## THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

### The First Warrant For This Year's Product Signed By Secretary Sells.—Last Year's Bounty Still Unpaid.

Secretary Sells has had presented at his office by Secretary Jennings, of the Utah Sugar company, certified bills of sales for 416,000 of sugar manufactured this year from the time of commencement up to the 24th inst. For them he made out a warrant in favor of the company for $4,243, which is the 1 per cent bounty allowed by the Territory. The government bounty is 2 cents per pound. "As to the Territorial bounty the company has not yet received a cent, neither this year nor last year," said Secretary Jennings to a News reporter last evening. "We told the Territory about it last year, but there seems to be no money in the treasury for it."

| Date. | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| Nov. 5, 1891 | 93,000 |
| Nov. 12, 1891 | 93,000 |
| Nov. 19, 1891 | 93,000 |
| Nov. 26, 1891 | 93,000 |
| Dec. 3, 1891 | 93,000 |
| Dec. 10, 1891 | 93,000 |
| Dec. 17, 1891 | 93,000 |
| Dec. 24, 1891 | 93,000 |
| Total | 1,116,000 |

### Court Paragraphs.

In the case of J. J. Cushing, et al., vs. John Rock, which was an action to recover damages for a failure on the part of the defendant to comply with the terms of a contract for trees, the jury at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after deliberating about four hours, stood for six ballots, assessing the damages at $19,500. The trial in the case lasted nearly three days.

Martin H. Harkness and W. M. Nesbit, attorneys in the case of the Sampson Mining company vs. the Yosemite Mining company (No. 1), filed their findings in the Third District court yesterday afternoon. They find that the Yosemite No. 2 were prior and departs from the easterly side line of the said Yosemite No. 2 mining claim at a point on said east side line from which the post at the northeasterly (variation 17 degrees east) corner of said Yosemite claim bears south 7 degrees, east 246.4 (?) feet, platted as officially surveyed for United States patents. The point is indicated and marked by a pine post about 6x4 inches and about four feet long and set firmly in the ground, with the names of M. H. Harkness and W. M. Nesbit, attorneys, and Richard H. Brown, surveyor, written thereon in pencil, with a statement thereon that said vein crosses and departs from said side line at that point.

Maggie Herman filed an action for divorce against F. J. Herman in the Third District court yesterday afternoon. The parties were married at Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1887. The plaintiff alleges extremely cruel conduct on the part of the defendant, and alleges that she has been cruelly treated on one or more occasions, and that the defendant has encouraged their children to taunt and defy her; it is also alleged that the defendant has wholly failed to provide for plaintiff for more than a year past, and has appropriated money belonging to plaintiff to his own use. Mrs. Herman also avers that the defendant has conveyed to his own use the rents of certain premises that belong to her, and that he refuses to recognize her as the owner. Wherefore she prays for an absolute decree of divorce, the custody of a minor child and that she be adjudged the owner of certain property described; also, that the defendant be required to pay into court a reasonable sum with which to pay the expenses of the said action and for temporary alimony pending a final hearing.

The following orders have been made in the Third District Court:

Pacific Lumber Company vs. D. P. Brown; leave given to amend complaint and change summons to read "D. P." Brown.

The People vs. Thomas O'Neill, charged with voluntary manslaughter; case continued.

London and San Francisco bank vs. T. J. Angel et al.; defendants allowed three days in which to plead.

Huling Bros. Manufacturing Company vs. T. J. Angel et al.; same order.

Thomas A. Hoffman vs. Amelia A. Simpson; decree granting title entered.

Walter H. Cleave, W. M. Rhodes, Thomas Jones, Charles Woods, H. M. Lamont, W. H. Morgan, Evan Brewster, C. E. Clessold and W. H. Hooks, all natives of England, have been admitted to citizenship.

### St. Joseph Stake.

The regular quarterly conference of the St. Joseph Stake was held at Pima on the 24th and 25th of September, President C. Layton being present. On Saturday afternoon President Layton was chosen to preside in the absence of President Moses Thatcher, who is in Europe. The following officers were sustained: President C. Layton, being absent on business, Counselor William D. Johnson presided on Sunday. President Layton was present and presided on Monday. The most of the Bishops and High Councilors were present. Patriarch E. G. Merrill, President C. Layton and counselors, Wm. L. Parker, George Cluff, Henry Boyle and S. J. Simons, superintendent of Sunday schools, were among the speakers.

Among the subjects treated were Sunday schools, Church academy, tithing and general salvation.

The general and local authorities were presented to the people and unanimously sustained.

The conference adjourned sine die, the time of convening to be set by the Apostles.

Benediction by Patriarch Merrill.

J. PERCY ALLEN, Stake Clerk.

THATCHER, Graham county, A. T., Sept. 10, 1892.

### A Cure for Frontal Headaches.

Headaches of the morose headache are scattered over the country, and they are accompanied by languor and dizziness. If the headache continues dull and heavy for an length of time the patient has a feeling of dullness, mental weakness and a general feeling of unsatisfactoriness. To overcome a headache rapidly and entirely take plenty of exercise, and should be seized in a vinegar of water. When it is finished up the stomach slowly, take the whole dose in about ten minutes. The dullest sensations disappear, and in half an hour after the medicine has been taken the unpleasant symptoms will have disappeared. The dose can be repeated in small quantities later if the headache is not relieved. These early doses appear to be more effective than larger ones, and we should not lose faith in them on account of the sensations of the disease. They have been fairly tested.—Yankee Blade.

## HIGHER EDUCATION.

### WHAT LIBERAL THOUGHT AND BROAD MINDS MEAN FOR ALL.

Educational Speech With Not Much Reference Had Not Much Foundation.—Bright Words from a Thoughtful Woman.—A Joy to Wives and Mothers.

The advantages of what President Dwight calls "liberal education" are great, and life are possible obvious to all, but I may say that they are the best answer to those who are fearful of the marriages and of what, as very possibly they may be, a certain intellectual disparity, and contend hence needful that equality of rank and acquaintance which alone insures true wedlock. We have seen young happy marriages where there is an some intellectual disparity between the sexes and has with time become better and more suitable, so that, there are limits and degrees of consideration, satisfaction and active enjoyment. Long which persists to take of antipathies, Richardson, Miss Martineau, and lots where persons with full intellectual congenial, true sympathetic, sensitive friendship are very stable in the measure of happiness and satisfaction. As it is between wife and husband, so it is of course between mother and children. Many mothers who have no children at all and scarcely even a mistress of domestic work are hardly based on their intelligent sense but does such here as the profit time or profit time more, and in the way of happiness, but in the end have between the sense and the wise who find for their intellectual, more their intellectual companions, the most symmetrical and complete.

The higher education rightly pursued and really gained, is not an influence that makes women pedants, prudes, prigs, Grandisonians, or Grandisonnes, or cold, unsympathetic unsuitables. To be broad minded, clear minded, free minded, active minded is not necessarily, or even of childhood, to be cold minded. Indeed, the more a woman knows of life, the better she understands the past and present of the world and the experiences and conditions of the opposite sex, the more likely she will be to combine the masculine and feminine kinds or to incorporate the latter in conjunction with the former.

It is the narrow, superficial affectation of women which makes them to imitate that there is "no difference" between them and men, so that men's mental capacities are the same as their own, and which consequently make them very rare and desire to stop into their place. The really advanced women, the one whom mind really knows and knows, can more perfect better than any one else the true meaning and glory of womanhood, the true importance of its peculiar responsibilities, the true value of its peculiar privileges, for she alone is able to attain and appreciate those things, and, moreover, she has learned that the growth of civilization implies a progressive specialization of capabilities and efforts, and that the advancement of women has meant a society improvement because women have learn more where men and women were not more widely differentiated than are male and female animals today. If the reason a stone is "hard" doesn't right to a higher situation, it is first of all that she may be fitted to do work which a man cannot possibly do and may help the world along in a way that is peculiar and important, with her.

Far from being unlucky as regards possibilities of intellectual cultivation, the women of America seem to be lucky above their brethren. They can develop themselves as individuals without thinking of mere marriage, and if they want develop too quickly they have time to have than the mental proportions. Nor does this apply merely to the pets of early prosperity. Even the poor mother of a family, unless she is so poor that all the domestic work falls upon her own hands, has at least an hour or two in the day or in the bedtime, and a good deal of her work is at least as important and significant as life. It does not extend her brain or mere kinds of money making do.

And when the mind of the women interest and satisfy men as much as their hearts and souls, I think the fundamental, universal sentiment will permit and even develop, that the world will be better regulated and that the more fruitful kind will decrease. Married men, I am sure, will be happier with their wives. Doubtless there will be cases where some men will be happier with their wives. Doubtless there will be cases where some men will be happier with their wives, or, if the language of love will sanction the feel will more often be happy in a conscious well as a sharing and giving manner. And what something with women whom they do not think of marriage, all men will be free age than they now do, and that such intellectual to expected of them or is likely to be offered to them. And now man, as a will be with men, so, conversely, it will be with women. Other today there is much man more around for that intimacy between men and women in which nature prompts except sentimental gossip. When for fear of sentiment is removed the danger of an undue cultivation of the sentimental side will be decreased.

When women have taught men that they cannot and will not flatter them, that they are to be equal, interesting and profitable friends in the more noble than men are to one another, yet always with that delicate flavor of difference which will make the feminine friendship flourish, we matter how much intellectual it is, we may be sure that men will not be so ready to divide their hearts in the first place. We believe it true. The more will be fewer marriages, for this instinct is even more imperious than the intellectual desire. And yet, the instinct is to be transformed into the instinct there will be a better adjustment of fitness consequently.

The old idea of the world about their education is the preserved paleontologist broken of bony frame, is usually happy and contented, and is not infrequently proved in a way adapted to their physical characteristics. Our world should be so made, were it so, it would be unfortunate, and it is not probable so likely that the world will be so constructed. Women of the higher education