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A BILL FOR STATEHOOD.

On Saturday a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. John T. Caine, for the admission of Utah as a state in the Union on an equal footing with the six sitting States. It provides for the calling of an election, by proclamation of the Governor, within fifteen days after the passage of the act, for delegates to a constitutional convention, at which a constitution may be framed which shall be republican in form, and shall be submitted to the people at an election, for the purpose. The returns are to be made to the Secretary of the Territory, who, with the Governor and Chief Justice shall canvass the votes, and if the constitution so framed is found to be ratified by a majority of the votes, they shall certify the result to the President of the United States, with a statement of the returns and a copy of the said constitution, when, if it is found to be in accordance with the provisions of the enabling act, the President is to issue a proclamation and the State is thus to be admitted into the Union.

The usual provisions, with liberal appropriations of land for schools, agricultural colleges, deaf and dumb asylums, reform and normal school, irrigation, penitentiary, etc., are inserted in the bill, and it is a complete measure for full statehood for Utah.

It may be asked, is there not a bill introduced for statehood and why present another? The answer is, the bill introduced in the Senate is in reality a sort of introductory measure, and requires the action of Congress to pass upon what the people of Utah may do, and it does not contain the common provisions in all enabling acts to perfect the process of transition from the territorial condition to statehood. The bill is full and complete, like any other measure for a similar purpose.

Of course it is not expected that the bill will become a law at the present session of Congress. It will, however, be ready for the next session, and it is thought by many it will receive early attention. When the full text of the measure reaches us we will be better able to comment on its provisions. At present it will only have the effect of preparing the way for future action, and of adding fuel to the fire that the Powers "Literals" are trying to keep up for the purpose of scorching every effort to bring political liberty to Utah.

WHAT WILL THE COUNTY OFFICIALS DO?

To all appearances, the expected defiance of the Sunday saloon laws did not rear its head yesterday. Everything in the neighborhood of the liquor shops was reported quiet, and the police discovered no sign of either open or secret infraction of the city ordinances. That is, so far, satisfactory.

But the city saloon keepers justly complain that while they are compelled to close up, a roaring trade is carried on outside the city limits. Places within this county, some of them not far from town, regale all comers and the business shut down within town flourishes without, in spite of law and public sentiment.

If this is true, and we are assured that it is, the county authorities are to blame, and the city dealers have reason to say that injustice is done. Why should a saloon be closed inside the city limits, when another just outside, can be run for all it is worth on Sunday the same as any other day?

As for the idea that is not within the limits of Salt Lake County. But saloons there are within the jurisdiction of the Tooele County authorities, and if the reports concerning them are correct, the Tooele people are deserving of much censure. What is the use of the Sunday law if it is allowed to stand as a dead letter? And what is the use of county officers if they will not perform their duty?

The course of the Mayor and Captain of Police is endorsed by the better classes of this city of all creeds and parties. If the county authorities do not endeavor also to enforce the law, there will be a great outcry against them from the best citizens, who desire the general welfare. Come, gentlemen, what are you going to do about it?

STRAIGHT SLANDER.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* of July 28 contains an article on "Mormon Women," from the pen of a Salt Lake lady, who has done some smart reportorial work for the *Herald* in this city and has written some very bright articles for eastern papers. There is much in the *Ledger* communication to be commended, but it also contains some things that deserve condemnation. For instance, she says:

"In the outlying districts, where the foreign recruits are placed upon arrival, and parcelled out to men as a drove of cattle, they desire a communication principally for their ignorance. Punishment by the execution of the law can alone remedy the evil with them."

This is slander, straight and simple. It is without excuse. For, as it is, in the present issue, it is contradicted by the well known fact, that no plural marriages have been permitted for years, which the writer declares to be true as to the cities, and she has no right or reason to presume that there is one rule, law, or prohibition for the cities and another for the country districts.

If it is meant to refer to the past it is still nothing but slander—old, stale, stupid falsehood. Nothing of the kind ever prevailed in Utah. Whenever marriages contrary were contracted by the free will and choice of the parties, and nothing short of this was possible under the rules and regulations and ecclesiastical laws existed. It is shameful that any one acquainted with Utah affairs, especially when appearing to speak in praise of many of the women of the Territory, should recamp such miserable stuff and pass it off for genuine.

There never was any "parcelling out" of women to men in Utah. Immigrants went where they desired, or where they had friends to receive them, and such alliances as some of them may have formed were the result of their own choice. "Punishment by the execution of the law" ought to be inflicted on people who thus spread falsehood and scandal. There is no such "evil" as the writer in question calls for the law to "remedy." And we must confess our surprise, which is equal to our indignation, at the gratuitous slur which she has cast upon a people and a Territory which we supposed she took delight in defending. Her sex is a shield against stronger animadversion, but the wrong of the libel is as great if not greater when the libeller is a woman.

A CONTRACTED CALL.

In this issue will be found a call for a meeting to be held this evening in Wasatch Hall (formerly known as the Federal court room). The object is stated to be to strengthen the hands of the Mayor and Chief of Police in their laudable efforts to enforce the laws against illegal liquor traffic and gambling.

There are some striking features connected in the announcement to which the names of several well-known residents of the city are attached. One of these is the exclusiveness exhibited in the invitation, which is confined to one class—"legal voters." Yet while thus strictly confining the call to people who are qualified to vote at elections, those invited are requested to join in a "citizens' meeting," when the invitation only embraces one class of the population.

A person reading the notice might infer that the meeting was called for election purposes and was to be a purely political affair, without special reference to morality. Yet the object is simply to induce the municipal government to enforce the laws, that good order and morality may be increased and maintained. Consequently the sympathy with the subject is not confined to "fellow citizens who are legal voters." It is a matter in which all the good people of this city are interested. They are ready to support every endeavor to rigorously enforce the laws, and those who make an effort to cause "a corner" in this direction are not conspicuous for consistency and certainly not for liberality.

The ladies, ever since there was a temperance question in the world, have taken an active part in promoting the cause of sobriety, and the same may be said with regard to the suppression of the vice of gambling. The great majority of them in this city are "fellow citizens," but under the law they are not "legal voters." Do those gentlemen who issued the call not deem it unpolitic as well as inconsistent, to entirely exclude them from the invitation to participate in furthering the good cause? The ladies are deeply concerned in the question at issue. They do not wish the existence of illegal allurements liable to induce their husbands, sons and brothers to take the road that leads to ruin. There are also other people who are not "legal voters," say for instance, young men who have not yet reached the age of twenty-one, who are opposed to the lawless conducting of drinking saloons and the operating of gambling dens.

Perhaps some of the gentlemen who signed the call affixed their names to it without critically examining it. Had they closely observed it so as to discover its character, perhaps they would have requested that it be amended before they attached their signatures. The person who formulated the call, however, is doubtless an individual of small caliber, naturally entranced from any sentiment of liberality.

We do not think that law, order and morality movements can be successfully conducted on the basis of monopoly. The invitation embodied in the call is about as novel an exhibition of narrowness as has ever come under our observation.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

THOUGH it is only four years since the last presidential election, yet a reform in the method of voting has been introduced in that time, amounting almost to a revolution. In 1888 the Australian ballot did not exist in a single State or Territory of the Union. In 1889 Massachusetts adopted it at her State election, thus putting herself on record as the first pioneer of the secret official ballot system in this country. At present some form of this system prevails in thirty-three States out of the whole 44. Hence the vast majority of votes this year for President will be cast under a form different to the old system.

Observations made on the practical working of this method in Massachusetts go to show that it has been satisfactory. Bribery and intimidation, the two curses of the old system, if not entirely removed are reduced to a minimum under the new. It has been found that in some cases voters are now bribed to remain away from the voting places. Two men once whose influence is morally certain that person would vote a particular party ticket. As to intimidation it is now practically unknown even in Massachusetts, where the overseers of factories were formerly in the habit of standing at the polls to see that the operatives of mills voted the ticket prepared for them.

PAUPERS AND CRIMINALS.

An International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy will be held in Chicago during the first week of June, 1893, when the World's Fair will be in the zenith of its glory. Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, will preside. It appears that in addition to his vast industry in his pottery and farming lines, Mr. Hayes is devoting considerable time to the study of sociology. He thinks that paupers and criminals are not getting the attention they deserve from society. He denounces the penitentiary system of operating penal institutions, reformatories and refuges on the lines of partisan politics. He contends that the increase of crime is attributable to the apathy or indifference of society. He makes a special appeal to capitalists and to wealthy citizens to concern themselves in matters of this kind. "It should be regarded as a stain on the character of any rich man who does not do all he can do for the welfare of those whose labor has made his wealth."

CHICAGO AS A SEAT OF LEARNING.

In the past Chicago has not been famed for its public libraries. In this matter it has been behind many cities of the country with populations less than 100,000. This will not be said of it in the near future. Ground was broken last Wednesday for a public library structure which, in completeness and convenience, will outrival the famous one of Boston. The Chicago building will be of the Roman Classic style of architecture. It will be 235 feet long, 147 feet wide and 80 feet high. The estimated cost is placed at $1,250,000, but it will probably run into two millions.

There is another public library now in course of construction in that city. One of Chicago's millionaires who died a few years ago bequeathed over two million for this work, which will be devoted mainly to books of reference pertaining to Assyria, ancient, mediæval, and modern. The book markets of Europe and of the world are now being explored for books of this class, under the superintendence of Mr. Poole, one of the best known librarians in the United States.

The new Baptist University now being built by the money donated by Mr. Rockfeller, the Standard Oil magnate, will also have a magnificent library, which, however, will make theology its main feature, and it will not be confined to any sect. It will embrace the theological literature of the world at large.

There is also the nucleus of a splendid law library laid by the Bar Association. The Caxton Club poses as the patron of the dramatic literature. It goes further than collecting books. It has just offered a prize of $500 each for the best comedy of three or four acts submitted before December next. The competition is open to the whole world, but the play must be in the English language, and American in tone.

Indication go to show that the Queen City of the lakes will in time become famous for something else than pork, lumber and anarchism. They are even talking now of putting electric fans in the public streets during heated spells. And provisions will be made for future political conventions to be kept cool in the way. Sun, rain, dynamite or anarchy do not frighten these Chicago people.

A NEW SYSTEM OF DUELLING.

An incident transpired a short time ago which is now tickling the risibles of fun-loving people on two continents. The Marquis de Mores, who killed Captain Mayer in a duel recently, felt aggrieved over some criticism of his conduct which appeared in the editorial columns of the Chicago *Tribune*. The Marquis wrote to Mr. Joseph Medill, editor of that paper, asking if he was responsible for everything published in it. Mr. Medill replied in the affirmative, and stated that he sought war in the distance. He was prepared for combat, but being the slaughtered party, martial etiquette accorded him choice of weapons. He chose gloves, a twenty-four foot ring, and Marquis of Queensbury rules. Mr. Medill is nearly seventy years of age. He is a native of Nova Scotia, but comes of the same stock which furnished John L. Sullivan, Mr. Slavin, Mr. Corbett, Joe Lannan and several others. He is one of the best known characters in Chicago, and his paper bullet dads with Carter Harrison are matters of historic record.

De Mores has not yet been heard from. His forte lies in the pistol and sword. With one he has made a record in America, and with the other in France. With gloves it is supposed that he is familiar. The Chicago Mail anticipating the result gives the following report of the fight:

"The fray came pouring into the city at noon. He was in good form, though he showed evidence of overtraining and late dissipation. At ringing he bounded over the ropes and was greeted with a resounding clam from the spectators, among whom were such well-known sports as Carter Harrison, Billy Nixon, the sporting editor; Lam Tree, Hemp Washburn, Dave Swing, Walt Graham, Pat Palmer, Ed Gage, Jack H. Walsh, and Bob Patterson. Joe was in the pink of condition, having been under a veiled weather in California for the last six months. He wore black tights and everybody could see the smoke of his calves before our Kate's parlor's Fenimore. Carter Harrison was shown round. George H. Pullman held the vest for the Frenchman and Tom Tree looked after the Hair Trigger.

"First Round—De Mores found the fighting. He hit only once out for Joe's beak, but sent short. Joe warded continuously, evidently getting on to the Frenchman's style.

"Second Round—Joe got a solid left right on the nozzle, leaving the French's bill. It cased some but he continued the exercise enough not well. Bets of six to four on the Frenchmen were not taken, as Joe's nose looked discouraged and the friends were dubious.

"Third Round—The Holy Terror sprang in the centre of the ring with his wound want. The Frenchman came up smiling, but he showed the evidence of hard punishment. He pushed his left claim for Joe's eye, but Joe dodged and let fly with his nose at his opponent's snug. It was a corker and the Frenchman went to the floor. Joe scented forty dog dropped from his collar, and the Frenchman was expending the fight. Was given to Joe.

"Much comment was aroused when it was learned that Joe had stuck the Frenchman with a piece of Pullman editorial which he had concealed in his right glove. It was a foot-course, yet, but with the piece of editorial it weighed two and three-quarter pounds. The Frenchman wasn't on to Joe's scheme, and nothing was said to him about it."

The names mentioned above, though given in prize ring parlance, belong to historic characters. Carter Harrison, is Carter H., four times Mayor of Chicago, now editor of the Chicago *Times*. Billy Nixon is William Penn Nixon, editor of the *Inter-Ocean*. Lam Tree is Lambert Tree, one of President Cleveland's ex-diplomats. Hemp Washburn is Hempstead Washburn, Dave Swing is the famous Presbyterian preacher, Professor Swing. Walt. Graham is Walter G. Graham, he who was talked of as the candidate of the People's party for President. Pat Palmer is the famous Potter of hostelry fame, and husband of the President of the World's Fair lady commissioner. Jack Walsh is John H. Walsh of the Chicago *Herald* and Bob Patterson is Joseph Medill's son-in-law.

Mr. Medill's semi-comic action will have more to do with breaking up that barbarous system of dueling than whole tomes of stately sentiments. It will cover that lofty and desperado Mores with ridicule both at home and abroad. Even the war-living Frenchmen cannot fail to see the comedy at the bottom of it.

A TALL CHIMNEY.

THE Edison Electric Light and Power company is erecting a structure in San Francisco, the great feature of which will be its tall chimney. This chimney will be 175 feet above the pavement. It will be built on foundations of solid concrete ten feet thick and twenty-eight feet square below the street level. The estimated cost is placed at $15,000. It will be the third higher chimney in the United States, and the north highest in all the world. The highest is at Freiberg, Germany, where the chemical works to that city have a chimney 400 feet high. The Great Smelter in Omaha has a chimney 365 feet high, the Clark Thread Works in New Jersey, have one 350 feet high, and the San Francisco Electric Powerhouse chimney will come next with its 175 feet.

SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

THE Department of Agriculture at Washington is taking an active interest in the cultivation of the sugar beet. Last year it distributed 2,000 packages of seed to various sections of the country. A corresponding each package was a circular containing information as to planting, beet raising and so forth. Blanks were also forwarded for the purpose of reporting accurately the results. Reports were received from thirty-six States and Territories, accompanied by samples of the vegetable grown, but the directions were so ill complied with that satisfactory conclusions could hardly be ascertained.

The department intimates an experiment station in Wisconsin, and another in Nebraska. It is doing everything possible to extend beet culture, and to instruct the people as to the best and most effective methods to be adopted. But if people do not follow the directions given, and comply with the requirements asked for harvesting, reporting, etc., the department cannot be expected to lay before the country at large satisfactory conclusions.

A PRESBYTERIAN divine who recently visited Denver while near the Union station thought it would be a fine thing to shoot his kodak at a City square, says the Rocky Mountain News but when the kodak pointed toward her she thought she was being robbed, and, pulling a large knife from under her dress, she made a desperate lunge for the domine. He saw what was coming, and dropped the kodak to his knight and made a very accomplished dive for the other side of the street. The square captured the valuable instrument, and after demolishing it replaced her knife with a satisfactory grunt and marched triumphantly away.

EUGENE KELLY, the well known banker of New York City, is now eighty-nine years of age. At one time he drove a jaunting car in Dublin. The other day one of the choicest honors which the Pope of Rome can bestow was conferred on the old gentleman. He was made Chamberlain of the Cape and Sword, an honorary office in the Pope's household. In Roman Catholic countries this distinction entitles Mr. Kelly to a place in the innermost circle of the elite.

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25c. Ladies' Drawers, Lace or Embroidery Trimmed, worth 60c
25c. Ladies' Corset Covers, Lace or Embroidery Trimmed, worth 60c

For 50c. EACH.
50c. Ladies' Chemises, new designed Fronts, Embroidery Trimmed, worth $1.00
50c. Ladies' Drawers, with Embroidery Tucked and Trimmed, worth 85c
50c. Ladies' Drawers, Hemstitched, worth 80c
50c. Ladies' Night Gowns, Tucked and Lace Trimmed, worth 90c
50c. Ladies' Skirts, Ruffled and Lace Trimmed, worth 95c
50c. Children's Gingham Dresses, worth $1.00

For 75c. EACH.
75c. Ladies' Chemises, Finely Trimmed with Embroidery, Feather Braid, worth $1.25
75c. Ladies' Drawers, Embroidery Trimmed, worth $1.15
75c. Ladies' Night Gowns, Embroidery Trimmed, Tucked and Fancy Braid, worth $1.25
75c. Ladies' Corset Covers, Tucked and Embroidery Trimmed, worth $1.10
75c. Ladies' Skirts, Tucked and Embroidery Trimmed, worth $1.25
75c. Children's Gingham Dresses, worth $1.25

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