be held in Salt Lake Theatre on Wednesday, at 10:30 a. m., June 10, 1891. Following is the programme:

Selection (Band selections under Prof. W. C. Walker) .....
Prayer ..... Rev. Geo. D. Pierce
Music by Band ..... John P. Sousa
Valedictory Poem ..... Mrs. Rosina Rees Jones
Address to the Graduates ..... Hon. Arthur L. Thomas
Conferring Degrees and Presenting Diplomas ..... Chancellor Robert Robertson
Selection ..... Band
The Progress of the Country and Society ..... Miss Emma Dean Anderson
Solo ..... Mrs. Emma Dean Anderson
Address ..... Hon. Arthur L. Thomas
Benediction ..... Chancellor

A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all friends of education.

IN DEFENSE OF UTAH.

The *Troy Times* and long ago quoted from the Washington *Critic* an item reading:

Secretary Rusk, Uncle Sam's wide agricultural editor, received a parcel of Utah potatoes the other day as samples from a yield of 347 bushels to the acre. He pronounced them of excellent quality. It is evident that Utah is not so small potatoes in agriculture as she is in politics.

Upon the Pacific coast Utah potatoes have for many years enjoyed a high reputation. They are never hollow and are always white and mealy. I never ate better in the East or in the prairie states, and many outlands are expected to San Francisco every fall. The prevalent idea that Utah is devoted chiefly to growing young Mormons is not borne out by facts. Gratuitously for twenty years Mormon families have been decreasing in numbers, and so long as 1871 a plurality of wives was becoming unpopular in that territory.

A FERTILE PROVINCE.

When Utah was thought fit to be organized into a territory the energy in agriculture was deemed by the United States government the sum total of its value. The country was considered an alkali waste, sterile and valueless, but even then it contained a population of 80,000 people who had proved that irrigation alone was necessary to turn the desert into a garden. In 1883 Utah raised 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, 722,000 bushels of oats, 305,000 bushels of barley, 180,000 bushels of corn, 215,000 tons of hay and 900,000 bushels of potatoes. Her fruitlands sold in that year reached 72,000 acres, valued at from $25 to $100 per acre, all of it watered by artificial irrigation. Utah now sustains a population of over 200,000 potatoes, besides exporting much produce.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

The dairy products of Utah for 1889 were 32,000 gallons of milk, 1,000,000 pounds of butter and 120,000 pounds of cheese. In 1855 the pioneer wooden mill of the Pacific coast was established in Salt Lake valley, and in 1880 Utah numbered ten wooden mills, seventy-five flour mills, 130 saw mills, eighteen furniture factories, twenty tool and shoe factories, a flourishing silk factory and seven industrial shops and factories, from the latter of which was produced in that year $400,000 worth of castings from native ore, which is found in great variety and purity. It is estimated that there are in the territory 50,000,000 tons of iron ore above or near the surface, with ledges apparently inexhaustible, extending deeper.

COAL AND PRECIOUS METALS.

In 1884 the legislature of Utah offered $1,000 to any resident who should open a vein of coal not less than eighteen inches thick where it could be profitably worked and within forty miles of Salt Lake City. Since then, up to 1887, there were surveyed in the territory 120,000 acres of coal lands, and in 1889 it was estimated that there were 20,000 square miles of coal lands in Utah. In 1890 the output of coal was 250,000 tons. Of the precious metals there is an almost inexhaustible supply in Utah, as there is along the whole extent of the Rocky mountain range. The latest data of which statistics are at hand is 1885—nearly ten years ago. Between 1879 and 1885 there were produced from Utah mines $5,158,000 in gold, $45,790,272 in silver, $23,228,000 in lead and $300,000 in copper. The yield has been largely increased since the latter date.

OTHER RESOURCES.

In 1886 Utah produced 40,000 tons of salt, which is but a bagatelle in comparison with her supply in sight. Utah has soap factories and candy factories which supply Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming and Arizona, rock salt by million tons, marble works, using only native marble, showing every color from pure white to jet black, sulphur and asphalt mines, cement factories and bee-sugar factories and many other home-industries which are in prosperous and growing condition. All this means constant and profitable industry as well as the keenest business enterprise. And the dependence of all is upon agriculture where every foot of ground upon which a crop is grown must be watered by irrigating canals and ditches.

UNDER A GREAT DESERT.

Forty-four years ago the valley of Great Salt Lake was a sage-brush district thirty miles long by twenty broad, where no spear of grain had ever grown and no white man dwelt. "It was as garden of the hesperides spoken of by the pioneers gazed on that memorable July morning," says a local historian in speaking of the advent of the Mormons thereon. "Aside from the scenic splendor, which was indeed glorious, magnificent, there was little to invite man to remain to regard the prospect presented to the view. A broad and barren plain, hemmed in by mountains, blistering in the burning rays of the midsummer sun. No waving fields, no verdant meadow to rest and refresh the weary eye; but on all sides a seemingly interminable waste of sage-brush, impaired with sunflowers—the paradise of the lizard, the cricket and the rattlesnake. Less than half way across the baked and burning valley, dividing it in twain—as if the vast bowl, in the intense heat of the master potter's fires, in process of formation had cracked asunder, a narrow river, darted and dashed now from south to north, in many a serpentine curve as we gazed in visions way. Beyond, a broad lake the river's goal—dotted with mountain islands, its bring waters shimmering in the sunlight like a silver shield. From mountains snow-capped, seamed and craggy, lifting their kingly heads to be crowned by the golden sun, flow limpid laughing streams, cold and crystal clear, leaping, dashing, foaming, dashing from rock to rock, from peak to plain. But the fresh, cool, pure streams are far and few, and the arid waste they water, glistening with beds of salt and soda and pools of deadly alkali, scarcely allows them to reach the river, but sucking well nigh swallows and absorbs them in its thirsty sands. Above the line of gray and green, of sage and sunflower, the sloping hillsides are prodigious steeps, clothed with purple and dark green patches, these, the sacebrush and squaw-berry and other scanty growths, with here and there a tree casting its lone shadow by the valley's wire-grass swamp, a few acres of wheat-land's grass, and the leafy-weary willows and wild rose-bushes fringe the distant streams—the only green things visible."

WHAT THEN, MR. WHORLEY.

Today this valley is one vast garden, and Salt Lake City numbers a population of 50,000. During 1890 her real estate transactions aggregated $20,000,000. This little sketch makes no pretense to do more than indicate some of Utah's possibilities. It will, however, serve to show that this much-derided Mormon community has within itself most wonderful resources and thousands of wide-awake men and women who all the golden energy of Western life pushing them onward and forward in climatic enterprise and industry.

NOW A NEW LAND.

The bugbear of polygamy is now dead and buried beyond resurrection. Young Utah is in line with the general progress of the country, and the Territory when studied and understood is, despite all of its drawbacks of the past, a glory and an honor to the whole union. In the free land and enlightened century ignorance and superstition cannot long find any corner in which to hide from the electric influence of the age and Utah is but hinging ahead, to place herself abreast with the most enlightened portion of the country. The advancing tide of progress is sweeping over her, and to feel its influence one needs but to spend a few months in Salt Lake City.

AN AGRICULTURAL NOTE.

Therefore, when Utah needs Secretary Rusk's sample barrel of potatoes from a yield of 347 bushels to the acre, you may rest assured that this is good evidence of what she can do in that line, while it may be remembered also that our own Rensselaer county (three of the self-sowing 300 bushels of potatoes to the acre a most prodigious crop) and that Salt Lake City has grown from an Indian camping ground to her present population within the memory of many a Trojan. Indeed, and not a little over twenty years ago without railroad connection east or west, these patient, plodding, religious zealots laid the foundations of their present greatness in that valley of the Rocky mountains, over 1,000 miles from the Missouri river and nearly as far from the Pacific, and their faith in their delusion has enabled them to press onward in the face of every obstacle. By a six years residence among them, commencing in 1871, I learned to marvel at and respect their industry and determination and to overlook their peculiar beliefs, confident that time would sift out the false from the true, and prove their worth as human beings, whose push and energy are wonders and lessons. Going to Utah with all the eastern prejudices, I came away satisfied that time would vindicate the Mormons before the American people and that polygamy was but a bugbear, a cudgel used vigorously by those whom self-interest controlled more thoroughly than any code of ethics.

W. H. H.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Of The Salt Lake Stock Exchange Celebrated With Feasting and Speech-Making.

The Salt Lake Stock Exchange celebrated the first anniversary of its existence yesterday by feasting and speech-making. For several hours the exchange presented a lively appearance.

On the adjournment of the call board Secretary Pollock invited the members of the stock exchange and all lines holding invitations to adjourn to the basement of the new Walker building, a few doors west.

On the north side of the large room tables were spread with a fine lunch prepared by M. J. Kennedy, of the California restaurant. The brokers and invited guests partook of the refreshments and exhibit freely and general sociality prevailed.

R. C. Chambers, president of the exchange, mounted a small platform that had been improvised for the speakers and congratulated the members on the record of the year. "The exchange," he said, "kept stocks into gamble, harmony and favor with business men resulting in a benefit not only to the mining districts, but to the business of this city, which is so largely dependent upon that industry." He hoped that at the next annual election the exchange would select some one for president who can give it his time, which he had been unable to do on account of absence from the city. He appreciated the exchange's importance and thought that every mine of importance should be brought before the public by listing on the exchange.

Colonel Bells then made a speech in which he endeavored to portray the good that had already resulted and would hereafter accrue from the stock exchange.

Judge Bennett was introduced and said: "The leading industry here is mining. The medium for fostering it is the exchange. Wherever mining men are found they look at the transactions of the exchange. The conduct of the exchange for the last year has done a great deal of good. Strangers are coming in, attracted here by what they hear of our mines. You are doing good work, and you will go ahead until your exchange equals the best in the land. There is a war being made on your industry by the importation—or rather the smuggling in of lead from Mexico. The silver question is a burning one and you must keep up the fight until silver is reinstated as a money metal. I wish you success and hope that the mining industry may aid in holding up a state that will stand out proudly in the grand galaxy."

W. G. VanHorne spoke as follows: A year ago today the mining exchange was organized and a city was born. In all the cities of this section of the country Salt Lake has the only exchange. We rank as the smallest city but has a mining exchange. The reason of this is that it is generally conceded that Salt Lake will become a great city. Men from the outside have come here to buy the mining stocks of Utah Territory. Many things could be done to help the stock exchange. I can name a large number of stocks worthy to be listed on the stock exchange. If this exchange can grow from baby hood to boyhood and again to manhood, this city will become the greatest city of this western country. The merchants should support it, because it contributes to their business; the real estate exchange should also support it. The more it is used up the price of property. Today, if you ask a man to the East, he may not know that this city supports a mining exchange. The wealth of Utah minerals are tributary to Salt Lake city, while only three-fourths of those of Colorado are tributary to Denver. The time will come when Salt Lake city will have more wealth poured into its coffers than is mined in all of Colorado.

Colonel Lett said that Utah has great mountains of silver and gold, and she has even a corner in the sulphur business. (Laughter.) I have worked with great interest the progress of this mining exchange which has in its charge an interest presumed to say in this Territory. By our combined efforts this Territory will be known as the great agricultural, horticultural and mining state of the Union.

Speeches were also made by Fred. Simon, C. C. Goodwin, Col. Murray, Arthur Brown and others.

Salt Lake Tonic Sol-Fa Society.

May 28th, 1891.

The Tonic Sol-Fa system of music has stood the most severe tests and criticism during the past fifty years, and steadily grown in popularity until today, in England more particularly, its exponents there number several millions, and it has won the most hearty endorsement of eminent musicians.

This being the Tonic Sol-Fa Jubilee year, it has been established an auspicious time to establish an organization for the purpose of encouraging the study and practice of our system in this city and Territory. With this object in view, the undersigned, professional and non-professional musicians, who have the purpose attached to, have established the Salt Lake Tonic Sol-Fa Society, and are hopefully looking to the co-operation of all who desire to enhance musical culture in this community.

We respectfully ask the Superintendents of Sunday schools, Presidents of Primary associations, and teachers and officers of all educational institutions, to become acquainted with the fact that the simplified system of Tonic Sol-Fa notation, children learn to sing by note and acquire an accompanying ease and facility of thought, which is more rapidly than is possible under the intricate methods of the old notation; we therefore earnestly recommend that the introduction the study of this system in their respective institutions. (In this connection, we desire it to be distinctly understood that the Tonic Sol-Fa system does not conflict with or supersede, the other established staff notation, but rather that it is an efficient aid to a comprehension of the latter.)

The Salt Lake Tonic Sol-Fa society will organize a normal class or classes, for the purpose of qualifying teachers to impart instruction in the system, and will endeavor to provide such teachers for schools or associations of any kind desiring their service.

Henry Ballantyne, president of the society, or H. J. Walk, secretary, will be pleased to give information and answer inquiries in relation to these matters. The office of the society is at the Utah Book & Stationery Co's store, 72 Main street, Salt Lake City, where sol-fa supplies, charts, books of instruction, modulators, etc., can be obtained.

Our labors in this direction are gratuitous, and we hope that all interested will give prompt and active support to our efforts in the cause of musical advancement.

Anton Pedersen, music teacher; Geo. Cambon, leader Tivoli Theatre orchestra; C. J. Thomas, musical director; Thos. Radcliffe, organist; Jos. J. Daynes, Tabernacle organist; H. S. Giles, leader Tabernacle choir; John L. Ross, leader Tabernacle choir; Alexander Lewis, leader Logan Tabernacle choir; John L. Giles, leader Tabernacle choir, Lehi; Duncan M. McMillan, Charles A. Cobb, T. E. Harper, leaders of choirs; Id M. E. Church, Salt Lake City; Henry Gardner, Jr., J. S. Lewis, J. G. Cutler, E. F. Parry, J. Beesley, music teacher; Thos. McIntyre, music teacher; A. C. Smith, leader Tabernacle choir, Manti; H. E. Llewellyn, W. C. Clive, music teacher; J. C. Griggs, E. W. Ashton, John D. Spencer, Dr. F. A. Vincent, Fergus Cutler.

Notice. The first public meeting of the Salt Lake Tonic Sol-Fa Society will be held in the Fifteenth Ward chapel on Tuesday, June 9th, 1891, commencing at 8 p. m. Practical demonstration of the advantages of the system will be given by the speakers. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Utah, made on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1891, in the matter of Thomas Hutchison, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of the said estate, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, lawful money of the United States of America, subject to the confirmation of the said Probate Court of said Salt Lake County, Utah, on the 20th day of June, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the late residence of said deceased, in said Salt Lake County, Utah, the following described real estate belonging to said estate, to wit:

Beginning at a point south 12 degrees east, two rods from the southwest corner of Block 10, Plat A, Salt Lake City, Utah, and running thence north 12 degrees west, twenty-four rods; thence north seventy-two degrees east, twenty-two rods; thence south 12 degrees east, twenty-four rods; thence south seventy-two degrees west, twenty-two rods to the place of beginning, being the south half of the west half of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,