DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 18, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints:

Dear Brethren and Sisters—For several years past, the presiding authorities of the Church, acting in conjunction with the General Board of Education, have operated toward the establishment of a Church University, this institution to become the head of our Church school system, and to be equipped for the work of higher instruction. During the past two years, steps were taken toward founding and endowing such an institution, as would meet the needs of the people of Utah, and particularly of the Latter-day Saints, as a denominational school of high grade; and on the 8th of September, 1892, a circular was issued announcing the opening of the Church University. The work of the institution was conducted during the academic year 1893-94 with abundant proofs of success, and all connected with the management of the Church University had reason to anticipate for the school a brilliant future. There was no intention on the part of the promoters of the Church University to arouse any unfair competition or rivalry between that school and the University of Utah; nevertheless, the existence of two institutions in the same city with many courses in common, rendered the paralleling of work, and the consequent duplication of expenditure, absolutely unavoidable. Time has very plainly demonstrated the fact that Utah, while abundantly able under present conditions to maintain one well equipped institution for higher instruction, cannot adequately support many such, either in material supplies of means or in students prepared for university courses of study. After due consideration of the present conditions and future prospects of educational affairs in Utah, the presiding quorums of the Church have deemed it wise to bring the work of the Church University to a close, that greater energy, resulting from concentration of effort, may be devoted to the development of our Territorial University. Toward the University of Utah our people may properly indulge a feeling of pride; the institution was established in the early days of Utah's history; it was incorporated, indeed, under the name of the University of Deseret within less than three years after the first settlement of this region. It has grown in spite of the numerous difficulties incident to pioneer existence, to its present fair proportions, and to the attainment of its forty-fifth year, with a steady and healthful progress which inspires strong confidence for its future. Utah has need of such an institution of learning; indeed there appears no reason why our University should not become the great inter-mountain center for the diffusion of knowledge in advanced and specialized branches. We hope that the day is not far distant when the youth of Utah will no longer need to journey afar in search of professional instruction; but that our own State will offer her sons and daughters ample facilities in all departments of intellectual progress.

We recommend to the Latter-day Saints that they faithfully devote their influence and energy, such as might have been claimed by the university of the Church, but wisdom dictated the continuance of that institution, to the University of Utah. We trust that our people will sustain the Territorial University by their good words and works, and particularly by their patronage in sending thither their sons and daughters who are prepared to become students in the institution, which by law is constituted as the head of the public school system of Utah.

The officers of the University are men in whom the people have learned to repose their confidence; the Chancellor and the Regents need no encomiums from us in their responsible and honorable stations. The President and Faculty of the institution are severally of recognized abilities in their professions, and of creditable devotion to the educational advancement of the people; they are entitled to the fullest confidence of Utah's citizens without distinction.

We feel assured that the moral influence of the University will prove of salutary effect, and that all due attention will be paid to the training of students in the duties of true moral citizenship as well as in the subjects of purely secular instruction. However, as the University is a public possession, the property of people of many sects and creeds, it would be manifestly improper to allow any species of sectarian religious instruction to be imparted within its walls, or under its auspices. In view of these facts, and, knowing as we do, that many of the Latter-day Saints are imbued with a strong desire to have their youth instructed in theological tenets coordinately with secular training, we call your attention to the fact that the Latter-day Saints' college, an institution which stands among the foremost of our Church schools, is conducted in close proximity to the University, and that the very full courses of daily instruction in theology will be offered at such hours, and under such conditions that Latter-day Saint students who are attending the University, and others not regularly attending the College, may pursue in the latter such of these sacred studies as their ability and opportunities will permit. It is the aim of our local and general educational boards to strengthen the theological department of the college, increasing and augmenting the courses, to meet all requirements.

We request that Presidents of Stakes, Bishops of Wards and other presiding officers, will cause this letter to be read in their places of public gathering; and that they will use their influence in otherwise bringing this subject before the people.

Respectfully your brethren,

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,

First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

THE UTAH PIONEERS.

The magnitude of the task performed by those who pioneered the way across the Great Plains to these mountain vales forty-seven years ago is being more generally recognized than in former years, and interest increases in the history of the individuals who composed that noble band. The celebration in honor of the survivors of the Pioneer company, at Saltair Beach, on August 20, draws special attention to the subject, and it seems appropriate for the News to give today, for historical reference, a complete list of the 148 persons—143 men, 3 women and 2 children—who entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake in July, 1847, under the leadership of President Brigham Young, and also, as far as ascertainable at present, what became of them, and the ages and residences of the survivors. The subjoined list was specially prepared for this paper by Elder Andrew Jenson, who has had personal interviews with every member of the Pioneer company that he was able to meet in his extensive travels. Of the entire company, 37 are now living, 98 are known to be dead, and the whereabouts of the remaining 13 are unknown, though there is good reason to believe that several of them, and perhaps all, have passed from this sphere of action. Invitations, by mail and telegraph, have been sent to all survivors whose addresses were known, requesting their presence at Saltair on Monday, as guests of the occasion. The lists, arranged alphabetically, are as follows:

SURVIVING PIONEERS.

Lewis Barney resides at Elsinore, Sevier Co., Utah; age [illegible] years.

Charles D. Barnum resides in Salt Lake City, Utah; age 94; he is the oldest of the Pioneers living.

George P. Billings resides in Manti, Sanpete Co., Utah; age 67.

Geo. W. Brown resides in Charleston, Wasatch Co., Utah; age 67.

John Brown resides in Pleasant Grove, Utah Co., Utah; age 74.

William Carter resides in St. George, Utah; age 73.

Thomas P. Cloward resides in Payson, Utah Co., Utah; age 71.

Lyman Curtis resides at Salem, Utah Co., Utah; age 82.

Isaac Perry Decker, one of the two children of the Pioneer camp, resides in the Sixteenth ward, Salt Lake City; age 54.

Benjamin Franklin Dewey makes his home temporarily in Salt Lake City; age 65.

Ozro Eastman resides at Idaho Falls, Bingham Co., Idaho.

Joseph Egbert resides at Kaysville, Davis Co., Utah.

Aaron F. Farr resides in Ogden, Utah; age 75.

Green Flake, a colored man, resides in Salt Lake City, Utah; age [illegible].

John Streeter Gleason resides at Pleasant Grove, Utah Co., Utah; age 75.

Joseph Hancock resides at Payson, Utah Co., Utah; age 94.

Charles Alfred Harper resides at Big Cottonwood, Salt Lake Co., Utah; age 78.

Pelle Johnson resides in Payson, Utah Co., Utah; age 79.

Stephen Kelsey resides in Paris, Bear Lake Co., Idaho; age [illegible].

[illegible] resides at Mapleton, Utah Co., Utah; age [illegible].

[illegible] resides in [illegible] Ward, [illegible] Co., Arizona; age [illegible].

[illegible] resides in [illegible] Ward, Apache Co., Arizona; age 72.

[illegible] resides at Panguitch, Garfield Co., Utah.

Andrew Purley [illegible] resides at Franklin, Oneida Co., Idaho; age [illegible].

[illegible] resides in Payson, Apache Co., Arizona; age [illegible].

[illegible] resides in Sugar House ward, Salt Lake Co., Utah; age [illegible].

Norman Taylor resides in [illegible] Co., Utah; age [illegible].

[illegible] resides in [illegible], Sevier Co., Utah; age [illegible].

[illegible] resides in southern Utah.

[illegible] Walker resides in Pleasant Grove, Utah Co., Utah; age 74.

George Wardle resides in Ashley, Uintah Co., Utah; age 74.

James Weller resides in Third ward, Salt Lake City, Utah; age [illegible].

Wilford Woodruff resides in Farmers ward, Salt Lake county, Utah; age 87.

George Woodward resides in St. George, Utah; age 77.

Thomas Woolsey resided in Manti, Sanpete Co., Utah, in 1880; if alive, he is [illegible] years old.

Lorenzo D. Young resides in Salt Lake City, Utah; age 87.

Lorenzo Zobriskie Young resides in Huntington, Emery Co., Utah; age 53. One of the two children accompanying the Pioneers.

DECEASED PIONEERS.

Barnabas L. Adams died near Salt Lake City, Utah, June 2, 1869.

Rufus Allen died in Ogden, Utah, in the winter of 1858-59.

Truman O. Angell died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 16, 1887.

Millen Atwood died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 17, 1890.

Rodney Badger died by accidental drowning in the Weber River, Utah, April 29, 1853.

Ezra T. Benson died in Ogden, Utah, Sept. 3, 1869.

Franklin Boggs died in Washington, Washington Co., Utah, Jan. 22, 1893.

Nathaniel Thomas Brown was shot at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in Feb., 1849, just as he was preparing to emigrate to the valley.

Thomas Bullock died at Coalville, Summit Co., Utah, Feb. 10, 1885.

Charles A. Burk died at Minersville, Beaver Co., Utah, Feb. 18, 1888.

Jacob D. Burnham died in California in 1850.

Robert E. Baird died in Lynne, Weber Co., Utah, Aug. 25, 1875.

Albert Carrington died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 19, 1889.

James Case died in Sanpete Co., in 1889.

Solomon Chamberlain died in Washington Co., March 25, 1862.

William Clayton died in Salt Lake City Dec. 4, 1879.

Zebedee Coltrin died at Spanish Fork, Utah Co., Utah, July 21, 1887.

James Craig died at Santa Clara, Washington Co., Utah, in 1868.

Oscar Crosby (colored) died in Los Angeles, Cal., in 1870.

Hosea Cushing died in Salt Lake City before 1854.

James Davenport died in Richmond, Cache Co., Utah, about 1885.

John Dixon was killed by Indians near Parley's Park, Summit Co., Utah, Aug. 17, 1853.

Starling Graves Driggs died in Parowan, Iron Co., Utah, Dec. 3, 1895.

William Dykes died in Nebraska Nov. 24, 1879.

Sylvester H. Earl died in St. George, Utah, July 29, 1873.

Howard Egan died in Salt Lake City, Utah, March 16, 1878.

John S. Eldredge died in Charleston, Wasatch Co., Utah, May 2, 1873.

Edmund Ellsworth died at Show Low, Apache Co., Arizona, Dec. 19, 1893.

Wm. A. Empey died in St. George, Utah, Aug. 19, 1890.

Datus Ensign died in Ogden about the year 1870.

Addison Everett died in St. George, Utah, Jan. 12, 1885.

Nathaniel Fairbanks was accidentally drowned in California in 1854.

Perry Fitzgerald died at Draper, Salt Lake Co., Utah, Oct. 4, 1889.

John S. Fowler went to California in 1849 and subsequently died there.

John M. Freeman died in Carson Valley, Nevada, in 1850.

Burr Frost died in Salt Lake City, Utah, March 10, 1878.

Andrew S. Gibbons died at St. John, Apache Co., Arizona, February 9, 1886.

David Grant died in Mill Creek, Salt Lake Co., Utah, December 22, 1868.

John Young Green died in Salt Lake City, Utah, May 24, 1880.

Thomas Grover died in Farmington, Davis Co., Utah, February 20, 1886.

Sidney Alvarus Hanks froze to death in Parley's Park, Summit Co., Utah, in April, 1870.

Hans C. Hansen died in Salina, Sevier Co., Utah, October 10, 1890.

Appleton M. Harmon died at Holden, Millard Co., Utah, before May, 1877.

William Henrie died in Bountiful, Davis Co., Utah, several years ago.

Simeon Howd died in Beaver Co., Utah, in 1882.

John S. Higbee died in Toquerville, Washington Co., Utah, Nov. 1, 1877.

John Greenleaf Holman died at Seaburg, Bingham Co., Idaho, Nov. [illegible], 1888.

Matthew Ivory was killed at Beaver, Utah, in the beginning of 1863.

Norton Jacob died at Glenwood, Sevier Co., Utah, Jan. 30, 1879.

Levi Jackman died in Salem, Utah Co., Utah, July 23, 1876.

Artemas Johnson died in Utah many years ago.

Luke S. Johnson died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 9, 1861.

Ellen Sanders Kimball died near Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 22, 1871.

Heber C. Kimball died in Salt Lake City, Utah, June 22, 1868.

Wm. A. King died in Boston, Mass., in 1882.

Jesse C. Little died at Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 26, 1893.

Tarleton Lewis died at Teasdale, Piute Co., Utah, Nov. 22, 1890.

Chauncey Loveland died in Bountiful, Davis Co., Utah, Aug. 19, 1876.

Amasa M. Lyman died in Fillmore, Millard Co., Utah, Feb. 4, 1877.

Stephen Markham died in Spanish Fork, Utah Co., Utah, March 17, 1878.

Joseph Matthews died near Pima, Graham Co., Arizona, May 13, 1893.

Geo. Mills died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 29, 1884.

Carlos Murray was killed by Indians on the Humboldt river in 1850.

Elijah Newman died at Manti, Sanpete Co., Utah, in 1873.

Seeley Owen died at Flagstaff, Arizona, in 1881.

John Pack died in Salt Lake City, Utah, April 4, 1885.

Ed. Harvey Pierce died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 12, 1888.

Francis M. Pomeroy died in Mesa, Maricopa Co., Arizona, [illegible], 1882.

Orson Pratt died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 3, 1881.

[illegible] Rockwood died at [illegible], Summit Co., Utah, Aug. [illegible].

[illegible] died in Salt Lake City, Utah, [illegible], 1895.

[illegible] died at Kanosh, Millard Co., Utah, about 1885.

[illegible] died in Salt Lake City, Utah, [illegible], 1875.

[illegible] died in Sugar House Ward, Salt Lake Co., Utah, [illegible].

[illegible] died in Salt Lake City, Utah, May 31, 1892.

[illegible] died in Salt Lake City, Utah, July 1, 1875.

[illegible] died in Lehi, Utah Co., Utah, in [illegible].

[illegible] died at Bellevue, Washington Co., Utah, March 9, 1875.

Henry M. [illegible] died in San Bernardino, Cal., [illegible] 1882.

Geo. A. Smith died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 1, 1875.

Erastus Snow died in Salt Lake City, Utah, May 27, 1888.

Horwell Stevens died at Bluff City, San Juan Co., Utah, May 6, 1886.

Benjamin Franklin Stewart was killed by lightning at Benjamin, Utah Co., Utah, June 22, 1885.

Shadrach Roundy died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. [illegible], 1872.

Seth Taft died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 23, 1863.

Thomas Tanner died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 2, 1855.

Robert T. Thomas died in Provo, Utah Co., Utah, Feb. 28, 1892.

Marcus B. Thorpe was murdered for his money in California, Jan. 19, 1849.

John Harvey Tippets died at Farmington, Davis Co., Utah, Feb. 14, 1890.

Wm. Shin Wardsworth died in Springville, Utah Co., Utah, Jan. 18, 1888.

Horace Kimball Whitney died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 22, 1884.

Orson K. Whitney died in Salt Lake City, Utah, July 22, 1884.

Hark Wales (colored), known among the Pioneers by the name of Hark Lay, died in Union ward, Salt Lake Co., Utah, about 1887.

Edson Whipple died in Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, May 11, 1894.

Brigham Young died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 29, 1877.

Clarissa Decker Young died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 22, 1871.

Phineas H. Young died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 10, 1879.

PIONEERS, WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

Alexander P. Chessley lived in San Juan Valley, Cal., when last heard from.

Horace Monroe Frink lived in San Bernardino, Cal., when last heard from.

Samuel Brazier Fox resided in Oregon years ago.

Eric Glines resided in St. George, Utah, when last heard from.

Stephen H. Goddard resided in Davis Co., Utah, a number of years ago.

George R. Grant lived in Virginia City, Nevada, when last heard from.

Franklin G. Losee lived in Lehi, Utah Co., Utah, when last heard from.

David Powell lived in the state of Mississippi, according to last accounts.

Joseph Rooker resided in California when last heard from in 1852.

Gilbroid Summe is unknown.

John Wheeler is unknown.

Alma T. Williams is unknown.

James W. Stewart resided in Morgan County, Utah, when last heard from.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The death of the king of Siam removes one of Asia's most progressive monarchs. Since his accession to the throne in 1868, he has devoted his energies to the advancement of the people, and as a result the country has a net of telegraph lines and the capital is lighted with electricity and has street-car service. Instead of cowrie shells and silver and gold bullion which were formerly used as money, coins are now in circulation. The country has a postoffice department and belongs to the postal union. At Bangkok the king established a European college and a magnificent museum, and his latest plan was to build railroads and open the interior of the kingdom to the world.

King Chulalonkorn I was the ninth of Mongkut's eighty children, forty years of age at his death. He is described as a handsome man, with open and agreeable features, and a dignified bearing. His income amounted to $10,000,000 a year, but notwithstanding the heavy taxes levied upon the people in order to satisfy this sum and enough money besides for the expensive improvements, the king was very popular. After the recent trouble with France, which cost the country a valuable strip of land, the king was more anxious to approach Europeans, particularly England, with a view of having a powerful ally, in case of further complications.

The late ruler's domestic affairs were not known outside his own palace, but according to the reports of travelers in Siam, it was commonly rumored that his household consisted of three hundred wives and eighty-seven children, and that he was a father at the age of twelve. He was very fond of his children and was often accompanied by the crown prince and other princes on public occasions. His successor, the crown prince, was born in 1877. He is well educated and able to fill the position of his father, and is likely to carry on the good work of civilization commenced by him.

(COMMUNICATED.)

WE MEAN OUR STATE.

The character of our coming State will depend in large part upon the character of its homes; for the state is but an aggregation of homes, and their average in all things will be a fair criterion as to the power, intelligence, patriotism, industry and finance of that State. And yet, the home itself is not a product or reflex of influences which grow out of occupation, schools, churches, amusements, habits, all sealed by the power, the silent, unobtrusive and almost unobserved discipline, rule, theory and action of fathers and mothers.

So well is this understood, so fully is it accepted, that if a man were looking for special capacity, integrity and reliability, that search would hardly extend to the home of the thief, to surroundings where untruthfulness was [illegible] and unchecked sway. Habits of thrift, purity, and delicacy are not supposed to grow spontaneously in the home of the courtesan any more than is sobriety in the home of the drunkard. Even when there are exceptional cases, these only prove the rule; as where the [illegible] compulsory mother of a drunken man's posterity may [illegible] that revulsion of her better nature upon her babe.

By the same rule, surprises would come to an observer, if from the home of a skeptic there should come those who would exhibit reverence for sacred things, love for religion or manifestations of exceeding faith. From the self-satisfied parents of a family where ignorance is chronic and intelligence deemed of no avail, only similar ignorance would look for intellectual strength with mental activity and grasp.

Very little consideration assures us that humanity may not "reap where it has not sown," nor "gather where it failed to strew." Nor does development in any direction come suddenly. All growth and progress is the work of time and effort. That which comes easily is rarely valued and that for which there is no sacrifice demanded, is not extra prolific in prospects or results.

Patriotism in these mountains should spring from a different cause to the patriotism of our native land; for there we inherited our country; we received and did not make it, but we have made Utah in the main what it is. It embodies our thought, our sense of right and justice, and as most love their own work so should this be loved. Not that all our ideals is as yet enshrined in law and institutions, but even that which is lacking will be developed from within, and as the parents are seen in the child so should this people be represented in their country.

Conceptions of liberty, of the rights of conscience, will relieve the future citizens of the State from all interference, only when the rights and privileges of associate citizens are jeopardized or ignored. Laws should be few as possible, but all well considered and free from verbiage, and the enforcement of such laws should be swift and fearless. Penalty should be prompt as to the transgressor, and it should aim more at the reformation of the criminal than at his punishment.

Official remuneration should be at the minimum, so that office seeking may be rebuked; and to serve the state should be deemed the highest honor conferred on any citizen. In these times of financial depression, when many are looking forward somewhat gloomily to increased taxation, no political vanity should suggest other than the most rigorous economy. From the governor to the judges; from these to all subordinate officials, the times should be taken into account. And when so taken every patriot should insist on such a reduction of expenditure and such administration as should set aside every man who counts on statehood and an office as a something favorable only to position and spoils. Let "the office seek the man;" and that man, if his interests are here and with the State, will take pride in his position and have ambition as one of the first officers to make the call of his fellow-citizens an undisputed success.

It is not asking too much, either, that, so far as is possible, all men entrusted with office should be conscientious men, subject and amenable to the spirit of religion, not necessarily a member of any special church, or one of ostentatious profession, but controlled by that essential spirit of right which comes from an abiding sense of personal responsibility and assurance of divine recognition.

This class as a rule, however, can only come from such homes as cultivate and consider essential in life, this profound control, which is alien to the adventurer, the schemer, the seeker and hunter for office as a rule. Immoral men—and this covers much ground—nowhere should hold the reins of power, for these will give and take a bribe; they will wink at violation of law and order. Screening others they are themselves vulnerable; as guardians of the peace they are traitors to society; as officials they demoralize and are not proof against temptation. From this class comes the direlict of every state and institution, and example in high places for evil is contagious as is fever, cholera or la grippe. Honor is indispensable in laying the corner stones and foundation of any organization which is intended to endure.

General intelligence enters into the fullest enjoyment of home life. Without that, the members thereof are dwarfed and stunted. Narrow views and jealousy pertain to a lack of enlightenment, and even schools alone will not give, do not give, that broad culture which is the glory of manhood and a well supervised home.

There are heads and owners of homes and family who expect much where they have given but little. They count on and desire an intelligent posterity, but save as to school, which is often miscalled education, they spend but little money and exercise but little care. There are animal enjoyments in excess, food is provided in abundance, clothing, surroundings and society are all that could be wished, but very little is expended for mental or intellectual food and clothing. So there is not that bright, vivacious, attractive association in the family circle, to say nothing of society, which could and should be had. Visiting becomes formal, conversation drags, frivolity and gossip usurp the place of demeanor and intelligent contact of mind with mind.

Far too few of the population of this State, for its greatest development, have acquired the habit of reading. Many only read trash, while the great minds of the earth in science and literature are almost unknown. Communion with these brings no solid enjoyment, wakes no enthusiasm, inspires no feeling and gives no life. The people are not enthused as yet in this direction. The substratum of practical duty and life has not been built as yet upon or glorified and adorned as it will need to be under increased responsibility, or when we enter the lists as competitors and rivals of the states by which we are surrounded.

The people, though, will rise to the new conditions, for in the general heart there is an inspirational force and an assurance of destiny in the divine order, which will be immensely elastic as the years go by. The people of the new State, while conservative, will be undeniably progressive. The fathers of vassalage, when cast off, will only display the herculean vigor of the mountain brave. The repression of the past will only make more visible the undying patriotism, the indefatigable industry, the mental force, the financial honesty, the religious fervor, the progressive spirit of the true Utonians. They have done much already. They have endured enough. Their labors have been continuous and excessive and their success and achievements have been marvelous. While abused, insulted, decried, belittled, who among them faltered or failed? When begging for and denied the boon and right now partly thrust upon them, they were content to wait. A generous nation would have done years ago, willingly and gladly, when the Pioneers and founders of this commonwealth were living, what is almost grudgingly given even now. But the heroism, the bravery, the patience they exhibited will have the righteous verdict of history when their detractors will only have its silence or its frown.

The new State will come into the Union with a grander faith than that of the Puritans; with a more intelligent patriotism than that of the fathers of this Republic; with a more ardent and self-sustaining spirit than was needed in her sister states; with more gratitude to God and faith in Him than the nation has at large. And the well understood fiat of destiny will serve them and their posterity in the fulfillment of their brightest hopes in the creation of a nation, based on righteousness and pledged to the enjoyment of peace.

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As to Retrenchment.

SOME ECONOMIC SUGGESTIONS TO THE "CITY DADS."

We notice that the City Council is endeavoring to fulfil their "before election" promises of rigid economy in the running of the municipal affairs of the city, which is certainly appreciated by all good citizens, and all hope they may succeed in saving many dollars to the over-burdened taxpayers. We would suggest, however, that they should avoid diminishing the men on the police force and in the fire department. This might result in the reverse of economy.

It might please the taxpayers just as well to dispose of extra sessions of the council and devote less time to discussing personal character and more time to genuine public benefit. In their "efforts to stop the leaks" at the spigot, we recommend that they see that the bung is securely plugged before they roll the barrel over.

There are times when all should use their careful efforts in the practice of true retrenchment, both in public and in private affairs, and assisting in this very laudable purpose each individual may assist a community, and each community the commonwealth. So let each individual be careful to make every dollar expended be for some necessity and see that it is used where its purchasing power will be greatest, and all should try to prepare for the coming winter by providing themselves with necessary fuel, food and clothing while the opportunity exists, and before the increased demand increases prices. This is especially true with regard to clothing. During this stock season we are offering some great bargains, and those who are fortunate enough to be able to anticipate their next winter's necessities by ordering a full suit now, can save enough to go a long way towards a ton of coal or other needed necessaries.

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T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.