OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

The City Happy and Prosperous-Proposed Enermons Sewer and a Doubtful Boon for St. Louis-The Clergy and the Ballet-What we Haven't Got but Must Have, etc.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1886.

It cannot be denied that Chicago, to-It cannot be denied that Chicago, to-wards the close of 1886, presents as respectable a showing as any city in America. Peace prevalls, business flourishes and general prosperity is visible on every hand. Politicians amuse themselves by thumping newspaper men, preachers occupy the front seats at the ballet-opera performances, and our engineers are seriously contemplating an outlet for Lake Michigan to the Gult of Mexico by way of the Mississippi River. These are developments that any city might be proud of.

Chicago must be credited with having established the most effective

PRESS CENSORSHIP

RRESS CENSORSHIP

known to the history of journalism.

The new censor is named Buck MacArthy. Physically he is a counterpart
of John L. Sullivan, and if Mr. Trude
is to be relied on, Buck is in the field
as an intellectual rival of Shakspeare.

Mr. Trude has stated in a public court
that MacArthy was the author of
"Yeaus and Adonis." Ignatius
Donnelly would do well to take
cognizance of this statement. Mr.
Donnelly is laboring very earnestly
and enthusiastically to prove Shaksand enthusiastically to prove Shaks-

and enthusiastically to prove Shakspeare a myth.

Recently, one of our newspapers published reports calculated to bring our County Commissioners into contempt. The (press censor, Mr. MacArthy, took the matter in hand. A representative of the peccant paper was found, and in a short time, the journalistic vision was obscured, the journalistic probosels was emitting a journalistic probosels was emitting a crimson Castalian stream—in short, Mr. MacArthy gave the news-gatherer

DONNYBROOK SLUGGING.

Mr. Mee then proceeded to a court of justice, and arraigned himself as a disorderly character, and paid a fine. The press man sought consolution in his club, and fleree resolves were hurled at the great MacArthy. The pen may be migniter that the sword, but the pencil is not mightier than MacArthy's "duke." The most remarkable thing about this incident, was the sudden conversion of the offending newspaper to religion. A few days after Mac's generous and salutary treatment, the paper came out openly, acknowledging its former sinfulness, and flatly declined publishing any details of the Colin-Campbell diverce case. Corporal chastisement is, after all, a potent factor in reform. Chicago will in future have a deceut paper, and Carter Harrisonscan get a good night's sleep occasionaily.

occasionally.

Our pulpiteers have organized themselves into a kind of

DRAMATIC BURKAU

for the purposes of advertisement and criticism. They have denounced the stage, the drama, the opera, the ballet, and in fact all the appendages and belongings of Thespis, Thalia and Terpsictore. They did not do it on sarsay, they went into the places and judged for themselves. They sat in the front seats, and witnessed 92 young females from sunny Italy indulging in all the "poetry of motion." Poor old Parson Bumble, it did you good to least your eyes once on such a scene. Unfortunately our preachers are not worthy of such a city as Chicago. If there were any Mac Arthys among them, they would have jumped on the stage, wiped the floor with the manager, birched the manghty middly, and made firewood of the orchestra. Really this ballet is said to be a huisance. I am not a preacher and of course did not see it. The books say it was originally a good thing, and that males were the performers. If reform can be effected at all, it is by reverting to the primitive system. Why not get up a ballet of

MINISTERIAL PERFORMERS?

Joe Cook, Dock Nowman. The Rev.
D. L. Leonard, Mr. Empty
Lamb, His Grace MacNeice, and His
Emnence MacMiliau, with Kate Field
as director, would make a splendid
ballet troupe. It would not be immoral to see them.

to see them.
Our engineers are contemplating a work of great moment. They undertake to land the sewerage of Chicago in the Gulf of Mexico. It is claimed this can be effected by deepening the Des Plaines river for a distance of a few miles. Then the waters of Lake Michigau, as well as all the sewerage and drainage of the Chicago district from Evanston to the Indiana State line, will go by St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. And if good old Father Marquette or Robert Cavafier La Salle should ever again seek those rather starquette or Robert Cavafier La Salle should ever again seek those realms, he can proceed down the Unicago river and on to the Mississippi without fleaving his cance, as they had to do formerly. It is not yet de-cided whether any

TRIBUTE WILL BE EXACTED

from St. Louis for the boon we are about to conter on her. A good deal of our sewerage must enter into the drinking water of St. Louis, and of course that will give them a new vigor and vitailty, and rouse up that sleepy, torpid, overgrown German village with French names to its streets to some

activity. Chicago sewerage might in-spire St. Louis' to throw off the do-minion of Jay Gould and Russel Sage; in fact, this may lead to its becoming a

In fact, this may lead to its becoming a full-grown city.

Business is flourishing in Chicago, but it is said that the whisky business is the most prosperous. Five hundred dollars per annum is now the license fee for one whisky mill. Some reformers propose raising this fee to \$1,000, It may not be generally believed that there are places in Chicago devoted to the sale of liquors, the furnishings, decorations, and embellishments of which coat \$75,000, but it is a fact. decorations, and embellishmen which cost \$75,000, but it is a fact

THE WHISKY TRADE

has become the premier one in this city. There are six or seven Aldermen, four County Commissioners, and dozens of other officials engaged in this trade. The person of a "saloon keeger" is as sacred here as that of a Jesuit in Quebec, or a Dominican in Italy. Only a few weeks ago the "nigger porter" of one of these saloons was interfered with by a city policeman. Why, there was such a clamor raised against the whole police force by the press and pulpit, that one would fell justified in wiping out the whole police force, if half what is said of them were true. It is no joke to cross a "nigger porter" in a saloon, and policemen who want to hold their positions and not be counted among Anarchists, had better speak civit tolalger porters. License may be good, but too much of it makes the gin mill grinder a bigger man than old Grant.

It may be all very well to take an optimistic view of matters, to pass over things placidly and quietly, but in onr serious moments we must admit that there are

DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS

resting on us as citizens of this Reresting on us as citizens of this Re-public and members of civilized soci-ety. We must acknowledge that it is necessary for us to assert something beyond mere groveling self. This Re-public was not founded to be made a football of by every adventurer and scalawag who wants to catch an Irish, a Dutch or a lighter rate. Nor was it iootball of by every adventurer and scalawag who wants to catch an Irish, a Dutch, or a nigger vote. Nor was it founded to compete with other countries in the production of pigrings and mouse - traps; and though an invitation was extended to all intelligent and virtuous enough to appreciate and enjoy good government, yet the Coolie, the pauper, the criminal, the peon, were not included in this invitation. The idea of Washington and Jefferson was to establish a system of political perfection that would be a model for all systems, and that would embody the accumulated wisdom and philosophy of the past. The idea was the graudest ever known. The Greek idea was but mere municipal independence, the Roman idea was mere military couquest for selfish aggrandizement, the English iden was and is commercial superiority, but

THE AMERICAN IDEA embraced the improvement and progress and welfare of humanity the world over, for humanity's sake. Let us look around and ask ourselves, are we look around and ask ourselves, are we acting in the spirit and principle of our fathers, are we carrying out the idea of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson? Just here, a criticism of this country made by M. Renan, some few years ago, naturally obtrudes itself. The learned Frenchman said: "The sound instruction of the people is an effect of the high culture of certain classes. The countries which, like the United States, have created a considerable popular incountries which, like the United States, have created a considerable popular instruction without any serious higher instruction, will loug have to explate this fault by their intellectual mediocity, their vulgarity of manners, their superficial spirit, their lack of governal intelligence." There are persons ral intelligence." There are persous who may deem it patriotism to tell the Frenchman that he lies, that he is a sorehead, but that would not settle the question. Let us consider his statement rationally. Every rightly balanced mind must admit that the sound instruction of the people that he instruction of the people must be looked for from authors, journalists and preachers. And unless they are men of the highest culture, how can they give sound instruction?

and preachers. And unless they are men of the highest culture, how can they give sound instruction; where are our authors?

Echo answers, where. Have we ten, have we one worthy to be called a man of highest culture? Is there one man in all this broad land worthy to rank with Matthew Arnold, Prof. Hanley, Prof. Tyndall, Herhert Spencer? In the United States to-day there is not what could be called one first-class educator. Journalists we have in plenty, but what are they? Mere compllers of scandal and fabricators of falseboods. With the exception of Mr. Godkin, of New York, and a few others, there are no journalists worthy of the pame. The average journalist does not write to educater but to counter prejudice or party bias. He does not write to educate but to counter prejudice or party bias. He does not write to educate but to counter prejudice or party bias. He does not write to educate but to counter prejudice or party bias. He does not write to educate but to counter prejudice or party bias. He does not write to educate but to counter prejudice or party bias. He does not write to educate but to counter prejudice or party bias. He will urge bloodshed in Ultab, or mobbing in Ilhinois, and call it patriotism. He will suggest the framing of penal laws for matters which the very principles and organization of our Republic provided for. He grows fat on excrement like the beetle or the Vulture. How about prechation of them in that all people had a right to their just as they were sent ancient in answer to their prayers. It was, no doubt, true that we were sent ancient through the matter in hand, and informed them that it they did not desist, the law would be enforced, and order was from that time preserved. For a few weeks, our irlends continued to increase, and we held from three to four mental time the and to merchas, our irlends continued to increase, and we held from three to four mental time to few results to four the privilege of holding meetings in the church named at our pleasure, but we lead to increase, an or the vulture. How about prechaers? Don't mention them, except Mr. Beecher and one or two more, they are a race of Deuis Kearneys. Instruction and culture are unknown to them. They are fit for nothing but ballet performers.

characteristics of our "classes" to-day. When Kate Fleid represents our intellect at the Capital, heaven help us! She owns \$100,000 worth of teleus! She owns \$100,000 worth of telephone stock, the papers say; she certainly is phonetic enough to own tawhole phonic company. Our superficial spirit is well represented by Baskin and Bennett; but it is doubtful whether their spirit reaches even to the surface. The general intelligence is well represented by Mr. Edmunds and a few others; if they had intelligence, laws that now disgrace our statute books would not exist. The plate fact is, and the sooner we see it the better, that since the death of Lincoln we have had no man in public place grand or noble enough to rise above mere self, mere pelf, and mere groveling demagogery, until the present occupant of the Presidential chair came to the front. We have had Jim Blaine hladdering about the religion of his mother, though he would not attend the forest we have forest. his mother, though he would not at-tend her funeral.

What we want at the present time

is a

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY;

something on the basis of Oxford, but hroader, better endowed, and established solely with a view to a pure system of education. The country is full of universities and colleges, but what is the result? A lot of old cranks. Think of MacCosh turning on his heel and leaving his dinner because a couplet jarred on his temper? What we want, in a political sense, is that every State take care of its domestic concerns. Have one good college in every State. Organize all the Territories lato States at once and let them set up for themselves. Redistrict Nevada, Idaho and Utab, and admit them as three States: Let Utah come in with the motto—'Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland; with these names we lead." Do this, and Utah will show the nation what good government can do. She will show how the spirit of the fathers can be carried out. She can do this, because she can rise above mere groveling self. something on the basis of Oxford, but out. She cau do this, because she can rise above mere groveling self.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MISSIONARY EXPERIENCE IN THE CAROLINAS.

CATAWABA NATION, S. C., Dec. 13, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Dec. 13, 1886.

Editor Desert News:

On the 26th of January, 1886, I started to fill a mission to the Southern States, where I am now laboring. Atter a long but pleasant journey of 2,500 miles, I reached the South Carolina Conference, in which I was assigned to labor, on the 4th day of February. My labors began in Spartanburg County, S. C. Since then I have labored in tive counties in South Carolina and two in North Carolina. The Lord has blessed me with the best of nealth thous far, and I have been an instrument in his hands in helping to open one field of labor, in which there has been about 15 added to the fold of Carist. I have seen the power of God made manifest on numerous occasions in healing the sick. I have had four different traveling companions; have metwith most all kinds of people, good, bad and indifferent; have had some little persecution; but nothing that has proven bodliy injurious. In connection with Parley P. Bingham, of Wilson Ward, who came out when I did, I have been trying to open another new field of labor, an account of which might be well to relate.

Oct. 14th we started on our trip and made our way into Union County, N.

might he well to relate.

Oct. 14th we started on our trip and made our way into Union Connty, N. C., where we arrived on the 26th of the same month. We at once found a few friends and held one meeting, there being about 50 persons present. Friends began to multiply and we were invited to hold meeting in a Baptist church, called Red Leavel, about seven miles distant, the next Sunday night. We filled the appointment, and while the meeting was in progress, there were some young men outside throwing stones at the church. Our friends took the matter in hand, and informed them that if they did not de-

in the people's veins that Satan has no power to stir them up against us? etc., etc. We soon found, however, that the dragon was up to his business and not yet bound.

On the evening of November 25th, while belding meeting in a private

while holding meeting in a private house near Red Leavel, there were seven young men came in and listened with attention until after services were with attention until after services were over, when they told us that their business was to kindly invite us to leave the neighborhood before harsh measures were used. They only gave us a verbal notice, and we thought, perhaps, they were the only ones that were connected with it, and we paid but literate attention to it. tle attention to it.

We had a meeting appointed down in

We had a meeting appointed down in our first neighborhood, at the residence of N. H. Bigham, for Sunday, at 11 a.m., November 28th. On Saturday we went to his place to stay over night. About 8 o'clock in the evening, while we were quietly resting ourselves, there were about sixty horsemen, supplied inside with whisky, rode up to the house and called for the "Mormon" preachers. The gentleman and lady of the house stepped to the door and told them that we were present, and asked what we were wanted for. They said that they wished to see us and requested that we come out. Mr. Bigham told them that we were not coming out, neither would he allow them to come in. They then said that they had come to tell jus to leave the county by 9 o'clock the next morning, and that we must not let the sun rise and sit on us another day in Union County, or we would be used roughly. Mr. Bigham asked their names and told them to leave bis place. They said they had left their names at thome, and they would leave the place names and told them to leave his place. They said they had left their names at home, and they would leave the place when they got ready. They then handed him a notice for us and then went off shouting like demons, and shooting off their guns. The notice was as follows:

"November 27th, 1886. Union Co., N. C.

Last Notice to the Mormons:

You must and shall leave our county forthwith. There are 300 men in our part of the county that will see to it. We will meet you at Red Leavel to-morrow night. You shall not talk in our county. Get out at once."

After the mob had left, we were afraid they would get some more liquor and return again, so we took a path through the woods and went about a friend named Baker. We had only been there a few minutes when we been there a few minutes when we heard them coming, and they showed their wrath by using profane language. We arose and left the house, went along the fence and climbed over it into the pasture. While doing so we broke a rail, which they must have heard, for some of them followed us while two went up to the house and pretended to want to see one of Mr. Baker's boys who was not at home, the balances of them remained out in the road a sew hundred yards from the house.

the balances of them remained out in the road a few hundred yards from the house.

When we learned that they were following us, we ran down through the pasture and very carefully climbed over the sence again and started to the woods for a hiding place, but they were so close to us that necessity compelled us to lie down in the grass in the open field to keep them from seeing us. While they were talking and walking around within a few rods of us, many reflections passed through my mind. I thought how similar our position was to that of the Apostles in former days and many in the latter days and also of our Savior himself. I also thought of my loved mountain home; and notwithstanding the great danger we were in, it was with difficulty that we kept still enough to keep our enemies from hearing us. After all became quiet we returned to Mr. Baker's house and stayed the remainder of the night without heing molested.

We held meeting next day, according to appointment, and all was peace and

We now had two neighborhoods to labor in and the people were very much have in interested in both. We had see many lere compensated in the second of the country of the country of the wothers, hy of the twitte to ple against us, but it seemed that the but to replay the country of the twitte to but to replay the country of the twitte to but to replay the country of the country of the but to replay the country of the country of

so much of the blood of Israel flowing many may be added to the fold of

many may be added to the fold of Christ.

I have enjoyed my labors thus far the best kind, and do not feel in the least discouraged, but my determination is to press forward and do all in my power to help to advahee the caose of truth, for I know that the work of God is ouward, and though Satan may rage and bis imps howl, yet the purposes of the Lord will not be overthrown. Some may fall by the wayside, but there will he enough who will remain faithful to carry on the works of the Almighty. I would encourage all my young brethren, in my weak way, to be diligent in perioriming their duties and improve every opportunity that is afforded them to help make their Improvement Associations a grant success. Let us all try and get the Spirit of the Lord to guide us in all things, that we may be ashe to shun all evil and cleave unto that which is good, for the time is near at hand when all that are left in Zion will be called holy. They which are not holy will be sifted out and carried away as chaff before the wind.

Wit may think there is plenty of time for us. No doubt the people in the days of Noah thought there was plenty of time for them to repent before the flood would come, but they left it a little too long and the flood came and took them allaway. So will tibe when the Savior comes, for he says that: "As it was in the days of Noah, so shall it be at the comlung of the Son of Man,"and, according to Paul (2 Tness. i, 8), He will come in fianning, fire taking vengeance upon them that know not God and obey not the Gospei. (Ma) iii, 2): "Whe shall abide the day of His coming."

Let us he faithful, that we may not be among those who will be calling for the rocks to fall on them to hide them

Let us he faithful, that we may not be among those who will be calling for the rocks to fall on them to inde them

the rocks to fall on them.

from his face.

I hope and pray that the blessings of the Lord will be with all Irael.

With love and respect to all the Saints and kind friends, I remain as ever, your brother and co-laborer in the Gospel of Christ,

M. D. FERRIN.

PAINS AND PLEASURES OF THE PARISIANS.

Paris, Idaho, December 24, 1884.

Editor Deseret News :

Winter has at last set in and at present writing 'Old Boreas' is doing his level best to pile up the beautiful out the lee-side of every conceivable obstruction, while the pedestrian who has to face the powerful bilizzard can amply testify to the force and peuctrating capacity of a Bear Lake nor easter. But we have no reason to complain of our winter weather thus far, as we have not had until to-day sufficient snow to afford sleighing, and while the easteru States have had enough to blockade the railways, and while you Sait Lakers have been enjoying your seal-skiu sacques, and sleigh-rides, we Bear Lakers have been enjoying wheel locomotion and baimy-spring-like weather, and the caffons have been teening with men and horses getting out timber; a better time for such work could not have been desired, as sufficient snow had fallen in the mountains to greatly facilitate such labor. The hrethren availed themselves of the farethren availed themselves of themselves of the farethren availed themselves of thems cient snow and faller in the mountains to greatly facilitate such labor. The brethren availed themselves of the favorable opportunity, and the consequence is a very large quantity of timber, firewood, etc., has been piled up conveniently, awaiting sufficient snow, when it will be hauled on sleighs to the different settlements. different settlements.

Since the election politics has been at a very low ebb. The anti-"Mormons" were so badly beaten that they have not yet been able to recuperate. Their disappolument in not being able the great danger we were in, it was with difficulty that we kept still enough to keep our enemies from hearing us. After all became quiet we returned to Mr. Baker's house and stayed the remainder of the night without being molested.

We held meeting next day, according to appointment, and all was peace and quietness.

The mob was composed of professed Christians, mostly Methodists. As they would not let their names be known, we thought perhaps that would be the last of the trouble, so we concluded to stay a few days and ascertain, if possible, what their intentions were. We learned that they went to Red Leavel to meet us, as stated in the notice. Not finding us, at the church, they searched the house of one of our friends, but their efforts were fruitless. We did not have any meeting appointed at Bed Leavel, as they supposed we had, so it was not necessary for us to be there.

Learning afterwards that they bad been searching for us again, and hearing a few other reports, we were convinced that they were determined in vitroed that they were determined in the millons, the satraps, who have