

In consequence of the pressure on our columns we do not insert our usual leading matter to-day, thinking that our readers would be much interested in the full of the speech of our delegate in Congress as of anything we could write.

EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES.

Speech of Hon. W. H. Hooper, of Utah, delivered in the House of Representatives, February 22, 1899.

Such, sir, are some of the incidents connected with the planting of this colony which is now sought to be legislated out of existence. The calamities charging the Mormons with idleness, immorality, and disloyalty are all refuted by the facts of history. The first printing-press ever taken west of the Missouri river was established by them at Independence in 1832. The first newspaper in the great basin of the Salt Lake, where now there are three, and I believe the first in San Francisco, were published by the Mormons. The first United States flag unfurled in the great interior, save by Government officials, was raised by Mormons. Well do I know the spot where the first "liberty pole" was raised, and from the top of which floated the stars and stripes, while yet the country was known as Mexican territory. In obedience to Mormon love of law and order and of the institutions of our country, one of their first acts after reaching their new home was to meet in convention and form a local government, and send a Delegate over three thousand miles to Washington, and ask the parent Government to extend her protecting care over them.

Extract from a discourse delivered by Daniel H. Wells, one of the prominent dignitaries of the Mormon church, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the entrance of the Mormons into the valley of the Great Salt Lake:

"It has been thought by some that this people abused, maltreated, insulted, robbed, plundered, murdered, and finally disfranchised and expatriated, would naturally feel reluctant to again unite their destiny with the American Republic."

"No wonder that it was thought by some that we would not again submit ourselves (even while we were yet scorned and ridiculed) to return to our allegiance to our country. Remember that it was by the act of our native country, not ours, that we were expatriated, and then consider the opportunities we had of forming other ties. Let this pass while we lift the veil and show the policy which dictated us. That country, that Constitution, that institutions were all ours then, still ours. Our fathers were heroes of the Revolution. Under the master-spirit of an Adams, a Jefferson, and a Washington, they declared and maintained their independence, and under the guidance of the spirit of truth they fulfilled their mission whereunto they were sent from the presence of the Father. Because demagogues have since seized the reins of power should we relinquish our interest in that country made dear to us by every tie of association and consanguinity?"

"Those who have indulged such sentiments concerning us have not read Mormonism aright, for never, no, never, will we be found estranged by the side of her enemies, although she herself may cherish them in her own bosom. Although she may launch both the thunderbolts of war which may return and spend their fury upon her own head, never, no, never, will we permit the weakness of human nature to triumph over our love of country, our devotion to her institutions, handed down to us by her honored sires, made dear by a thousand tender recollections."

In regard to the Christian temper of the Mormons during the infancy of this colony there is also indisputable evidence. They came in 1840, blessed the new settlement with an abundant harvest, amply sufficient, with strict economy, for its wants, besides something to spare to the many California immigrants who crowded the plains during that season. In their march to the Pacific shores and whose lack of experience had caused much sickness and great loss of stock. Multitudes fell by the way-side, and many of those who succeeded in reaching "the great salt lake house," as they styled Salt Lake City, there sadly lay, and died of sickness, treatment, and good nursing. The ill-health of many forced them to remain there for a time, and numerous lives were saved by the careful watching and tender nursing of some good old mother by the bed-side of the suffering stranger. For several years Salt Lake City was more or less a hospital for emigrants during the fall and winter seasons from disease and accidents incident to a long journey. When the strangers became rested and were able to proceed they exchanged their broken-down stock for fresh animals, recruited their supply of bread-stuffs, and having improved their health from the use of vegetables, went on their way rejoicing. Captain Stansbury, who spent a year among the Mormons, while engaged on the Government survey of the Great Salt Lake in 1849-50, in his report gives the following frank testimony to the character and dealings of the people:

"In their dealings with the crowds of emigrants that passed through their city the Mormons were fair and frank, taking no advantage of the successive condition of many if not most of them. They sold them such provisions as they could spare at moderate prices, and such as they themselves paid in their dealings with each other. In the whole course of intercourse with them, which would have been indicated upon them in any civilized community. In short, these people presented the appearance of a quiet, orderly, industrious and well-organized society, as much so as one would meet with in any part of the Union, having the rights of personal property as perfectly

defined and as religiously respected as with ourselves; nothing being further from their faith or practice than the spirit of communism, which has been most erroneously supposed to prevail among them. The main peculiarity of the people consists in their religious tenets, the form and extent of their political government, (which is a theocracy,) and in the nature especially of their domestic relations."

A few words of evidence may not be amiss in regard to the orderly character of the Mormons and their capacity for self-government, especially when the witness is one suspected of no partiality for the people whom he describes. Lieut. Gunnison, speaking of the same period, says:

"We found them in 1849 organized into a State with all the order of legislative, judicial, and executive officers regularly filled under a constitution eminently republican in sentiment and tolerant in religion; and though the authority of Congress has not yet sanctioned this form of government, presented and petitioned for, they proceeded with all the routine of an organized self-governing people under the title of a Territory, they being satisfied to abide the time in seasons of strength by numbers, when they may be deemed fit to take a sovereign position, being contented so long as allowed to enjoy the substance under the shadow of a name. They levy and collect taxes, raise and equip troops for protection in full sovereignty on the soil they helped to conquer first and subdue to use afterward."

Gunnison also adds his testimony to that of others in regard to the fair dealing of the people, and says that food "was sold to the gold-emigrants at a less price than at Fort Laramie, four hundred miles nearer to the States."

The progress of the colony was what you might expect from such a beginning. In 1850 there was not a shingle roof in Salt Lake City, now containing nearly twenty thousand inhabitants, with splendid churches, theatres, dwellings, and business houses. It is a remarkable fact, too, that most of the fortunes which were realized in Utah in mercantile pursuits previous to 1863, were made by those who were not Mormons; while I have never known of a farm being opened, a mill built, and scarcely a house erected by any but those of that faith. Thus it is shown that to the Mormons belongs the credit of redeeming from the complete sterility in which they found it the now magnificent valleys of Salt Lake. The population other than Mormon has never, in my opinion, exceeded two and a half per cent of the whole. The fact that a very large proportion of our people are of foreign birth is one that should give us favor in the eyes of the Government. We have expended over \$5,000,000 in the promotion of immigration from foreign lands. While many of the States operate special machinery at considerable expense for the purpose of bringing foreign immigration within their limits, the country is sensitively alive to the importance of this means of increasing its power. With an immense area of virgin soil and all our wonderful resources, nothing is so essential to the nation as abundant labor. Now, the Mormons have not only materially swelled the aggregate of immigration, but they have created a system of management which is already famous for its excellence, and has attracted the attention of the British Government, and caused the examination of our agent in England by a parliamentary commission, in order to learn the means by which we have so successfully transported our tens of thousands from one continent to the other. Verily, a prophet is not without honor save in his own country.

Have alluded to the Indian policy of the Mormons and its excellent effect; and as the Indian question has become one which excites the anxiety of the whole country, I must be pardoned for pointing with justifiable pride to results which show the wisdom of their leading in this respect to be far in excess practically of that of our neighbors. We have acted on the principle that it is cheaper to feed these savages than to fight them; and the Indians have permitted the passage of the Mormon trains without the loss of a life or a dollar's worth of goods. The first loss ever sustained was of property on the railroad since its construction. Compared with the Indian troubles of other sections those of Utah have been trivial. The whole expenditure of the United States on account of Indian wars there has been but \$76,000, while millions on millions have been spent all about us without accomplishing any durable peace. These expenses would have been much greater but for the supplies of food and forage drawn from our settlements at nominal prices.

Another material advantage derived by the country at large from the existence of our colony is the great assistance it has rendered in the settlement of the surrounding region. It will need no detailed statement to convince gentlemen of the immense aid rendered by such a colony in such a wilderness to the peopling of the adjacent Territories and to the success of enterprises like the overland mail, the telegraph, and the Pacific railroad. It is not too much to say that had the colony of Utah had no existence these enterprises must of necessity have been retarded for years, and might even yet be only dreams of the future.

And yet, notwithstanding our value to the country, it has always been a matter of extreme difficulty to obtain the ordinary legislation needed to protect our industry and property. It is only within a year that we have been able to secure an extension of the public land system over our Territory, a delay which has prevented us from availing ourselves of the liberal pre-emption and homestead laws enjoyed in the States and other Territories. We have borne these harsh and unjust discriminations with patience; but they deepen our disappointment at the attempts now made to impose upon us still greater hardships.

It is proper that I should now allude to the accusation that the people of Utah do not sufficiently honor the courts of justice. This statement is the result of a gross misrepresentation and a complete perversion of the facts. A well-regulated and impartial judiciary is regarded as the very foundation of civil government, and Utah has her system of territorial courts as well as those of the General Government. The error may have grown out of the fact that Mormons, in the settlement of disputes, prefer arbitration to litigation as being quicker and cheaper. The courts, however, are always open to those who prefer suits at law, and the judgments of these courts are respected and enforced. That Utah contains some bad men is unquestionably true; but with four-fifths of the population composed of honest and law-abiding citizens, it is not fair to hold the rights of the individuals among them than there

would be on the part of the Mormons in charging the whole people of the United States with the wrongs perpetrated upon them in Missouri and Illinois, or than there would be on the part of the civilized world in charging upon the citizens of this District the untimely taking off of the late Chief Magistrate. Nor can it justly be made an extraordinary offense if some shall have assumed the cloak of religion for evil purposes. When you will point us to a territory where there is no hypocrisy or crime we will acknowledge our responsibility for this imperfection. Let him among you who is without sin cast the first stone.

But the important influence on the country of Mormon enterprise has not been confined to Utah. It may not be known to all who listen to me to-day that the disciples of its faith have borne a leading part in the settlement and improvement of other portions. The first discovery of gold in California, 1847-8, which excited the whole civilized world and precipitated upon the Pacific coast that avalanche of immigration which transformed a semi-wilderness into proud and populous States and carried a frontier of American settlements to the very ocean was made by a portion of the Mormon battalion of Col. Cooke after their discharge from service. The first mint for coining that treasure into a circulating currency was erected in Utah for the convenience of her people, and that coinage is now sought for as a curiosity by persons from all portions of the globe. The first American emigrants who entered the harbor of Yerba Buena, now San Francisco, came on the Mormon ship Brooklyn, bringing with them a printing press and library, thus founding the literature of the State, and introducing many improvements in the building of mills and other important enterprises. The first brick ever built in California were the work of a Mormon.

And now, sir, having recounted some of the difficulties under which the Territory of Utah was settled, it becomes my pleasing duty to epitomize the chief features of its present condition. I could refer you to numerous narratives of disinterested travelers—to the works of Burton, of Bowles, of Greeley, of Richardson, of Hepworth Dixon—for full details; but shall content myself in view of my limited time, with a brief recapitulation. The stranger visiting Utah to-day will find not only a railway reaching to within fifty miles of its chief city, but good wagon-roads, many of them constructed with great labor, extending in all directions, and lines of magnetic telegraph aggregating over five hundred miles in length, and the work entirely of Mormon industry and capital. He will see over one thousand miles of canal, bringing the mountain streams into contact with the fields which it is their mission to fertilize, and can then better understand how it is that a population superior in numbers to that of some of the States is supported in comfort, including one hundred villages and thirty incorporate cities. Inquiry will instruct him that not only is the Territory free from debt, but that the local, county, and other scrip is so limited in amount and so promptly paid as to be on a par in value with the legal-tender currency of the United States. If a foreigner—a native, perchance, of any of those European countries from the humblest classes of which a large percentage of the citizens of Utah has been drawn—he will be amazed to know that seventy-five per cent of the families of the Territory are sheltered by their own roofs and are contented with the homes which they have created, and which year by year increase the comforts which reward their industry and their frugality. He will see more than this, a population comprising one hundred thousand souls, and not one adult of either sex among them who is not able to read and write his native language intelligibly.

To-day the material improvements of Utah exceed those of any other Territory in the Union. She has one hundred and fifty grist and saw mills, three cotton and four woolen factories, and twenty-five tanneries, with numerous manufactures of shoes, hats, wagons, furniture, nails, and kindred branches of the mechanic arts. A hundred and twenty-five healthy and active, well-to-do thousand children, with the opportunity for elementary instruction, and a hundred churches furnish the people with the means of congregational worship. Her vineyards and orchards are already providing fruit in abundance and of superior excellence; her fields produce the needful grains and roots, and even indigo and madder for domestic use. Her woolen mills draw their supplies from the flocks which whiten her hill sides, and her cotton mills owe their existence to the fields of cotton whose bustling bolls mimic the snows that glitter on the neighboring hills. The silk-worm is spinning for her people its shining thread. In the cities enterprise and skill have emulated the architectural achievements of older communities; cottages embowered in vines, fine dwellings and offices, spacious warehouses and elegant theatres, attest the intelligence and taste of the people. The foundations of the great temple now being erected in Salt Lake City may well excite surprise and admiration. In the tabernacle, capable of seating ten thousand souls, there is now being constructed by her own artisans, and almost entirely of domestic materials, the largest organ in America. These, sir, are some of the material evidences that go to refute all that has been uttered against Mormon thrift and intelligence."

(To be Continued.)

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE MEDICAL ART.

CONSIDERABLE interest is being felt at the present time in the East in the use of sifted dry earth for deodorizing and disinfecting purposes. It has been successfully used in several instances that it is now proposed to substitute earth closets for water closets in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia. In testing the efficacy of sifted dry earth in one of the experimental commodore sanitariums, it answered so excellent a purpose in absorbing bad odors that it occurred to the faculty to try its effect on the wound of a patient who was suffering from a compound fracture of the leg. The wound was in an unhealthy condition and the discharges, amounting to a pint in twenty-four hours, were so offensive as to cause a sickening and even dangerous stench. But the effect of the application of the dry earth was magical. The offensiveness was over-

come, the intense pain was relieved, and the wound commenced to heal as it had not done before under the application of other remedies.

A gentleman who visited the hospital communicates to the New York Evening Post the cases he saw which were being earth-treated.

First: Two patients suffering from serious varicose ulcers.

Second: A railroad brakeman whose hand was crushed a year and a half ago.

Third: Another railroad brakeman suffering from a similar injury.

Fourth: A farm laborer who had three of his fingers heavily cut off and his hand fearfully torn.

Fifth: A laborer burned in the face and arms and his knee shattered, by the explosion of a condemned shell.

Sixth: A woman with her neck and a large part of her body very severely and dangerously burned.

Seventh: A woman who had her entire breast removed for cancer, the wound of which was dressed with dry earth.

In these different cases the effects of the application of dry earth were very wonderful. Where pain and inflammation existed, they were removed; and, in other cases, inflammation was prevented by the timely use of this simple remedy. In wounds, where there was a festering mass of carious bones and inflamed flesh, all the unfavorable symptoms disappeared within a few days' application of earth, and a healthy granulation ensued. This discovery promises to be of great benefit to the human family. Already it has been the means of alleviating unspeakable suffering, and it seems probable that the pustules of the small pox must give up their pain and their offensiveness at the application of dry earth. Here is a remedy which is within the reach of every one; and it can be easily applied. From the description of these cases we feel convinced that, by the timely application of the earth treatment, the amputation of limbs can be avoided in many instances where, under the old system of practice, it seemed absolutely necessary.

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THE FORSAKEN.

LEAH, a Jewish Maiden. LUCILLE WESTERN

RUDOLF, a young German. MR. J. A. HERNE

The performance will conclude with John Brougham's dramatization, in 3 Acts, of Charles Dickens' great story of

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A RETURN to the Assistant of Internal Revenue, relative to erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations, made and taken by a special Assessor in the Division of the District, may be made in person at my office, in Salt Lake City, on or before the 10th day of April, 1899.

A. L. CHETLAIN,

U. S. Assessor District of Utah.

March 31, 1899.

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