

lution that has taken place in the management of the home. Formerly the home was a microcosm with the wife as its central point. She created and governed this little world and imbued it with her own personality. The women were producing its comforts, and each season brought new duties to attend to. There were no machines to render the skilled hands of women superfluous. Then each little piece of her various belongings had its own intimate history. There were bedrooms as a nucleus and to these were added her own dainty products, commenced already in the days of early girlhood.

All this is changed. The home of the so-called better classes offers no adequate opportunities for suitable employment, and the consequence is that a thirst for all kinds of amusement has taken its place. Many women are suffering on account of the emptiness of their lives, and it is evident that, since it is impossible to turn the development of the world back into the former groove, the changed conditions demand that new fields of labor be opened up for that part of the human family that feels the change most keenly.

The reasoning here presented will probably be admitted to be logical and forcible. The problem is to solve the difficulty without creating an opposition to the unmistakable decrees of nature. It is on this point that opinions differ. At present there probably are exaggerations on both sides, both in theory and practice, but undoubtedly the final result will be a readjustment to the altered conditions, in full harmony with the new era that is about to dawn.

A NEEDED CHANGE.

The change in the southern Utah service of the Union Pacific railway, to begin on Sunday next, is one that the traveling public will duly appreciate. At present the schedule is an inconvenient and wearing one, going in either direction; here the start is made at 7:45 a. m., requiring one to get up at an unreasonable hour, hurry a breakfast into his system, if indeed he is fortunate enough to get one at such a time, and then post off for the train; at Milford it is the same, with about an hour and a half less time to operate in and the riding having to be made so much earlier. The trip is not an enjoyable one as a general thing, particularly to one who has made it before, the greater portion of it being over unoccupied stretches of country which may be populous and productive sometime, but which at present it is more pleasant to pass along when night has spread her mantle of obscurity over the scene. Those who only go as far as Nephi will not need to take the night train, a day service being provided for their benefit.

Those who have business at either terminal point—considering Salt Lake and Milford as such—whom they can transact in a short time will not hereafter have to spend three days at it as at present; they can leave either place at a time when their business is more or less over for the day, make the ride at a time when no business is done, have a whole day to attend to things in the place visited, and return the next night, thus occupying

in practically but one day, a clear saving of at least forty-eight hours' time. With a busy season apparently upon us this is quite an item, one that the Union Pacific management have shown commendable enterprise and forethought in securing for the people who have to take the rail now and then; as their number is sure to increase with the advance of the season, it will also, we doubt not, prove a profitable thing for the company.

THE JACK RABBIT.

"The jack rabbits of the United States" is the subject of bulletin No. 8 of the U. S. department of agriculture (division of ornithology and mammalogy) by Dr. T. S. Palmer, assistant chief of division. The objects of the bulletin are: (1) To give a general account of the distribution and habits of the various species found in the United States; (2) to show the methods which have been used to exterminate the animals and to protect crops from their depredations; and (3) to bring together facts and figures concerning the economic use of rabbits in general, for the purpose of indicating how our native species may be more generally utilized. We assume that the latter phase of the subject will not be deemed of much importance to local readers; nor will there be much desire to devote time to the first subdivision under which the long-eared subject is treated. What the rabbits have done for Australia, however, since their introduction there some thirty years ago, imparts a degree of interest to the matter in all aspects; and Utah's own experiences in times gone by will render readable an allusion to the second branch of the subject, at least so far as relates to the reports given from this State.

In California and Oregon the manner of destruction of the animal, when his numbers have increased so rapidly as to become a menace to agriculture and a nuisance generally, has been by "drives;" large parties of men disperse themselves over a given area of country and then, converging toward a common point, herd the rabbits gradually into a small enclosure where with club they are killed by thousands. In Utah the prevailing practice has been to organize rabbit hunts, though it is reported, by Mr. M. Richards Jr., of Parowan, that the drive was formerly used in rabbit drives on the brush lands bordering on Little Salt Lake, where as many as 2,000 have been killed on a single occasion. Hunts, however, have taken place since the earliest settlement of the State, and probably long before, by the Indians. A government report of the geographical survey of the 100th meridian, 1875, declares that the Piute, Goshute and Pahvan Indians were accustomed to resort to a large valley near Cedar City during the month of November, for the purpose of having a grand hunt, and thousands of rabbits were annually slaughtered. Strangely enough, the first hunt among the whites of which we have any record probably occurred very near this place, and was anticipated in by a party of emigrants on their way from Salt Lake City to California in 1849. It was a portion of the same company

which soon after experienced such hardships on the desert, and on account of whose sufferings the now celebrated Death Valley in California received its name. This early rabbit hunt probably took place in the month of October, 1849, somewhere in the region north of Little Salt Lake, either in Iron or Beaver county. Mr. W. L. Manly, one of the members of the party, describes the hunt as follows:

We came into a long, narrow valley well covered with sage brush, and before we had gone very far we discovered that this was a great place for long-eared rabbits—we would call them jack rabbits now. Everyone who had a gun put it into service on this occasion, and there was much popping and shooting on every side. Great clouds of smoke rolled up as the hunters advanced, and the rabbits ran in every direction to get away. Many ran right among the horses, and under the feet of the cattle and under the wagons, so that the teamsters even killed some with a whip. At the end of the valley we went into camp, and on counting up the game found we had over five hundred, or about one for every person in camp.

The bulletin gives various authorities and figures as to the time, place and manner of the hunts in Utah, and the number of the rabbits slain; but there is a noticeable lack of accuracy, inasmuch as the spoil in many cases is only approximated, while several famous hunts which many local sportsmen will remember, are not included at all. Excepting the occasion above referred to, and a "drive" near Parowan in 1875, the statistics go no farther back than 1835, and by far the larger number of them relate to operations since 1893. A total of 26 hunts is given, with the aggregate number of rabbits killed amounting over 37,000. These figures are small when compared with those for Colorado and California, but they are large enough to show that barren as the valleys of Utah may have been in other respects, they were prolific of rabbits; and for the information of those concerned, it may be remarked that there are still plenty left.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVATION.

At least one of the ministers of this city, the Rev. Mr. Brans of the M. E. church, found a text in last week's display of narrow bigotry among so-called local Christians, for a sermon yesterday. It will be remembered that the Y. M. C. A., in arranging a program for its annual meeting, had included the name of a well-known Mormon Elder who was to deliver an address. This aroused the anger of a number of pastors, who forthwith called upon the directors of the Y. M. C. A. with the demand that this feature of the program be cancelled, making sundry threats in case their dictum was not complied with. Of course the said directors refused to bow to any such demand, therein exhibiting that degree of common manhood which everybody ought to possess, and which everybody admires. There is nothing much to the incident for anyone to grow excited about, for the ministers were wrong, the Y. M. C. A. were right, and all parties knew it. A person so small as to raise any objection to a speaker of the grounds given is unworthy of extensive notice—