# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BY THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Thursday, February 19, 1891.


## ELDERS ABROAD.

The complaint has been frequently made that Elders returning from mission, and newly arrived immigrants from the Old World, fail to correspond with friends in the old countries. This is no doubt well grounded. But there are two sides to this question, and the other side has been presented in these columns by correspondents. They claim that they write and get no replies, and in answer to the Elders in England who charge this neglect, they retort that these Elders usually call to send their communications with a sufficient address.

Doubtless there is occasion for complaint on both sides. Many people who settle in Utah, or return from visits abroad, become so engrossed with their own affairs here, that they fail to communicate with distant friends, and to send absent information that would do good to those who receive it and to the work which we all desire to see prospered. And there is some neglect too, on the part of the people abroad, in responding to favors received from Utah. Also Elders writing here lend their letters London, Glasgow, Belfast or some other town, and omit to give their full address. There is room for improvement in all these cases.

We are frequently overwhelmed with letters asking for the post office address of Elders abroad, particularly in England. We wish to say that we do not and cannot keep track of their travels. But letters addressed to any Elder in the British mission, if sent to the *Millennial Star* office, 42 Islington, Liverpool, will be duly forwarded. But if unchaste, or people on a foreign tour, would send to friends here their proper address, it would save a great deal of trouble and much needless annoyance.

## THE HAWAIIAN COLONY.

It is pretty generally known that a company of gentlemen have obtained possession of a tract of land, which has been farmed more or less for many years, in Skull Valley, and made it a colonizing spot for a number of Hawaiians who have come to this Territory. These Islanders were working in this city as day laborers, and it was deemed best for their interest to place them upon soil which they could till, and thus provide them with work for which they are suited and give them an opportunity for better advancement than they could make here.

When this company endeavored to file upon the land in accordance with the law, it appears that obstructions were placed in their way. Through the Probate Judge of Tooele County early in 1890, they endeavored to enter it under the homestead act. But the Land Register in this city refused the filing, on the ground that in his opinion there were not enough inhabitants to entitle them to this entry.

The law provides that:

"The amount of land that may be entered under this act by proprietors in the number of inhabitants, one hundred and less than two hundred inhabitants may enter not to exceed 320 acres; two hundred and less than one thousand inhabitants may enter not to exceed 640 acres; and where the inhabitants number one thousand and over, an amount not to exceed 1,280 acres may be entered, and for each additional one thousand inhabitants, not to exceed five thousand in all, a further amount of 320 acres may be allowed."

"When the number of inhabitants of a town is less than 100 the township shall be entitled to the land actually occupied for town purposes by legal subdivisions."

The Probate Judge, considering he had taken proper proceedings, appealed from the decision of the Register. The Land Commissioner at Washington reversed that decision and instructed the Register in this wise:

"You will notify appellant of his right to have said filing made of record upon payment of the usual fees, and advise him that in placing a township filing upon record, he should bear in mind that unless the town has a population sufficient to entitle it to the town covered thereby, the area of such town may be subject, either by contest or appeal from your action, upon application by voter, or filed for, portions thereof, as agricultural land."

The filing was attended to accordingly, and now an attempt is being made to show that the Probate Judge was made a tool of by the "Mormons," whereas the facts and the ruling of the Land Commissioner prove that he simply performed his duty under the law. As to a contest, there is no reason or reason for such a proceeding, as the company have the clear possessory right and legal claim to the land, and there is no earthly reason why they should be hindered in the good work they are performing.

## ARRANT HYPOCRISY.

In our issue of Wednesday evening Mr. Chas. Ellis identified, with considerable clearness, the reporter of the *Tribune* who had lain that he had to fix up his reports to suit that paper dependent of it in defiance to the law. But the challenge to name this person was only what is vulgarly called a "bluff." He was the potential agency for the "indecent" paragraph that appeared in that paper, the author of which was the reporter in question. If the *Tribune* was innocent in its presence of decency, why did it strike off a number of extra containing the "indecent" paragraph the day following its original production?

Tell not a lie! But the only reason exception was taken by that foul sheet to one of its own offspring, was because of the vigorous protests of respectable "Liberals" now in the county disgusted with its filthiness. Its pretended regret at one item not exceptionally bad for its columns, was one of the countless things having its hypocrisy which has appeared of late in its newspaper. And it will be seen that the writer of the "witty" and salacious paragraphs that "filled their way" into that sheet and of its burlesque reports of sermons and lectures, will be still employed to perform his dirty work. It suits the *Tribune* to a dot.

## IF NOT, WHY NOT?

The paper which has been insisting on and plotting for the disfranchisement of nonapostate "Mormons" simply because they do not, in its view, regard the antipolygamy laws as essential to morality, this morning speaks of the act for the demonetization of silver as "an infamous law," and says, "is suffering people cry out to have that wrong undone." It also speaks of the law as "the original sin."

Now will not the same logic by which the conclusion is reached that silver is illegal and ought to be disfranchised who do not view one act of Congress as essential to morality, prove with equal reason that those writers ought to be disfranchised who denounce another act of Congress as an infamous law? If not, why not?

It is generally conceded that all any law requires of the citizen is obedience. If he conforms to the law he is entitled to his opinion in regard to it, whether that opinion be favorable or unfavorable. He may not only think what he pleases, about it, but may express his thoughts freely. He may oppose what he deems its weakness or wrongfulness and may work for its repeal. Nothing he may say or do about it will be construed beyond the boundary of his right, unless he violates the law or assists in its violation.

Instead of showing that he is unfit for the duties and privileges of citizenship, does not the fact that a man strictly obeys a law which he thinks is unjust or impolitic, indicate rather that he is to be considered eminently fit for all the rights and privileges that a citizen can enjoy?

This is the position usually taken by reasoners on this question. But be that as it may, it is beyond rational dispute that if non-admission or disfranchisement with one law of Congress should disqualify a person as a voter, the open contradiction of another law of Congress ought to disqualify the objector also, and "strike the ballot from his scrupulous hands."

## DEATH'S WORK AMONG THE GREAT.

The phenomenal mortality among those who have figured prominently in the history of this country, can scarcely have escaped the attention of the thoughtful observer of current events. It is no time that "death loves a shining mark," the grim monster has had a revel in high places during the past few weeks. Without carefully investigating the record, we venture the opinion that in this particular the first few weeks of 1891 outrivals the history of the infancy of any preceding year since the establishment of the nation. Is not this a sign of the times?

In the passing away of the great and good—defenders of truth and liberty—the nation has sorrowed in regard, but not from mere sympathy for the families of those who have vanished away to the sphere beyond. Those who stand head and shoulders above the masses, intellectually and morally, are none too many. We do not mean the matter of intellectuality as it stands alone, but in combination with moral excellence in both. Those in whom the combination exists and who have the force of character sufficient to make their presence felt in the mind of the people constitute the lights of a nation. When they pass to the great beyond, their illuminating power, being transposed, is removed from view. When an unusual number of them are taken off, the loss much be more or less obscure for not unless new lights arise to fill their places.

The infinite God makes use of men, according to their capacities and dispositions, as His executives to hold humanity at bays in some degree of balance. This is done without impairing the free agency of the individual who exercises after truth and right and the distribution of their benefits. His efforts being in unison with the Divine will those endeavors toward the good and true are seconded by the inspiration of the Spirit of truth.

Some are raised up and used, perhaps unknown to themselves, to work in line with the divine purpose. Some of this class have, however, had and expressed a deponent impression that they were men of "destiny." Others—the prophets—are expressly and personally called of God to perform special work in the development of humanity. They are the chief instruments of divinity, because God speaks directly through them to the people. Hence their relations with the Omnipotent source of truth are closer than those possessed by any other class that when truth is exhibited and its potency exemplified, it is the same power operating whenever openings and suitable instruments are found.

There are different views of positions. Will some people to be good is simply to be harmless. Such claim, however, exercised as far as it goes, is but negative goodness. In its full sense, goodness must be productive. It must sow of its time and the labor result in a harvest. Goodness apart from action which leads to productivity, is of no necessary force, being inert within its possessor, except so far as relates to the limits of personal example. That example should, however, extend to the domain of activity that the results may be broad and deep. It is men of action only who are the effective instruments in the Divine hand, and it is that class whose loss is felt when they are snatched away from the ranks of humanity.

It shows an excellent trait in a nation to exhibit marks of respect to the memory of its leading spirits who have done good service to the people, when they depart to the other life. On the other hand it is wonderfully disgusting to witness exhibitions of a similar character toward those whose only title to the consideration of humanity has been the amassing of multitudes wealth and using it for selfish gratification. The evil of the concentration of the wealth of the nation in a few hands is bad enough, but the adulation which is often given to the heartless, on the simple basis of their accumulations, is still worse, as it stops not an inch short of popular worship of the golden calf.

If, however, the respect shown to because its object has used his abilities to obtain the means of doing good to others, and has conferred on his fellow creatures the benefits it was in his power to bestow, it is well enough. Unless concentrated wealth in the hand there is no merit attaching to its possessor, as money cannot by any means be intrinsically transformed into a substitute either for intelligence or morality. In the hands of those two conditions, however, it can be made a potent factor for ameliorating the conditions of the more miserable section of humanity.

The year is yet in its swaddling clothes, but has already presented some striking phases, among which may be noted the departure from the scenes of human action of an unusually large number of leading spirits of our nation. What the balance of it will bring forth will soon be unfolded.

## POLITICS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Fair is still in trouble. The latest question is now confronting it. That part of the work which was let to contractors is being performed by Italians. The other nationalities in Chicago are fiercely opposed to the employment of Italians in any work which has a distinct political backing. To say the least it is rather provoking to employ one race exclusively in a work of any kind within the limits of our country.

There is yet another obstacle before the Fair. The next Congress will be asked for $5,000,000. That sum will be absolutely necessary in addition to what is already appropriated to make the Fair a success. The next Congress will have a Democratic House. When the Fair was talked about in Washington before the location was determined, Thomas C. Platt said he did not want it in New York, unless he could make a political machine of it. As the official name of the Fair now stands it is conspicuously a Republican party one. Democratic wheelhorses are pointing at Butterworth, Davis, McKenzie, and several others who have been the most offensive kind of partisans in the past.

What Democrats most fear is that money given to these party men in the shape of Fair salaries, will find its way into the Republican campaign chest in 1892. The success of such an enterprise should not be endangered because of these apprehensions. But such men as Butterworth, Davis and Palmer will be closely watched, and if it is found that they are making party politics a test in the appointment to minor offices, the Democrats will certainly kick, and kick vigorously.

## THE BRAZIL RECIPROCITY TREATY.

What is commonly called the McKinley bill, in stilted language, reads, "An Act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes." It was approved October 1, 1890. The third section of that act is known as the reciprocity clause. By it, sugar, molasses, coffee, and hides can be admitted free of duty to the United States from South American countries, provided those countries adopt the reciprocity clause.

Brazil was the first country to avail itself of this free commercial intercourse with the United States. By legal enactment that country after April 1st, 1891, will admit free the United States free of duty into its ports, from wheat, rye, corn, starch, potatoes, pork (except hams), machinery for agricultural and manufacturing purposes, except sewing machines.

There is another big schedule of articles, which are to be admitted at a reduction of 25 per cent on existing duties. Boots and shoes will not be admitted except on payment of the full duties imposed by Brazil. Of course, the government of Brazil reserves to itself the right of determining what goods are U. S. products.

On the 25th inst. President Harrison issued his proclamation certifying the consummation of the reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States. The correspondence which passed between Mr. Blaine and Senor Mendoca relating to the treaty augurs well for the future. It is cordial, and shows a disposition on both sides to meet on friendly and equitable terms.

Objectors to this treaty have already arisen among papers and politicians. They hold that it will lead to a corrupt subsidy system in the way of ocean going vessels. They point out that whose sine already on the Brazilian free list, so far back as 1887. Coal was also on the free list, but in 1890 Brazil took $7,312,000 worth of English coal, and not a cents worth of ours. Agricultural machinery was on the free list, and so was railroad iron. Breadstuffs are the articles in which we are likely to be most benefited. The duties on these, however, have never been very high. But in the past Brazil discriminated against us. In 1888 she took about $5,000,000 worth of ours, but she took near $16,000, worth from Germany. It is claimed that what obstructs the sale of United States products now in South American countries is the ignorance of our shippers with regard to the domestic policy and condition of these countries. The system of tariff there imposes the same duty on the tax or crate which envelopes the article, as on the article itself. Then the goods are made into packages not at all suited for transportation in countries where pack mules do the work of railroads. All these requirements England, France and Germany understand, and conform to according to the necessities of the country.

On the other hand, American merchants and manufacturers are enthusiastic about the special success of the new scheme. They will make a special study of South American countries, and will cultivate that friendly intercourse which will be more potent than treaties in extending commerce.

Casting aside political prejudices, it must be admitted that this is one step towards the accomplishment of a better, greater American Continent. Of course, time alone can tell what the future will bring. Ethnology may play an important part in this matter. The Latin peoples and what are called the Saxon and Teutonic races never fraternized to any great extent, though our country cannot be blamed as specially responsible any European race, it being composed of nearly all races. As to the subsidy evil, which many predict will follow in the wake of the new treaty, it is premature to indulge in phantom fears. The duty of the people is to watch closely these matters, and when changes in them, cry out, not before. Irresponsive of party or of selfish interests, Mr. Blaine must be given credit for patriotism and wisdom in this matter, until the contrary is absolutely proved.

## FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

BY TRUNK.

The following business was transacted in the Probate division of the First District Court before Judge Blackburn yesterday:

Henry W. Hales was arraigned on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. He took the statutory time to plead and furnished the requisite bonds.

Rod Sawyer was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny committed in Emery County November 1, 1884, by stealing cattle. He plead not guilty.

Miss H. Jensen was called for arraignment. Not appearing, his bonds were forfeited.

Levi P. Denham's bonds were forfeited.

The bonds of Jane Potter were also forfeited.

An order was made to bring Samuel Mulberry from the penitentiary.

Thomas Fullerston pleaded guilty to a charge of unlawful cohabitation. Being in ill health, sentence was postponed until March 6th.

The case of the United States vs. John Cutler, adultery, was dismissed. The petit jurors were excused until this morning.

In the case of Ernest Odelton vs. Herman Odelton, the demurrer was sustained.

William H. Liter vs. Oakerille Mining Company; on appeal. The officer was required to return the execution, as notice of appeal has been properly filed.

A. S. Hamblin, Levi Harp, Mr. Harrison and E. G. Johnson were sentenced to imprisonment.

The grand jury came into court and reported six indictments.

John Cutler was arraigned on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. He plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

James Shanks was arraigned for a charge of unlawful cohabitation. He plead guilty and was sentenced to pay $100 and costs.

William McDonald plead guilty to a charge of unlawful cohabitation; $100 fine and costs was assessed.

William Potemas was arraigned, charged with unlawful cohabitation. He plead guilty and was sentenced to $100 fine and costs.

Robert S. Duke plead guilty to unlawful cohabitation; sentenced to pay $100 and costs.

William N. Cooper plead guilty to a charge of unlawful cohabitation; $100 fine was assessed.

John Duke plead guilty to a charge of unlawful cohabitation.

BY ORDER.

Judge Miner disposed of the following cases in the Ogden Division of the First District Court yesterday:

Idaho Forwarding Company vs. Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, North British Mercantile Company and Commercial Union Insurance Company; verdict in favor of plaintiff for $2500 and interest at 8 per cent from November 1, 1888, less $43 with interest at 6 per cent from February 15, 1889.

Fred Turner vs. Sidney Stevens; on motion of Kimball & Allison stipulation entered stayed 60 days.

John A. Taylor et al. vs. M. B. Bond et al.; trial. Miller & Maginis for plaintiffs, Evans & Rogers for defendants. Pending.

Idaho Forwarding Company vs. Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, North British Mercantile Company and Commercial Insurance Company; on motion of Evans & Rogers defendants granted thirty days stay of execution.

J. A. Mathias vs. Southern Pacific Railway Company; order on motion of Ogden Hiles, dismissing this case at plaintiff's cost.

Ogden City vs. Frank Mooney; by consent and on motion of J. N. Kimball, the case was continued for the term.


Don't forget the Children's Party in the Theatre next Saturday.

BED COMFORTS AT DINWOODEY'S.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

C. S. BURTON ..... MANAGER.

TWO GREAT COMEDIES!

TWO NIGHTS OF LAUGHTER!

Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 18 and 19.

—TWO FAVORITE ACTORS.—

MARIE . . WAINWRIGHT!

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TWELFTH NIGHT!

NEW ELEGANTLY MOUNTED SCENES.

Gorgeous Costumes and Great Cast.

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THE HONEYMOON!

Prices: 75c. to $1.50.

Sale of seats opens Tuesday, February 17th

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HOME DRAMATIC CLUB

Assisted by a select local cast, will produce in Salt Lake City, for the enjoyment and benefit of the members of the Home Dramatic Club, the Sensational Drama, in four acts, entitled

YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP.

By permission of A. M. Palmer, Esq., Manager of the Madison Square Theatre, New York.

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Will be given, Matinee and night.

MONDAY, FEB. 23

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Final prices. Matinee entire 25c. and 50c. Reserved Seats 75c. Sale begins Saturday, Feb. 14, 10 a.m.

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FROM STOCKHOLM.

Eight Beautiful Young Girls,

Possessing Marvelous Voices,

Assisted by the Popular Pianist Humorist,

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PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture—"Fair Vienna" ..... Suppe
2. Accompaniment ..... Day
3. Swedish Song, "The King" ..... Adam
   Miss Gustafson.
4. Recitation—"Hypnotic Orator" ..... Bill Nye
   Mr. Day.
5. Quartette—"Wedding Morn" ..... Sullivan
   Misses Gustafson, Ericson, Lundstrom and Lindberg.

PART II.

6. Concerto Solo ..... Mendelssohn
   Miss I. Ericson.
7. Recitation—"Ben Hur's Chariot Race" ..... Wallace
   Mr. Day.
8. Quartette—"Spring Song" ..... Sparkling
9. Soprano Solo—"Dance a la Gavotte," Gorge Alan Wilson
   Miss Lundstrom.

PART III.

10. Accompaniment ..... Day
11. Recitation—"Ben Hur's Chariot Race" ..... Wallace
    Miss Gustafson.
12. Quartette—"Sweet Lady" ..... Mark Twain
    Mr. Day.
13. Quartette Solo—"Fel L'Engage" ..... Gounod
    Miss E. Ericson.
14. Duetto—"Sing to Them" ..... Nicking
    Miss Lundstrom and Mr. Day.

Programme subject to slight alterations.

WONDERLAND

Management Amusements Co., J. L. Barker and William Lasker, Sole Proprietors.

NEXT TO CULLEN HOTEL.

WEST SECOND SOUTH STREET.

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See the WORLD'S MAN.
See the MIND READERS.
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See "HORSE AND BAGGATON."
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25c. ADMITS TO ALL. 25c.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Robert T. Smith, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Thomas T. Smith, administrator of the estate of Robert T. Smith, deceased, has filed his final account of said estate in said Court, and has filed a petition for the distribution of said estate and praying for final distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Tuesday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House of said County, in the Tooele 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 in said estate may appear and show cause, if any therefor, why said account should not be settled and the petition for distribution be granted.

Dated February 16, 1891.

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

Charles S. Varian, Attorney for Administrator.


R. K. THOMAS.

26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.

R. R. K. T. T.

26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.

DRESS GOODS.

EVERY DRY GOODS HOUSE KEEPS DRESS GOODS, BUT scarcely a house in America can show the collection of superb things we are prepared to offer this Spring. They are strung along from New York to Salt Lake, and SOMETHING NEW IS ARRIVING DAILY. The purchases of six past seasons would not equal the selections of this season's line, and Ladies cannot form the faintest idea of how elegantly and tastefully they can dress, except by calling and examining our choice stock of French Novelties and the other artistic effects in our Dress Goods Department.

We shall show a line of French Challies, the patterns and colorings of which are pronounced works of art.

Our Combination Plaid Robes are the most tasteful, at a moderate price, ever produced; and about two hundred patterns of European Novelties, of which no two dress patterns are alike, are something to be proud of.

The Wool Plaids embrace colors never before attempted, and, together with the patterns, are simply immense, and in styles suitable to all ages.

Our Black Goods stock is very complete, in which we are showing many novelties that are offered at the very low prices we place on Henriettas, Serges, Cords, Diagonals and Twills.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

THE TERMS APPLICABLE TO OUR WASH DRESS GOODS are handsome, pretty, sweet. These three styles of beauty are all embraced in the choicest line ever offered in any one house. The cream of all importers and manufacturers are collected in this one grand display.

We lead with the great European Novelty, Korah Moire, in printed goods, a new weave made from Egyptian Cotton and Combed Yarns, combined with the Moire effect, producing a richness only to be found in the highest class silks. Every house advertises Scotch Ginghams and Zephyrs, and show more ugly than pretty patterns, but with us it is different; we have an immense assortment, and every pattern is a beauty, the colors rare and rich, producing effects never before witnessed in this class of goods, and are perfectly fast.

We are also showing stylish patterns in American Ginghams.

The old stand-by, Printed Sateens, is largely represented in all qualities, and the new Canton Cloth, made by Simpson & Sons, deserve special mention for its richness of design.

The patterns in Prints this season are so very pretty we must speak of them.

WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES.

WHITE BLACK GOODS IS THE ONE NEW THING UNDER the sun; you want to see them; they are in Embroidered Flouncings, India Linens, Nainsook Checks, Lace Effects, Cords and Stripes. Ladies of more advanced years can have all the comfort there is in wearing a white muslin dress and yet be dressed in black. You should buy them early, the novelty being so great, there are doubts of there being enough to supply the demand.

We have a more extensive line than ever in White Embroidered Flouncings in forty-five-inch goods for Ladies, and twenty-seven inches for children. You will, of course, see Flouncings in other stores, but if you want style combined with cheapness, you will buy them of us.

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