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TEN THOUSAND FARMERS WANTED TO READ THIS.

A Committee of Farmers and Mechanics were appointed by the D. A. & M. Society, at the late Territorial Fair, to examine all Imported Wagons on exhibition at the Fair, and they recommended

THE COOPER FARM AND FREIGHT WAGONS AS THE BEST.

The Genuine Fish Brothers Farm, Freight, and Spring Wagons, and other Light Vehicles, including the "Frazier," "Park," and "Road" Carts have a well established reputation in the Territory.

THE Deering Junior Twine Binders, REAPERS AND MOWERS

Are Second to None in the Territory and have only to be prized above all others.

THE EAGLE STEEL WHEEL RAKES

For one or two horses, has only to be seen to be admired, and is unsurpassed for Strength and Durability and cannot be beaten in the Hay Field.

THE WILCOX IRON HARROW,

In two, three, four, five or six sections. Is the boss Harrow, never rot out, and will last a farmer's lifetime, and do better work than any other.

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Is the Best Machine for sowing any desired quantity of Grass or Lucern Seed, and small grain to the acre, that a Farmer can have on his premises, and after using it would not part with it at any price if he could not get another.

Grain & Seed Drills with Iron Wheels,

And Land Measure Attached, that will sow Grass Seeds, any Kind of Grain, Peas or Beans in any quantity you desire to the acre and with such regularity that your fields will look as pretty as a picture.

GRAND DETOUR SULKY AND HAND PLOWS,

Which you are only to try and then appreciate. For any of the First-Class Goods in Large or small quantities, write or call on us for

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An Extra quality of Twine made expressly for the Deering Binders and a Full Supply of Extras for all of the above Machines and

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EVENING NEWS.

Saturday June 5, 1886

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS SPEAKS.

THE CASE OF LORENZO SNOW.

To the Editor of the N.Y. Evening Post.

Sir—On Saturday last there appeared in the public press a statement purporting to have been telegraphed from Salt Lake City, Utah, to the effect that the Governor of Utah Territory on the 13th inst., visited the Territory and on the 14th inst. was imprisoned, and asked him if he (Snow) as a condition of the Governor's releasing him to the custody of the laws and the others to do so, that Snow refused to do so, and the higher law of God, which he said "cannot give way to the laws of man."

As I was consulted for Mr. Snow in the recent argument of his case in the Supreme Court, and in position to know, from the uncontradicted evidence contained in the records of his three trials, what his face contact was, from the time when the "Edmunds Act" went into operation down to the time of his incarceration, and when he appeared in evidence at the trials, and admit that Mr. Snow's conduct was all that could reasonably be expected of him prior to an authoritative construction of the one word "cohabitation" in the second section of the Edmunds Act. The Territorial judges so construed the law as to make any act of association, without any dwelling together, coupled with the fact of a common marriage, however long, a violation of the law. This construction, if correct, would not require Mr. Snow to abstain from dwelling with any woman, but only to separate from her as soon as he was discharged from other wives and their children to turn upon the world, to abstain from cohabitation, and to support and to receive every possible relation to the world, according to the common law, long before the act of 1862 was passed, and the seventh marriage of Mr. Snow, before the passage of the Edmunds Act. If Mr. Snow has been asked whether he will promise to obey the laws, in the sense which requires him to renounce every relation and connection with a woman whom he married forty-three and seven years ago, with the full knowledge of the United States, I think it very likely that he could not promise anything of the kind.

Mr. Snow brought his case before the Supreme Court of the United States, by writs of error, to obtain a final and authoritative construction of the statute and a determination of the question whether he was rightly convicted. No one can doubt that under the circumstances, it was right that he should have the decision of the highest judicial tribunal in the land. After the argument of the cases, and while they were under advisement, a doubt arose among the judges whether they had appellate jurisdiction in this class of cases coming up from the Territories under the third section of the Edmunds Act. On Monday, the 10th inst., the court dismissed the Snow cases for want of jurisdiction, and they allowed the former decision in Cannon's case, and dismissed it for the same want of jurisdiction.

This is a singular situation in the administration of the criminal law since the United States have had any criminal law. The section of the Edmunds Act is now without any construction whatever by the Supreme Court of the United States, in reference to a new crime recently created by a statute which affects thousands of persons in a Territory where polygamy, in a period of thirty-five years, grew up under at least the tacit permission of the president and the governors of the United States. Under these circumstances, it is said that the dismissal of the cases of the Snows leaves the meaning of the law to be ascertained by the Supreme Court of the Territory. This is technically true, but in all rightness and justice, it does not fit that these people should not have the construction of the Territorial Court revised by the Supreme Court of the United States, when that construction makes them guilty of a crime by reason of conduct that was perfectly innocent and harmless, and forces them not only to renounce dwelling with any woman, but to renounce all future care and association of every kind with any woman, or other person, entitled to every conviction of moral guilt if it did not make them guilty of the highest judicial tribunal of the government which has heard it. It is for the wisdom of Congress to determine whether appellate jurisdiction in this class of cases should now be conferred on the Supreme Court of the United States.

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to ask why the papers which keep up the excitement against the Mormons, and which print scurrilous attacks upon me, should cause in my professional capacity I have defended one of them before the Supreme Court, and I can afford to despise falsehood and misrepresentation. But no decent newspaper can afford to make itself the vehicle of either.

Geo. Ticknor Curtis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.

Suppression of News in Russia.

The catastrophe of Koukoneff was one of the most heartrending of our national calamities. A train of 1000 line and went headlong into a morass. Many of the passengers were badly hurt, and more than one hundred were killed. The accident, as was fully proved, arose from the unsound condition of the permanent way and the rottenness of the piles, the engineers and managers having appropriated to their own use the money assigned for repairs. On this becoming known, it was a cry of indignation from one end of Russia to the other. The government—what course did it take? It made a searching inquiry and the exemplary punishment of the delinquents? Nothing of the sort. It issued the circular: "Aug. 19, 1882—Since several papers have printed articles which contain charges against some of the employees of the ministry of roads, Articles of this sort having a disturbing character, their publication will bring on the offending journal the severest administrative penalties." This is the state for parents and friends to protest against the authors of their misfortune, or to offer an opinion on the best method of preventing further similar disasters.—Stepniak.

Why Jews Live so Long.

The New England Medical Monthly comments very favorably on the proverbial long and healthful lives of the Jews. Dr. Peard holds that this superiority is due to their stringency in health laws. The Mosaic, like the Egyptian code, is very stringent regarding the eating of flesh and other articles of food. Of the animals examined, a large proportion are always condemned as unfit for food. People who eat meat indiscriminately are very prone to disorders of the blood and of the kidneys, for meat is composed of nitrogen, which the kidneys have to remove from the blood, and of course they cannot do this successfully except by the aid of Warner's safe cure, the best kidney-strengthening, unless it is temperately partaken of and only the very best meat is used. Jews also use alcoholic liquors very sparingly and thus keep up good digestion, and they are a holiday-loving and Sabbath-observing class.—House-keeper.

Chinese domestics have for some time been in great demand on the Pacific coast, but their days as number-bred. The following incident will show the deep-seated feeling against them.

A lady residing near Loud, expecting callers, heard the welcome knock, as she supposed. On answering it she discovered a busy stranger. "Mam, can ye be atter givin' me a bolt to see? O' haves'te tasted a blessed thing for thers'?" "The pig?" "Ye are wrong," she said, "the pig is at the door, but I have a plate laden with edibles." "Did ye cook that?" inquired the tramp. "Ye, me cookee him." "Take it right back," O' haves'te payfor O'U' patronize any 'tise, 'tise employe' a Chinese cookee."—The Free-Press.

take the cut to the edge of the river and one or two of them take mud and fill the sick man's mouth, eyes and ears with it. Then they lift him from the cut and shake him until he is suffocated. He is then put on his cot and all are held underneath the surface of the water for a couple of minutes, the domes singing "Huri Bol." Although Calcutta is under English rule, this murder is committed every day. There are nearly 100 castes recognized in the Hindoo religion, but it is only at death that members of different castes associate with each other at all. Hindoos of all castes only can eat, smoke, or sit together. But at the killing of the sick the lowest of the low puts mud into the mouth of the aristocratic Brahmin. The ashes are collected and sold to tea estates and used for fertilizing purposes.—Calcutta Cor. New York Times.

How Chill Despoiled Peru.

The devastation which the Chilian army committed was almost equal to that of Pizarro when he invaded the homes of the peaceful Incas. The lines of march of the Chilians are shown by the complete destruction of everything which could be of use to the Incas. Whole cities, villages, farms, factories, all were swept away by a malicious desire to do as much injury as possible, regardless of the rights of the inhabitants and in violation of all the laws of civilized war.

The beautiful winter resorts of Peru, Minicoforo, its Newport, and Charrillo, being Branch, the residence places of the wealthy people, and the haunt of those who sought rest, where there were palaces as beautiful as those of Paris, and parks like the legendary gardens of Babylon, were entirely despoiled, not by a client, but by dynamite and other explosives. Exquisite marble statues now lie in fragments on the ground; the artistic fountains were shattered, trees were cut down, irrigation ditches destroyed, and every possible article of value was committed to the flames. The beautiful trees in the park along the boulevard and even in the botanical garden, were cut down for fuel by the soldiers of Chill, the entire museum of Peruvian curiosities, one of the largest and finest in the world, was packed up and shipped to Santiago, the books in the national library were thrown into sacks and sent after the same manner. The greatest painting of Peru, Martin's "Burial of Atahualpa," the last of the Incas, was stolen from the museum and carried off by the soldiers of the army, and what could not be stolen was burned. Nothing was spared in the eyes of the modern vandals, whose purpose was to deprive the Peruvians of everything they prized.

The Maquay Plant—Its Universal Usefulness.

Here we have a blossom as big as a barrel, and twice as long as long. From this huge bulb it begins to lengthen out and stand up as if it meant to knock its top against the stars. I have seen this flower of Mexico attain to 40 feet in height, and I think it must at such times hold on its tall and splendid stem about 5,000 blossoms. The agave comes very near being bread, meat, milk and clothing to the Mexican. He makes hammocks and all kinds of cords and ropes and bags and coarse clothes out of its fibre; he covers his miserable hut with it after a fashion, and feeds his little children with its leaves. It is frequently used for provisions, and it is certainly his meat and drink in the form of pulque made from its juice, as I have described in a former letter.

But it is as a flower that I set out to write of the maquay or agave, often also, miscalled the aloé by Americans. After this tremendous blossom has burst from the heart of the so-called "century plant," and is about to shoot up high into the heavens it is cut down by the farmer. The flower is then plucked off and roasted, as an Indian would roast corn. Briefly, this wonderful flower of Mexico is then made into a sort of whiskey, called tequila—pronounced te-hee-la. This tequila is rather hot and peppery drink, but physicians advise strangers to drink it in small quantities, as it is very warming and tonic. It is frequently drunk, as compared to other drinks, and is said to be healthy. Certainly, if there is aught in the aristocracy of drinks, this same tequila, which is made from the heart of the plant, is one of the largest and loftiest flowers in our parts of this country ought to have some preference. It is certainly the cheapest drink in Mexico.

It is perhaps high time that the foolish tradition about this plant blossoming only every century be disposed of. In South America it blossoms about every ten years. In the valley of Mexico reliable ranchmen tell me it blossoms regularly every seven years. The notion about its coming to flower only every century no doubt had its origin in the legend of ignorant hoodlums of the far north, where this plant, very naturally, I should say, had very serious objections to ever blossoming at all. But it is time to cease particularizing about the flower or that, in a land where there is still much to be learned and entirely unknown, and content ourselves with some genuine bits of color and of character from the flower-dealers—Joachim Miller in Chicago Times.

JAMES THOMPSON. HENRY MOORE. THOMPSON'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

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