

erally supposed that Senator Beck, of Kentucky, would be the next speaker on the tariff on the Democratic side, but we feel warranted in saying that the managers will conclude they have lost no points by placing Kenna ahead. Beck will not be deprived of any of his pabulum thereby; he is a kind of living encyclopedia and is never exhausted.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

AN item in our telegraphic news today announces that Germany has caused to be published the text of her treaty of defense with Austria, and that it gives immense satisfaction. This action will not be understood, either as to the impulse behind it or the purposes sought to be accomplished, in any quarter. It is a response, somewhat in the nature of an answer to a complaint in a civil action in the courts, and is supposed to contain all of the defenses which the defendant has against a specified charge or claim. And the parallel goes further, for when special pleading is resorted to, as is eminently the case with Germany in this instance, it is an unflinching indication of a desperate case. The fact is that Russia has of late been substantiating her claim of a sincere desire for peace, and shown the world conclusively that she has no disposition to be aggressive, at least not at present, and that under no circumstances short of the defense of her territory or her honor will she initiate hostilities. She pleads guilty to massing troops at various points on the Prussian and Austrian frontier, and to strengthening her forts in that neighborhood as well as elsewhere; but immediately parades the facts and figures as to the relative armaments of the three nations, their apparently hostile preparations, the disposition of their forces and thus shows that as compared with them she had done almost nothing and that the little done was imperative as a measure of safety, an offset, so to speak, so that if the worst came to the worst she would not be found with her border completely defenseless. It seems to have been at last conceded all around that this is the case, and Germany is pushed to the point of making a fair showing on her own part, hence the publication spoken of.

Those who have watched and studied the policy of Germany during the latter half of the present generation must have arrived at the conclusion that it was anything but one of masterly inactivity regarding her surroundings. She has been not at all slow to deal with her neighbors with the air of one conscious of his own superior strength and other advantages and the comparative weakness of those with whom he deals; to put it plainly, her action has at times been very irritating, and if she has now called a halt in the matter of imperiousness and presumption, we fancy it is not a moment too soon. Great as she is and strongly allied with other powers as she seems to be, she could not afford to engage in a great war with the incubus of having provoked it without sufficient cause attaching to her. But it would seem that she has overborne herself at home as well as abroad in this regard. The making of Germany an empire bordered with fortifications and gleaming with long lines of bayonets perennially is not only a costly luxury but a severe drain upon the people who have to support themselves while supporting it, and it may readily be understood that the complaints and objections to such a system are deep and continued if not loud, and they will become loud enough in time. In short, the imperial military engine is likely to collide with the people. Not that they lack patriotism or a determination to maintain the standing and prestige of Fatherland at any cost; but for two reasons, they see no necessity for it. These are—If the government means what it says and is intent upon acting only to resist aggression from without, the army is already much larger than it needs to be for purposes of immediate defense; and secondly, that there has never been a time when Germany was menaced that the ruling power could not almost literally stamp an army from out of the ground.

An evidence of this was furnished in the last great struggle in which Germany engaged, the war with France. In less than one week after Napoleon's declaration of war workshops were abandoned, universities deserted, every department of trade or study in which were able-bodied men who could be spared was either closed or reduced to a "war footing"; and one of the most imposing and restless armies that ever marched afield was on its way by forced marches to the French frontier. The world has never beheld a more magnificent, a more striking military phenomenon than that.

Yet thus knowing, thus understanding, the cry is still for enlargement of the army. A debate on the proposition for military estimates is announced to take place in the Reichstag on Monday, and if Bismarck prevails, as he is most likely to, the burden will soon have become a just cause of revolt. With 700,000 of the best men in the Empire taken from channels of production and usefulness, and a proposed new expenditure of \$70,000,000 for military purposes, and all the time claiming to be intent upon peace, we should think the

people would have a tolerably clear and measurably indisputable right to do something more than merely complain.

ALLEN'S SCHOOL BILL.

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. Allen introduced into the House a lengthy bill "to establish a public school system, and provide for the maintenance and supervision of public schools in the Territory of Utah." A hasty glance at the manuscript copy of the bill indicates that it has been drawn with care and a view to make it a complete school code, superseding all existing laws upon the subject.

It takes the present law as its basis; specifies at length and in an explicit manner, the duties and powers of the territorial school commissioner; has a similar chapter relative to county superintendents; provides for teachers' institutes and county boards of examiners; retains the present form of school districts; provides for the organization of new ones; specifies the powers and duties of trustees; provides for district census marshals and clerks and prescribes their duties; defines and describes district schools, school months, terms, etc.

It provides for a territorial tax of three mills and a county tax of six mills, on the presumption that they will yield sufficient revenue to pay teachers, while each district is left to tax itself for school buildings, apparatus, etc. In this way free schools throughout the Territory are provided for.

It provides for the issuing of bonds by school districts, and embraces provisions relative to almost every phase of the school question. We have had no opportunity to scan the bill closely, but in what may be termed its mechanical construction, it appears to be a capable production. It appears to be very complete and explicit, and evidently aims to provide for every question that can be raised relative to the duties of school officers, the management of schools, etc.

Its leading feature is the six mill tax, which each county is required to levy, collect and devote to schools. Aside from this it makes no radical changes in the main features of the present school system, but elaborates and aims to make complete the present school machinery of the Territory.

If it made free schools optional in counties and districts, rather than compulsory, it would probably meet with more favor from a large class of taxpayers. But it could easily be amended in this regard and has been drawn with such care and completeness as to render it worthy of careful consideration by the Assembly.

One somewhat unique feature of the bill is a provision denying to school districts their full proportion of public school moneys, unless they furnish seating room in their schoolhouses for all their school population. For example, if a district has 200 children of school age, but its school buildings will accommodate no more than 150, its apportionment of the public school fund will be made on the supposition that its school population numbers 150. The object seems to be to induce school districts to provide room enough for all their children of school age.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 4, 1888.

Won't Try It.

In the Territorial Supreme Court, Judges Boreman and Henderson united in denying the application of the defendants in the suits of the government against the Church and the P. F. Fund Company for a hearing of the case. Chief Justice Zane dissented from the action of the court.

Delayed.

Weather blizzards which have affected railway travel east, and delayed western freight, will prevent for a few days beyond the anticipated time the issuance of Zion's Home Monthly, the new type for which is now long past due.

In connection with the agricultural department of this magazine, it may be stated that engravings are being made of the various breeds of improved stock now being multiplied in Utah by many prominent breeders. One feature also will be, a continuous series of the Stake Tabernacles and Temples of Utah in full page photo-engraving.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Steps Looking to the Selection of a Location.

The first meeting of a committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly to obtain estimates of the cost of the proposed reform school and to consider the matter of its location, was held today. All the members were present, except Mr. Howell, of Cache. Councillor Woolley was unanimously elected chairman, and the business proceeded. It was decided to issue letters to the Probate Judges of Salt Lake, Davis, Weber, Box Elder, Cache, Morgan, Summit, Wasatch, Utah, Tooele, Juab, San Pete, Millard and Beaver counties, soliciting information regarding the location of the school.

The following is a copy of the letter which is being sent out:

Legislative Assembly, Salt Lake City, Utah, February 4th, 1888.

Probate Judge, _____ County.

Dear Sir—In behalf of the committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly of this Territory to obtain estimates of the cost of a proposed Reform School, to receive proposals for the site of the buildings connected therewith, and to consider the most eligible location therefor, I invite you, in behalf of your county, to:

Advise us by letter or messenger of any advantages your county, or any portion thereof, possesses and may be able to offer for the location of the school.

State whether you can furnish 160 acres, or more, of good tillable land, in compact form, with sufficient water to irrigate the entire tract; and as water power is very desirable, what, if any such power there may be in connection with the tract or tracts you may mention. Also

Upon what terms each of the several tracts you may call our attention to can be obtained.

As our time is limited we desire to hear from you at the earliest moment possible, and trust that it may not be later than the 10th inst.

Very respectfully,
E. G. WOOLLEY, Chairman.

The committee will be pleased to receive information or proposals from any person, and expect to inspect several localities.

A Bull on the Rampage.

Yesterday, at Popper's slaughter house in the Twenty-first Ward, an attempt was made to kill a bull. It was shot and wounded, but not fatally, and succeeded in breaking away, and getting into the street. Mad was no name for the brute's state of mind, so to speak. Men on horseback pursued the animal, which, in its desperate career, ran into and fatally gored a horse, in the eastern part of the city. What finally became of the wild bovine we did not learn.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 6, 1888.

Beneficiary Fund.

"Buckeye" writes as follows from Pleasant Grove under date of the 3rd inst.:

Last Wednesday evening a meeting was held at Provo in the Stake House, for the purpose of raising means for the beneficiary fund, Brigham Young Academy. Something like six hundred dollars was subscribed by those present. Quite a good showing for the number in attendance. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the fund should be made perpetual. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions and invite the citizens of Provo to aid the good work. Eleven hundred and fifty-five dollars was subscribed last year. The donors have the privilege of sending students to the amount subscribed, or leave the means in the fund, subject to the board for them to draw upon in aiding poor children to obtain an education. Several associations of the young of both sexes throughout the Territory have sent students to the Academy and have supported them while there. They in return are expected to refund the amounts when able and thus perpetuate the noble plan. Elders have been visiting the several wards throughout the Stake, and committees have been chosen in each ward whose duty will be to solicit and receive subscriptions. This move on the part of the President of this Stake of Zion is a worthy one and will no doubt result in great benefit to the youth of Israel, and benefit that worthy temple of learning, the Brigham Young Academy.

Committed Suicide.

John Schlegel took a fatal dose of morphine last Saturday afternoon which caused his death at 7:20 a. m. yesterday.

He was removed to St. Mark's Hospital about 7 p. m. on Saturday. Efforts were made to resuscitate him by Dr. Hall and others, and he would at times stand upon his feet, and answer questions, but the dose he had taken was too much to be overcome. It appears that he had been in the employ of the Salt Lake Brewery, as maltster, but on account of family troubles left the brewery on Thursday and went on a spree during which he took the morphine to end his troubles.

An inquest was held at St. Mark's Hospital today, at which Mr. John A. Williams testified that deceased came to the depot of the Salt Lake Brewing Company in this city, about 8 p. m. on Saturday, with his wife and her mother. He ordered wine for them, and about 3:30 witness found him lying with his head on the table crying and talking of trouble in his family. He had a morphine bottle on the table; it was nearly empty, and some of the morphine was in the wine glass he had used. Dr. Newton who was present thought he had not taken enough to hurt him, but he subsequently became so seriously ill that Dr. Bower had him sent to the hospital.

Karl Mallen stated that the deceased said "I tried to kill myself," and that it was due to family trouble.

From other evidence presented it was learned that the deceased was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and was about 40 years of age. The jury brought in a verdict of death from morphine poison, self-administered.

MEETING OF LIBERALS

To Consider the Subject of Minority Representation.

An informal meeting of the Liberals of this city assembled at the Chamber of Commerce at 2 p. m. today, and had a very turbulent time, but finally managed to bring order out of chaos. Governor West was elected chairman and Charles Read secretary.

Judge McBride made a report from the committee who had conferred with representatives of the People's Party, favoring the proposition of a fusion ticket containing the names of four non-"Mormons" for officers. He was followed in a speech by C. C. Goodwin, who favored the proposition.

Then came T. R. Jones with a rabid speech, in which he declared he wanted no rights from tyrants except such as he could wrench from them, etc., and denounced the proposition to form a citizens' ticket as a deep laid scheme on the part of the "Mormons" to pave the way for gaining State government. He advocated the making of a straight Gentile ticket and showing the relative strength of the two parties.

Col. Sells made a few remarks, the tenor of which it was difficult to catch in the midst of the confusion, but he seemed to be in favor of peace. He was followed by Henry W. Lawrence, who was violent in the extreme in his denunciation of the "Mormons," and any proposition coming from them. Claimed that the "Mormon" majority of voters in the city did not exceed 500, while the Gentiles represented fully 50 per cent of the city's revenue, and that the Gentiles in less than two years could elect their own men in spite of the "Mormons."

Parley L. Williams followed in a similar strain, and asserted that the "Mormons" were unwilling to have such names as Henry W. Lawrence on the ticket, because, as they claimed, he was an apostate, but in reality because he stood up for principle.

Governor West made a vigorous and logical speech in which he exhibited the fallacy of the arguments indulged in by the previous speakers and illustrated the advantages of the fusion proposed from a business point of view, declaring that "if the rabid opponents of the measure could have their way they would roll back the tide of prosperity which is now coming this way and undo what the business men of the community had been laboring to effect for the past year."

He was followed by Judge McBride, who described politics in municipal matters and declared that when municipalities had been given over to politics it had resulted in corrupt government, citing San Francisco as an example, where a vigilance committee had to be organized to purify it.

Mr. R. Mackintosh read the names of J. E. Dooley, W. S. McCormick, M. B. Nowles and Bolivar Roberts as the four persons who were to be placed in nomination as city officers, and Col. Sells moved that the names be reported at the adjourned convention tonight as nominees for the citizens' ticket. After a good deal of clamor the vote was taken showing 78 in favor of the motion and 52 opposed.

THE GRAND JURY.

Eleven Inquisitors Secured from the First List.

The February, 1888, term of the Third Judicial District Court opened at 11 o'clock this morning, Judge Zane on the bench. The first business was that of securing a grand jury to operate for the term, and with that object in view, the following responded to their names and came forward:

- 11 J. H. Woodman,
- 122 Henry Day,
- 12 George H. Pope,
- 51 Walter Davidson,
- 10 Robert Scott,
- 20 Robt. T. Burton, Jr.
- 45 Fred Bennett,
- 44 Wm. Spicer,
- 126 Silas N. Richards,
- 180 Nepht Draper,
- 171 N. A. Scribner,
- 52 Edwin J. Rushton,
- 24 Wm. J. Horne,
- 37 Joseph Oberndorfer,
- 133 Smita Ehenger.

Mr. Woodman was the first one examined by Mr. Peters. He answered the usual statutory questions satisfactorily, and gave a negative reply to Mr. Peters' inquiry, "Do you believe it right for a man to have more than one wife?" He was accepted.

Mr. Day said he did not believe polygamy to be wrong when there was no law against it, and was excused.

Mr. Pope did not now believe polygamy to be right; he had formerly believed it to be proper, but had repudiated it; he was still a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, but could not say he was in good standing; he also believed that cohabitation with more than one wife was wrong; if there was no law to the contrary, he thought polygamy would be right.

Mr. Davidson was not a believer in polygamy, and was accepted.

Ex-Deputy Marshal Scott, of Tooele, was also accepted.

Mr. Burton said that he did not believe in polygamy, and never had done so; he was not a member of the Church; passed.

Mr. Scribner was not a believer in plural marriage, and was accepted.

Mr. Rushton believed plural marriage to be a correct doctrine where there was no law prohibiting it, and was excused.

Mr. Draper was in a similar frame of mind, and was excused.

Mr. Spicer was a believer in plural marriage. Excused.

Mr. Richards believed in that religious doctrine when there was no law against it; excused.

Mr. Bennett was an old member and passed satisfactorily as to his religious belief.

Mr. Ebenzer and Mr. Oberndorfer were accepted on similar grounds.

Mr. Horne did not believe in polygamy; did not think it right under any circumstances.

Mr. Bartou wanted to be excused because he was deputy assessor for Salt Lake County; the court refused the application.

This exhausted the first call, and the following came forward:

- 135 Isaac Elkington,
- 136 Edward Laird,
- 114 J. F. Snedaker,
- 111 Chas. W. Watson,
- 110 A. S. Keller,
- 123 Chas. P. Sharp.

Mr. Elkington was not a believer in polygamy; accepted.

Mr. Snedaker did not now believe polygamy to be right; he was a member of the Church; if there was no law against polygamy, he thought it might be right; he was excused.

Mr. Laird believed plural marriage to be right if no law existed against it; excused.

Mr. Watson did not believe it right and was accepted.

Mr. Keller was a believer and was excused.

Mr. Sharp was in a similar frame of mind, and shared the same fate. The following were then called:

- 191 George Hammond,
- 200 John A. White.

This exhausted the list. The following failed to answer:

- 155 Amos Mashler,
- 99 Rufus Walker,
- 84 Milton S. Wells.

The officers were instructed to bring in the absentees.

Mr. Hammond was a constable and was excused.

Mr. White was excused for his belief in the rightfulness of plural marriage when there was no law against it.

Up to the present but eleven jurors had been accepted, and the following names were drawn from the box and a venire issued, returnable Tuesday Feb. 7, at 10 a. m.

- 136 Philo Dibble,
- 29 B. G. Raybould,
- 118 Renben C. Fuller,
- 95 F. Kehrman,
- 78 M. W. Pratt,
- 16 John Weyman,
- 75 George Schell,
- 172 Galvin W. Richards,
- 108 Charles Langson,
- 42 William Derr,
- 61 George F. Bhoatis,
- 110 Caleb D. Brinton,

The eleven jurors were excused till 10 a. m. tomorrow.

A telegram from Cottonwood, the northern terminus of the Cheyenne and Northern, late last night, brought the news that Thomas Eubanks shot and killed James West, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the road between Hartville and Whalon Cañon. Eubanks surrendered himself to the deputy sheriff at Fort Laramie, who notified the authorities at Cheyenne and placed a guard over the remains of West until the coroner should arrive. Eubanks married a niece of West's some eighteen months ago, against the wishes of her uncle, who is said to have made frequent threats against Eubanks since then.—Laramie Boomerang, Jan. 31.

The Pull Mall Gazette tells of a unique kind of torture in London shops. In certain large west end shops the female assistants are all doomed to a uniform size in waists, varying from eighteen to twenty inches. Tall girls and stout girls, all must conform to a measure six inches at least below the natural size.

Judge (in Police Court)—Officer, what is this man charged with?

Officer—Saw him pick up a chunk of coal off the strata and walk off wid it. Charged wid bein' snake thafe, I s'pose he be.

Judge—A case of embezzlement. The prisoner will be held to appear at a higher court.

REWARDER are those who read this and act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and there is every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$3 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Higher sex, young or old; capital not needed; you start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Silson & Co. Portland, Maine.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One dark red BULL 3 years old, bush of tall white, ring in nose and crop off left ear. If the above described animal is not claimed within 10 days, it will be sold Friday, February 10th, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the estray pound, Brigham City.

N. MADSEN, JR., Poundkeeper. Brigham City, Feb. 1, 1888.