

of the evening. His oration was a history of the Democratic Party. He consulted several large volumes, reading extracts to show that democracy was infallible and imperishable. He gave a synopsis of what he considered were democratic principles, then said:

"How can we come to evil if such principles are maintained here? Adhering to these principles the democratic party has managed to live, and will continue to live; and whenever the party has adhered to these principles it has achieved success. The party has had to deal with the National, Whig, Know-nothing, Abolition and Republican parties. It has destroyed the parties that opposed it in the past, and if it lives up to Jefferson's ideas it will destroy the Republican party. [Cheers.] Other parties may come and go, but when the American flag shall wrap its folds about this dead Republic it will be at the same time the winding sheet of the Democratic party. It has been said the Democratic party is neither subject to death nor open to new ideas. It certainly is not subject to death."

At this point the audience did not know how to take the orator's opinion that his party was impervious to new ideas, and it kept quiet wondering what was to come next. Again the hostility theory to new ideas was repeated, but this time the speaker explained himself. He said that his party already had all the ideas necessary to a free people and free government, and that it only required the enlargement of these ideas to embrace all the demands of modern progress and civilization. This pleased the Jacksonians and there was loud applause. The remainder of the oration was a defense of free trade and an exhortation to propagate democratic party principles in Utah. He said:

"We enjoy our politics as a Methodist minister does his religion. The placing of true Democratic principles before the people of Utah is one of our aims, and we serve notice on all who would combat us that the war is open. But our club does not propose to mix up with the unfortunate local complications; whatever our individual members may do on their own account."

The speaker quoted from the platform of the Democratic Club, saying that religious toleration should be observed, but that religion must not be used as a cloak for crime.

The chief incident of note in the oration was the bold declaration of war on the part of the Salt Lake democracy. This declaration was couched in unmistakable terms, and it made a small sensation. Several persons left the hall, but this might have been due to the fact that the hour was getting late and the speaker was a trifle prosaic and heavy. At this point the Judge announced his intention of coming to close, and kept his word. He did not act like his Methodist ministers who, after making a similar announcement, started on a new topic, and with renewed wind orated for an hour more. The Judge did not do this but promptly took his seat.

Dr. H. J. Faust then called for three cheers for the speakers of the night. They were given, but not as forcibly as one would expect in a Jacksonian meeting.

There was a band in attendance but it disappeared long before the close of the proceedings.

WINTER IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—There are no signs of abatement of the severe winter weather throughout Great Britain and on the continent. From all parts come stories of suffering. In Great Britain the severity of the season has not been exceeded since 1813. The river Thames below Richmond remains partially frozen and navigation is impeded by ice floes. Carriers and vans traverse the frozen surface from Sutton Court to Abingdon.

Numerous deaths have resulted from the extreme cold. Several of them, at the very gates of the workhouse, were clamoring for admission. The Midland newspapers declare thousands of persons in that region in a condition of semi-starvation. Many local committees are taking measures for relief, but they fail to reach the host of cases.

In every country on the continent there is suffering because of the severe weather. The coasts of Belgium, Holland and North Germany are blocked with ice. Many steamers and ships are found in the rivers Schelde and Elbe, and some badly damaged. At Antwerp 10,000 workmen are thrown out of employment, owing to the unusually severe weather. The misery among the poorer classes is intense and widespread.

Dynamite is to be used at Copenhagen harbor in hopes of getting out a number of vessels now ice-bound. Dispatches from several German ports tell of the inaccessibility of their harbors because of the ice.

All Bavaria is covered with snow, and in the country between the Danube and the Alps the snow is eighteen inches deep. In certain localities along the Rhine snow drifts are piled seventeen feet high.

IN NORTHERN ITALY
snow fell heavily for some hours. The inhabitants of this region are suffering acutely, such weather being entirely unknown to them, and it is feared a number perished in the storm. The railways are much delayed.

CENSUS BUREAU BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin, giving the population and other information of various Indian tribes, exclusive of Alaska. The bulletin shows the total Indian population of the United States to be 244,705. This makes the total population of the country including Alaska, estimated at 37,000, almost 63,000,000.

The Indian population is made up as follows: On reservations or at schools under control of the Indian police, not taxed, \$30,254. The Indians incidentally under the Indian office, and self-supporting, are as follows: Indian Territory, 25,357; Cherokees, 3464; Chickasaws, 9998; Choctaws, 9291; Creeks, 2539. There are also about 14,247 colored people (mixed Indian blood) living with and members of the above tribes. The total population of the five civilized tribes is therefore 64,871; the Six Nations and Stregis of New York, 5304; Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina, 2985; Indians, 68 per cent of whom are not on the reservation, taxed and self-supporting citizens, counted in the general population, 32,-

567; Apaches at Mt. Vernon barracks (prisoners), 384; Indians in the State or Territorial prisons, 186. Total 114,473.

The bulletin further shows: Total males, taxed and untaxed, 80,715; total males untaxed and on reservation, 63,770; total females, untaxed and on reservation, 69,484; ration Indians on reservation, to whom rations are issued by the United States, 32,210; self-supporting Indians on reservation by farming, herding, root digging, horse raising, fishing and hunting, 6044; self-supporting Indians, 32,567; taxed and not including the civilized tribes, 128,611.

The number of whites on the several reservations in the Indian territory aggregates 107,987, as follows: Cherokee nation, 27,176; Chickasaw nation, 49,444; Choctaw nation, 27,991; Seminole nation, 96; Creek nation, 3780.

The Crow Indian commission today submitted to the secretary of the interior a report, in which is included the agreement made with the Crows. The Cherokee commission called and made a statement of what had been accomplished. Several important agreements were signed by the tribes in the eastern part of the Indian territory, the only tribe which has refused being the Cherokees.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met in regular session January 8th at 7:30 o'clock. The following members were present: Armstrong, Colbath, Nelson, Pyppe, Pike and Young; President Scott in the chair.

By unanimous consent it was agreed to suspend the regular order of business so as to allow County Superintendent Stewart to address the Board on the question of its financial condition. He said that he had been notified by the county treasurer that only about half of the Territorial apportionment of school moneys had been paid into the treasury up to date, but that it would be forthcoming in a few weeks. Mr. Stewart stated that until he had received the above information from the county treasurer he believed the entire sum was available, and under this impression he had notified the various district trustees of the county that their money was ready for them, and inasmuch as many of them were compelled to come from a considerable distance, he requested the Board to wait a few days for its apportionment. The matter was discussed at some length, the prevailing opinion being that if the delay was not more than two or three weeks that the request might be granted. Mr. Pike moved that the board waive its right to the county fund as requested.

Mr. Nelson said the board should find out how much money it had on hand before taking such action. He moved that the statement be received and the county superintendent be requested to apportion the city's money as fast as possible.

It was finally agreed that the Superintendent should turn over \$5000 to the City Board at once, and no demand would be made upon him until some time in the future.

Zion's Savings Bank notified the Board that they held a note against