

the court, and applying it to the cases and questions before it, I do not interpret the decision so as to limit the effect of the pardon. The status of a polygamist could not exist as a consequence of a crime, and no less a crime because it was not punished and the prosecution barred. The maintenance of this status, the court says, makes the person a polygamist within the meaning of section 8, and as this moral wrong is continuous, the law is not an *ex post facto* one. I do not find the court says this is not a penalty for the status, and if section 8 is read with other provisions, the whole seems to be a penal act. I cannot see why pardon does not reach the crime and all its political effects and disabilities, and provide a way out of the status which the court did not point out, and which the parties themselves have been unable to find.

"The polygamous relation is unlawful, but there is no way it can be dissolved except by the mutual consent of the parties, and no way pointed out by the law or the court for him to be restored to his former political status. The amnesty, it seems to me, provides the way, and any person who has not since the date fixed by the pardon, violated the law, can vote and hold office. When a man lives with a woman in an unlawful relation, the crime of that relation ceases upon the actual separation of the man and woman, and the pardon, it seems to me, cures the wrong committed prior to the separation."

#### STEVENSON'S LETTER.

Soon after writing to the News from Roselia, Mexico, I concluded to return to Salt Lake on important business. I would like to say a few words more regarding the hopes, wishes and anticipations of the little band of colonists in the dry hills of northern Chihuahua. They have been struggling bravely with the unusual drought of Mexico, but with some help have been able to maintain themselves and not give up.

My visit to the Warm Springs was delightful. There are six of them enclosed and one left out in nature's own state, which is used by Peones and the poorer classes who do not have the twenty-five cents to pay for those with rude huts over them.

The springs gush forth from under a chain of low mountains, and an oval bath is built by excavation and plastered up so that a person sitting upon a rock for a stool finds himself burlied in the warm liquid up to his chin, and plenty of room in his oval basin to flounce around until after five minutes he begins to feel weakened, as is almost universally the case with the bathers. No. 1 is hot. No. 2, which I chose was so hot that I had to go in by degrees. No. 3 is a little hotter than Nos. 1 and 2, but No. 4 is still hotter and the hottest of them all, while No. 5 is much cooler and its neighbor No. 6 again is very warm. In the dirt floor rooms there is a sort of bunk made of boards laid on posts driven into the ground where-by each one, furnishing his own blankets and towels, may take a sweat in the warm bath room. Invalids often do so. The water is drawn from the bath by an opening provided, and

again the bath is raised and refilled, ready for 25 cents more. It is claimed that the warm mineral water has healing qualities and the springs may hereafter prove a great advantage to Brother Stewart's concession. The Central railroad is only three miles distant from the springs.

There was quite a disappointment among the people on finding that they were unable to get water supply by a nine mile output. When the true level was put on it was found that they had to make a twenty miles' canal, which even if successful, will much delay the enterprise. But it is to be hoped that so good an opportunity will meet with sufficient encouragement to carry out the enterprise. Some of the party will test the value of the soil and climate by the improved plan of cultivation by American agriculturists. Fifty acres were purchased of the best bottom land under ample water supply and seeds are being put in while Brother S. N. Lovendahl was looking after seventy-five acres of simer land to seed with lucern, rye and other cereals. Our party have over one thousand choice fruit trees, with a supply of strawberries and small fruits. We shall with interest watch the development of these in this beautiful climate.

Leaving Roselia over the Mexican Central to El Paso, Texas, 330 miles, we change cars to the Santa Fe division through a corner of Texas into New Mexico and into Colorado, at La Junta where a change of cars is necessary to pass on to Colorado Springs, where another change takes place to Salt Lake City. Some may be pleased to learn of the various distances. The journey from Roselia to El Paso is 330 miles; from El Paso to La Junta, Col., 601; La Junta to Pueblo, 64; Pueblo to Colorado Springs, 44; Colorado Springs to Leadville, 127; Leadville to Grand Junction, 90; Grand Junction to Green River, 198; Green River to Salt Lake, 186. Total 1840. Stopping over at Colorado Springs gave us an opportunity of seeing a lovely city of 15,000 inhabitants. The streets are wide, clean, and the sandy soil mixed with fine gravel needs no paving, and there is but very little sidewalk laid of large, square, undressed, but smooth stone. The South Nevada avenue is 46 yards or 138 feet wide, runs north and south, two rows of shade trees in center with a little space between them, and a drive smooth and clean on each side. A row of trees adorns each sidewalk. The street was long, level and admirable. A cross street, running east and west, with electric streetcars was not so wide but lined with trees on each side and measures 93 feet. The houses are surrounded by trees, shrubs and flowers and not crowded, except in the business portion, and what adds to the loveliness of this healthful place is that it is situated directly under the noted Pikes Peak, whose altitude reaches 14,167 feet in the blue sky. The Colorado springs are six miles up north of the city, and at present the Manitou springs, carrying iron and soda, have become famous as a health resort. Hotels form a conspicuous part of the town, built in the canyon and on the hill sides, and in fact away up in the gulches. It is astonishing to see what the love of money and health will accomplish. The Gateway to the

Garden of the Gods is on the right, with full view of Pikes Peak, and while standing on the elevation above it is a sight so admirable as fill one with wonder and amazement. Some of our party visited the institution for the education of the deaf and blind of Colorado. The buildings are situated on a hill just past the sisters hospital and look admirably well at a cost, including the grounds, of \$195,894, with an enrolment of 177 pupils, and at an expense of \$92,131.09 for 1891. In the blind department are 60; five years ago there were 48 enrolled. The building is scrupulously clean, well lighted, and ventilated, with teachers abundant. Calling at the printing office, with pencil and paper, we held a conversation rather interestingly for a short time. Various trades are carried on. In the girls' department the various branches of house work, together with dressmaking, needlework, hammock weaving, embroidery, bread making and baking, etc., are taught.

It was with a degree of sorrow that we took our departure, contemplating the large number of unfortunates of Colorado.

On our way from the Springs to Leadville, we went up and through Pike's Peak, passing through eight tunnels, Cascade canyon, Ute park, Summit park, Lake George. Some ice castles with water spraying through them, whether natural or artificial, looked romantic. At Leadville there was good sleighing.  
E. STEVENSON.

#### THEY NEEDED INSTRUCTION.

Mrs. Cleveland probably appreciates the admiration so often expressed for her, but it is doubtful whether she admired the natural gallantry of men, a row of whom sat while she stood in a crowded elevated railroad train the other day. She clung to a strap from Rector street station (she probably came from Mr. Cleveland's Wall street office) to Fiftieth station, about five miles.—N. Y. Press.

It is no worse for Mrs. Cleveland to stand in a crowded street car than for thousands of other women who are daily compelled to do it, in every large city.—Peoria Journal.

Undoubtedly Mrs. Cleveland expects similar treatment to that extended to any other lady under similar circumstances. The fact that she is the President's wife makes no real difference in this democratic land, except to natural snobs and sycophants. But how it is that any man and more particularly a number of them, presumably all able-bodied, can occupy seats for so great a distance and not have the decency to give any lady (or woman if that be the preferred term) that is standing a seat is beyond comprehension out here. Some of the New Yorkers ought to come west and learn some manners, and in doing so must not imagine they have got far enough when they reach Illinois.

IT IS worthy of notice that the mayors of several northwestern cities, after investigation, have decided that the municipalities which own and operate their own electric light plants get their illumination, on the average, for less than one-half what it costs the cities which are lighted through contracts made with private companies.