

Deprecate—to do any small act, deprecations; anomalous—the state of remaining the same all the time; assimilate—to go between; reprehensible—that which was known before; analogous—that which can be separated; prevalence—that which comes before, a forerunner; climax—the end, the last of anything; unique—clever, nice, ambassador—a ruler, as a French Ambassador; puerile—tiny, small, as an atom; commentator—one who comments on anything; psychology—the science of the mind; terra incognita—that which is lined or ribbed; primitive—single, composed of one thing; participate—to take part in anything; elaborate—something very fine, really elegant; adequate—(no definition); chronology—the science of time; colossus—the meaning of it all; investiture—(no definition); exilarate—to free any one from blame or anything; fabrication—a wavering from the point; interstices—where two things meet; contemporary—one who follows the same business with another; ostentatious—the state of being precise in your way.

An examination of the District school teachers of Salt Lake County is to take place in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms in this city, on Saturday, August 22nd, commencing at 10 a. m., at which time it is expected that all those who are employed as teachers, or who desire to secure such positions, will be present to receive their certificates from the examining board if they are found to be qualified. We venture the assertion that no such ig- nomasies will be found among those who are passed as are indicated to exist among the teachers of California in the definitions (?) here quoted.

We may remark, too, that it would be well for trustees who can do so to also attend the examination mentioned, as they are also likely to learn something which will the better qualify them for their office by doing so.

THE TERRITORIAL SYSTEM.

The following, which embodies ideas that the News has frequently expressed, is from the Chicago Journal of Commerce, and well worthy reproduction:

"A movement for the admission of New Mexico as a State is already under way. Congress, writes a St. Louis Globe-Democrat correspondent, will be asked at the coming session to enact the necessary legislation. Delegate Joseph, who is a Democrat, is opposed to the proposition, and has taken occasion to declare his belief that it is unwise; and that the admission is not desired by the people. It is claimed, however, on the part of those who advocate the change, that Mr. Joseph represents only a minority, owing his election to the fact that there were two other candidates in the field. Great interest is taken in the issue by such citizens as the territory as visit Chicago. Col. Richard, late United States Attorney, speaking of the merits of the scheme said:

"New Mexico, is, I believe, the oldest organized territory we have. It is a population of 160,000, and the welfare of its people would be improved by the admission."

Mr. Prichard was asked if there was quite an element of opposition, and replied: "No doubt there is, but that opposition arises generally from the of two causes—either it is the position of the politician, who thinks he is on the popular side of the question, without knowing, or it arises from a lack of information as to the advantages a State possesses over a Territory in respect to its autonomy and in respect to a more and more satisfactory administration of its laws and management of its affairs. Territories never did point to anything except as a kind of stepping ground for the political rulers of the States. The system of government adopted for the Territories by the national congress has been, from its inception, about the worst that could be devised. There is scarcely a commendable feature in it.

"In what respect do you consider the system wrong?" was asked.

"In nearly all respects the system affecting the judiciary is a mockery in our eyes. We virtually have no supreme appellate courts. As a rule three judges are appointed by the President, representing so many districts. These judges hear cases at nisi prius or in the district court. All cases that are appealed from these courts are not appealed from these judges, but to them, they get together once a year or there, to constitute what is called a supreme court, and again pass on the cases they have tried below. Territorial supreme courts long since became known as a kind of logging machine, in which the judges were thrown into the business of 'you tickle me and I will tickle you,' to the end that their decisions may remain undisturbed. Sometimes there is a break in the judicial machinery, and then they go the other extreme, as they did in New Mexico last term of the Supreme Court, in which the judges seemed to vie with each other in seeing which one should be reversed the ofttest. I am glad to say that indications are that we have out there now a different kind of court, but the system is still open to the same objections. Another difficulty under the system pertaining to the judiciary is this: Each judge is authorized to appoint the clerk of his court. The laws of Congress allow but one clerk to each judicial district. The districts in some

cases comprise as many as half a dozen counties. Now as the clerk can not be in more than one county at a time, the other five counties, or whatever the number may be, have no clerk. You see at once the great inconvenience one is put to, and that inconvenience is only the greater by reason of the fact that some of the counties in the territories are very large, with poor facilities in traveling from one county to another to find a clerk."

"There are other faults in the system of territorial government," continued Mr. Prichard. "The territories are disfranchised in everything pertaining to national affairs, and even in the matters concerning their own welfare in Congress. A delegate from a Territory in Congress has no voice, even in a matter plainly and directly affecting his own constituents. He ought at least to be allowed to vote on questions having a local application in his Territory. Then again the people of the Territory are taxed and large revenues collected from them by the national government, and yet the territories are allowed no representation, as it cannot be said they are represented when they are denied a voice. Taxation without representation has evidently become a more popular affair in certain quarters than it was a century or more ago."

AFTER THE COMMISSION.

SOME of our local contemporaries are pouring hot shot into the Utah Commission. They seem to be suddenly placed in a similar position to that occupied by a battered old hat on the sidewalk. Every passer-by appears to be inspired to give it a kick.

The position of the News in reference to the august body has been unmistakably defined from the date of their creation. They are a superfluity. Seeing that they were made and appointed, however, notwithstanding they occupied the position of a boil on the body-politic, they had to be accepted. They were received here with much pomp. The taffy committee, of which Governor Murray is chairman, and Mr. P. H. Lannan vice-president, improvised a grand reception, the populace thus being given an opportunity to gaze upon an extraordinary accumulation of concentrated greatness. The Commissioners were ranged in a row, and the visitors were presented along the line by Mr. Murray, who did his work with becoming grace.

After the blaze of the brilliant entre had faded, the Commissioners entered upon what they apparently conceived to be their chief duty. This they have done with a fidelity that is not often excelled. Perhaps object would be a better or more appropriate word than duty in this connection. It appeared to be the leading consideration of their every movement. We refer to the retention of their office.

To render the seats secure they apparently considered themselves under the necessity of pandering to rabid anti-"Mormon" predilections. To do this effectually they had to go outside of their purely administrative capacity and assume legislative and judicial functions, all of which assumption was exercised to the detriment of "Mormon" citizens and to the delight of the anti-"Mormon" clique.

Occasionally when a proposition was laid before them from a non-"Mormon" source, as for instance in the matter involving the right of polygamists to vote at a school meeting called for the purpose of deciding as to the levying of a local tax for educational purposes, they would refer it to some other deciding power, because they did not wish to give offense. Otherwise they might have settled the matter without delay. They have, for buncombe, furnished annual reports concerning affairs here to the administration, with the idea of keeping on the right side at headquarters, and on the popular side with the multitude of the nation, the retention of an easy berth at a salary of \$5,000 each, being the chief object of these political pyrotechnics. Mr. Paddock, who is credited with being the least discreet and most voluble member of the commission, has added to the larger displays a number of fitful flashes through journalistic interviews, which have given him additional opportunities for puffing the commission and denouncing the "Mormons" who, by the way have treated him with immensely greater courtesy than he has exhibited towards them. As a rule, however, the Commissioners have patted all parties on the back, but when a caress has been administered to "Mormon" citizens it has generally been accompanied with a figurative stab under the fifth rib.

That which the Commissioners evidently hoped would perpetuate them in office, does not appear to be operating in that direction. When their doings reached the Supreme Court of the U. S., through proceedings instituted against them by "Mormon" citizens who had been illegally deprived of their rights under their operations, that august tribunal decided that they had been guilty of usurpation and official maladministration. Since then they have lost caste. The last legislature complied with the Edmunds law, in the passage of a statute in relation to elections, but the Governor, who has always been hostile to the best interests of Utah, vetoed the measure, and the Commission was retained in existence. That

same body, with questionable grace, made representations to the National administration that we considered groundless, to the effect that the law enacted by the Legislature was inadequate to existing requirements. They thus offered a plea for their own official continuation.

While Governor Murray remains there is but little present probability of the Commission reaching the point of permanent dissolution. The Legislature will doubtless pass another election law which ought to obliterate them but the veto power in the hands of Mr. Murray ties the hands of the representatives of the people.

The creation of the Commission was an undemocratic superfluity; the continued existence of the unnecessary body is a burlesque on popular government.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY AUG. 6

The Bow of Promise.—A grand view was presented in the eastern horizon last evening when the sun, which was almost ready to disappear from view in the west, peered through the clouds, producing two of the most magnificent rainbows ever witnessed.

Serious Injuries.—Ex-Mayor Feramorz Little arrived from Soda Springs last evening, and was attended by Dr. Anderson. On Monday last, while Mr. Little was out riding near Soda Springs, his horse stepped in a gopher hole, and he was thrown to the ground and seriously injured. There is a severe contusion on his shoulder, the ligaments being ruptured, beside other bruises on his body.

Body Found.—Yesterday afternoon the body of Joseph Weatherland, who was drowned in Jordan River on Sunday last, was found near Pettit's. Though very badly bloated, it was recognizable, and was given in charge of the sexton until this morning, when it was taken to the home of the unfortunate man's parents, at Santaquin, Utah County, by the Utah Central train.

A Chinese Vagrant.—Nightwatchman Watson, last night, arrested a Chinaman who gave the name of Jake, on the charge of vagrancy. This afternoon Jake was found guilty and sentenced to thirty days in jail. This is the first case of vagrancy that has occurred among the disciples of Confucius in this city, as it is the custom for the Chinese to give assistance to any of their own nationality who are in distress.

Wants a School.—Brother A. C. Smyth, the well known school teacher and musician, who has been living for some time in Sanpete County, purposes coming back to this city or vicinity to reside. He desires to get a situation as school teacher, in which capacity he has had a lengthy experience and has proven himself very efficient. He can be addressed at Fountain Green, Sanpete County.

Summit County Election.—The Park City Record has issued an extra, which gives the following as the result of the election in summit County. D. C. McLaughlin was the Liberal nominee for representative to the Legislature. No other figures have been received in this city yet:

	Liberal.	People.
Park City.....	883	28
Kamas.....	8	169
Peoa.....	7	85
Rockport.....	5	29
Coalville.....	9	218
Hoytsville.....	4	83
Wanship.....	9	62
Echo.....	25	26
Hennefer.....	9	71
Grass Creek.....	9	41
Snyderville.....	8	38
Upton.....	2	46
Totals.....	978	896

Request Refused.—The late Joseph Weiler, on his death-bed, made the request that Elder Francis A. Brown, who is now confined in the Penitentiary under sentence for unlawful cohabitation with his wives, be allowed to preach his funeral sermon, as he and Brother Brown were fellow missionaries in Holland. Marshal Ireland was applied to for permission for Elder Brown to leave the penitentiary a few hours for the purpose of conforming to the dying wish, but he declined to give it.

Certificate Issued.—Secretary Thomas, to-day, issued a certificate of incorporation to the Manhattan Cattle Company, organized under the laws of Utah, with the principal place of business in Salt Lake City. The property of the company is situated in Emery County, and the capital stock is \$25,000, divided into 1,000 shares. The stockholders are P. L. Williams, Jacob Moritz, J. C. Conklin, Emanuel Kahn, Alexander Cohn, M. H. Lipman, D. W. Scribner, Ernest Buettner, Benjamin Wechsler, Emanuel Hirschling.

Normal Students.—The county board of examiners for normal students to the Deseret University, consisting of Wm. M. Stewart, J. B. Toronto and C. F. Wilcox—held their examination yesterday morning, upon which occasion twenty-five persons made application for admission. Seven of the most proficient of these were accepted, that being the number of normal students which Salt Lake County is allowed. Following are the names of the favored ones: Richard A. Shipp, John A. Walker, Jesse B. Higgs, Marjorie Alston, Lucy Van Cott, John Wm. Smith and Allie S. Merrill.

Davis County.—The election returns from Davis County, as far as heard from, are as follows:

South Precinct—People's, 98; Democrats, 3.
West Precinct—People, 56.
Bountiful Precinct—People, 212; Democrats, 8.
Centerville Precinct—People, 105; Democrats, 4.
The Liberals voted the People's ticket in Bountiful and Centerville Precincts.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, AUGUST 7.

Opening Day.—The Deseret University opens on Monday, the 17th, and not next Monday, as erroneously announced. From present appearances there is likely to be a large attendance.

Fatal Accident.—The following account of a sad and fatal accident which occurred at North Ogden on Wednesday last, appeared in yesterday's Ogden Herald:

Wilson Rose, aged fifteen years, bright and intelligent, was hauling hay with Charles Jones, near North Ogden, on the 5th inst. When the wagon was about half loaded the lad leaned up against the ladder to drive the horses to the next cock of hay. There seems to have been some defect in the ladder, for when the boy's weight came against it it snapped off, throwing young Rose between the horses in front of the wagon. The animals became frightened and tore around the field, and the wagon passed over the boy's chest; he was also severely kicked. He was taken to his mother's residence, where, notwithstanding everything was done for his relief, he expired after two hours of suffering. Dr. Sims was of the opinion that a blood vessel had been broken.

The lad was the youngest son of his widowed mother, her main stay and support. She is almost frantic with grief at the terrible blow which she has met in the loss of her son. The fatal accident has caused the keenest sorrow among all the people of the settlement who deeply sympathize with the mother in her bereavement. The funeral took place in North Ogden at four o'clock this afternoon.

Cedar City Notes.—From a gentleman just up from Cedar City we learn that the crops throughout Iron County are excellent. The dairy business is also quite brisk there at present, there being nearly 300 people from Cedar City alone up in the mountains engaged in butter and cheese making, looking after their sheep and rustication.

The Cedar City co-operative sheep herd declared a dividend on the 20th of June of 30 per cent. for the year, one half of which is payable in wool one-third in mutton and one-sixth credited to the shareholders as capital stock.

The Cedar City meeting house, the foundation of which was started many years ago, but temporarily abandoned after very little work had been done at it for want of means or enterprise to carry it out to completion, has been rushed up during the past few months, so that it is now almost ready for the roof. It is going to be a splendid looking building, and a credit to the place, as well as a great convenience.

At least a dozen fine large residences are also either in course of construction or have already been completed there this season. The enterprise which has been exhibited in this direction there of late is perhaps principally due to the lack of market for the produce raised, which the people were able to dispose of one to another in payment for work, but not to sell for cash.

The residents of Cedar City and vicinity were never more prosperous than at the present time, and a good feeling and excellent health generally prevail among them.

Diphtheria.—This fearful scourge has become so prevalent in this city during the last few weeks as to require that, for the protection of the people, some more effective means should be adopted to prevent its further increase. In the early spring all of the cases reported were of a mild type, but those that have occurred during the past two months have assumed a most malignant form, and the proportion of deaths among the persons attacked is much greater than at any previous period; so much so in fact, as to occasion alarm. It is true, that as soon as a case of diphtheria is known, the locality is placed under quarantine, but in view of its great fatality and the apparent inability of physicians to cope with the disease, what seems most necessary at the present time is that measures should be taken to prevent the breaking out of the infection. The adoption of precautionary measures lies chiefly with the people themselves, in following strict sanitary regulations, and keeping their premises, indoors and out, free from filth and rubbish, that no opportunity may be given for the germs to develop; and also in parents exercising care that the blood, especially of the children, who are most susceptible to the disease is kept pure—for no more effective preventive of the disease is found than a pure and healthful circulation of the blood. With due care in these respects, an observance of the laws of health as given to us in the Word of Wisdom, and an exercise of faith in God, we may successfully cope with this terrible disease, which has baffled the skill of the medical fraternity and is regarded with such consternation by many people who have witnessed its ravages.

JOHN W. SNELL ARRESTED.
CHARGED WITH UNLAWFUL COHABITATION.

At about 11 o'clock this morning Deputy Marshals Sprague, Collin and Miller put in an appearance at the Idaho Store, with a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor, John Wm. Snell, on the charge of unlawful cohabitation with his wives. Deputy Collin read the warrant and took Mr. Snell to the Marshal's office, while the others served subpoenas on Mrs. Snell, Eliza Shafer, Mrs. Shafer, Mrs. Mabel Smith and Jos. J. Snell, to appear and testify before Commissioner McKay and also before the grand jury at the September term of the Third District Court.

At 2 p.m. the defendant was brought to the Commissioner's office, where the complaint, charging him with unlawful cohabitation with Emma Snell and Eliza Shafer between September 1, 1882, and August 1, 1885, was read.

Assistant District Attorney Varian appeared for the prosecution and Judge Kirkpatrick for the defense.

Jos. J. Snell was first called. He was brother to defendant; he and defendant had lived in Salt Lake City about 25 years; knew Emma Snell, who was defendant's wife, and lived on First East Street, at defendant's house; witness had visited defendant's house occasionally. Mrs. Emma Snell and J. W. Snell, Jr. lived there; knew Eliza Shafer; had known her for several years; thought she occupied rooms in the back part of the defendant's grocery store; first became acquainted with Eliza Shafer about ten years ago; defendant had lived at his present residence a good many years; had never seen Eliza Shafer there; she had formerly lived in the house now occupied by Howard Seabee; did not know who owned the house then; had visited there; did not remember why he went there; had seen defendant there, but his home was not there; at that time Eliza Shafer was reputed to be defendant's wife.

Judge Kirkpatrick objected to the testimony of "repute."

By Mr. Varian: Witness did not know where Eliza Shafer lived between the time of her living at there old residence and when she went to the grocery store; had taken meals at Mrs. Snell's, when the defendant was there; had no recollection of taking any meals at Eliza Shafer's house; the rooms at the back of the store were used, the lower room as a dining room and kitchen, one room upstairs as a bedroom, the other with bureau, etc., no bed; had not been there for some time; when he went into the rooms Eliza Shafer was present, and also defendant; had never heard defendant speak of Eliza as his wife; Ammi Jackson and J. W. Snell, Jr., were employed in the store.

At this point Deputy Collin was sent to subpoena Ammi Jackson and J. W. Snell, Jr.

Witness further testified that he did not know how long defendant had occupied the store; did not know whether Eliza Shafer bore the name of Snell; he visited the defendant's family very seldom.

Mrs. Hannah Shafer testified that she was the mother of Eliza Shafer; had lived in Salt Lake City 35 years; lived at 530 W. Second North Street, Nineteenth Ward; Mabel Smith was also her daughter; her daughter Eliza lived at the place described by Joseph Snell; she had left her home about twelve years ago; did not know whether she was married or not; it was the understanding that Eliza was married, but witness did not know; had visited her a few times; there was one room on the lower floor at the back of the store; there was one bedroom upstairs; had not been there for six months or more, except to the store; sometimes dealt there; was never there in the evening; had taken meals there, with Eliza; had not taken dinner with Mr. Snell, she thought, but could not remember; defendant and the hired man attended the store; the hired man did not sleep there; supposed the things in the bedroom were Eliza's; defendant and Eliza had not visited witness' house for over twelve years; knew Emma Snell; had not visited her; Eliza had never had any children.

Mrs. Mabel Smith, Mrs. Shafer's daughter, was called: Eliza was her sister; had visited Mrs. Snell's house quite often; was familiar with the house; had taken meals and passed the night there; had stayed there over night a week ago; there was a bedroom and parlor upstairs, and living room down stairs; Mr. Snell was not there; had seen Mr. Snell there, and seen him eat there; had seen him up stairs in the evening; could not say where defendant stayed; he was not there all night when witness was; witness stayed there last Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night.

The examination was in progress when we went to press.

Healthful Vigor for the Girls.

Mrs. Livermore says in one of her lectures on Girls, "I would give to girls equal intellectual and industrial training with boys. Yes, and give them equally good health, too." When your girls are suffering from paleness and debility, it is a sign that their blood is poor and thin, and that they need Brown's Iron Bitters. The only preparation of iron that can be taken safely. Miss Barton, Chenut st., Louisville, Ky., says, Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of rheumatism when everything else had failed."