

course of procedure. This course has heretofore, been approved or acquiesced in, in the very quarter from which objections now come. We submit that the propriety of giving such information is now more plainly demonstrated than at any previous time; by reason of the exasperated condition of public feeling, now existing in Utah.

Very respectfully yours,
A. B. CARLTON,
Chairman Utah Commission.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was written, it has transpired that a committee of gentlemen wish to have an interview with the Commission touching the form of oath, etc. I wish to state that I am open to conviction, if good reason can be shown—and I will further say that I alone am responsible for this communication, though I have good reason for the opinion that most, if not all, the Commissioners concur. Yours, etc., A. B. C.

The committee referred to by Judge Carleton is composed of Messrs. Wm. H. Dickson, J. E. Dooley, Commissioner Wm. McKay, Chas. W. Bennett, Henry W. Lawrence and O. J. Hollister. These persons waited on the Utah Commission last evening and urged their claims in favor of a more radical course than Judge Carleton, in his letter, considers justifiable or legal. The Commission will give their answer to the committee on Monday.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 25.

The White Case.—The woman arrested at the Salt Lake House a short time ago, May White, on a charge of adultery, was arraigned in the Third District Court to-day, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment. She is in the custody of Marshal Dyer, in default of bail.

The Burglars.—This afternoon John Kelly was arraigned on an indictment charging him and John Dee Jones with burglary. He pleaded not guilty and H. R. Watrous was appointed by the court to defend him. The offense was committed on Dec. 5, 1886. Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells' house having been burglarized.

From Moab.—O. W. Warner, of Moab, Emery County, gave us a call to-day. He reports a very dry winter as having been passed there, it being necessary to irrigate in order to plow. The stock has wintered better than usual, no losses being reported. The spring crop was lost through the warm spell in February, which started the buds out too soon; other fruits were more or less injured, but not to the same extent. The health of the people is excellent, there having been no case of diphtheria or other contagious disease since the settlement was founded.

Mr. Warner was a witness on Indian Joe Young's trial at Provo, and thought before returning home he would come up and pay the city a visit.

Arraignments.—This afternoon there were three arraignments in the Third District Court, on the charges of unlawful cohabitation, the indictments being signed by H. Monheim, foreman of the grand jury for the April term.

The first called was Frederick Peterson, who was accused of having lived with Anna Anderson Peterson, Annette Halvorsen Peterson and Magdalene Christianson Peterson as his wives, from May 1, 1884, to April 21, 1887. He pleaded not guilty.

The indictment against John Connelly, charged him with living with his wives Elizabeth Connelly and Ann Gallafant Connelly, from July 1, 1886, to April 21, 1887. Plea, not guilty.

Samuel Anderson pleaded not guilty to the indictment charging him with living with Anna Anderson and Johanna B. Anderson as his wives from May 1, 1884, to March 31, 1887.

Gave Himself Up.—On Saturday we recorded how Mr. John Gerber gave three deputy marshals the slip on Friday night, and made his escape, after he had been arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. In the darkness—it was about 11 p.m.—he could not be found, and the officers admitted that they had been fairly outwitted. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Gerber came into the city and gave himself up. He was taken before Commissioner McKay and pleaded guilty. The Commissioner in naming the amount of bail, placed it at the enormous sum of \$5,000. Whether this figure was demanded because Mr. Gerber had voluntarily surrendered to the Marshal, or because he had shown himself to be possessed of more shrewdness than three deputies combined, has not been explained. At any rate the defendant could not find bondsmen for the amount and was taken to the penitentiary. He secured bail to-day.

Another Artesian Well.—James Godfrey lives in South Cottonwood. Last week he employed Louis Kaulsch to drive a well for him. A week ago Friday he struck water, and struck it rich. It was a good Friday for him, for the well is one of the finest artesian wells in the country. The pipe-inch and a quarter was driven down ninety feet when a stream of cool, clear water shot up into the air with the apparent force of a fire engine. A gentleman present cautioned him about washing this buggy with the stream lest it should knock the spokes out of it. It throws

out about a gallon a second, and cost but twenty-eight dollars. The gentleman who drove the well, guaranteed to get a similar stream near by, and Mr. Godfrey intends driving for it immediately. There are several such wells in the neighborhood but this is a little the strongest stream yet struck in that vicinity. Our informant thinks that a very considerable stream could be raised in this way by sinking several wells and uniting their flow for purposes of irrigation.

Returned Missionary.—The numerous friends and relatives of Elder Andrew Kimball, son of the late President Heber C. Kimball, will be pleased to learn that he arrived in this city last evening. He left here on the 28th day of January, 1888, on a mission to the Indian Territory, where he has been laboring ever since. His field has been mainly in the Cherokee Nation, where there are at present comparatively few members of the Church, though much prejudice has been allayed, and the natives are investigating the principles with a good prospect of speedy additions to the Church membership. He states that the Cherokees occupy about 6,000,000 acres of land in common, and that the families live not nearer than a quarter of a mile of each other. He found the people there when he first took charge of the mission quite hostile, but now this is all changed, and they are exceptionally kind and hospitable to the Elders. This is mainly attributable to the labors of the missionaries from here who have distributed tracts, visited with and preached to the people whenever opportunity presented. Elder Kimball left Elder Ammon Green in charge of the mission.

D. & R. G. Scheme.—The selection of David H. Moffat to the presidency of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway company is now being allied to the visit of Jay Gould, and other late circumstances. The Rio Grande, it is said, will be made part of a transcontinental system, which is now being formed, and with which Mr. Moffat and Jay Gould are closely identified. The summons of Mr. Moffat to New York, and Gould's visit in the West, are said to be moves decided upon at the conference held in New York on April 7. A prominent railroad official said yesterday that the Rio Grande was to be extended a great deal further than was anticipated at present, but that it would be but a small part of a gigantic scheme to control more railroads than was believed possible at present. The scheme is now being patched up in New York, and will soon be sprung on the country. This scheme is said to be the consummation of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway deal, which has been permitted to drop out of sight. The latter project was invented by the promoters of the present one in order that the movements and workings of the big railway magnates might be shielded. The promoters of the new deal are said to be Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Austin Corbin, D. J. Sullivan, Franklin Gurnea, D. H. Moffat and controlling stockholders in all of the big railways of the country. The scheme is expected to be made public in about three weeks or a month. —Denver News, April 23.

Court Notes.—Proceedings in the Third District Court to-day:

Salt Lake City vs. Julia Eastman; appeal reinstated on payment of costs.

Salt Lake City vs. Emma De Mar; appeal reinstated on payment of costs.

John J. Woods was excused from service as a petit juror.

The People vs. Elbridge Tufts; selling liquor on Sunday; tried before a jury.

The People vs. Rees Jones, arraigned on an indictment for murder; plea of not guilty.

Walter Hanson and Imri H. Brown were admitted to citizenship.

The People vs. John Gundy, et al.; forcible detainer; bail fixed at \$250.

The People vs. Geo. Lawrence; selling liquor on Sunday; defendant arraigned and allowed until Wednesday at 10 a. m. to plead.

United States vs. May White; adultery; defendant arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

United States vs. Samuel Anderson; unlawful cohabitation; plea of not guilty.

United States vs. John Connelly; unlawful cohabitation; plea of not guilty.

United States vs. Frederick Peterson; unlawful cohabitation; plea of not guilty.

The People vs. John Kelley and John Doe Jones; burglary; plea of not guilty. H. R. Watrous appointed by the court as counsel for the defense.

"BOOMS" AND BOONS.

Editor Deseret News:

There have been of late some valuable articles, and very sensible communications on the subject of "booms" in your esteemed paper. Webster says "boom" is "to rush with violence;" now violence in any form is not very desirable, and "booms" in the sense meant by the ring of speculators in our midst are only of a temporary benefit to a few, and like every species of gambling one party gains by the loss of the other. This kind of booming is certainly not of any permanent benefit to a community. The object of a true citizen should be to confer the greatest good on the greatest number. Home industries should be fostered, and permitted to point out a few of the inconsistencies, through mismanagement, of a

large portion of our community, and show in what manner many thousands of dollars are wasted annually. The greater portion of the people in these mountains are agriculturists, yet for a long period of every year we pass through a famine, as we have done the last four months, for butter. True, we have occasionally had a few pounds of a vile product made from old cream—that was spoiled long before it was churned—and which is usually unfit for anything but soap grease. Some of our enterprising merchants, eager to accommodate the craving public, have very kindly (?) imported that questionable luxury, oleomargarine, which the polite retailer terms "fine creamery butter." This delicate compound of chemically refined old grease finds its way to the tables of hotels, restaurants and private families in this city during the butter famine; in a few weeks we will witness a different state of things and go to the other extreme. More butter will be brought to the city; in one day than can be consumed in a week; the bewildered merchants will soon find to their dismay—

"Butter to the right of them,
Butter to the left of them,
Butter to the front of them."

It is plainly apparent now, that "some one has blundered." The merchant thinks the farmer has, for making so much, the farmer thinks the merchant has for not buying more—while he has such a golden opportunity, notwithstanding he has it piled up in every direction. The host of buttermakers keep pouring in, like a large army—assailing the merchants with that dreaded war cry, "Do you want any fresh butter?" Finding it impossible to dispose of any more to the storekeepers, they supply the private families, thus shutting off the only outlet for the merchants' stock and bringing down the price by this excessive supply, so that it neither pays farmer nor dealer and is a losing game all round, for the merchant loses heavily on his purchase, as it is soon spoils, and many thousands of pounds are disposed of to the pastry cooks at probably half its cost. Each year the supply increases. Owing to the large quantity of lucern now raised, every one owning a cow attempts to make butter, so that we have every kind possible to describe, besides some that is impossible to describe at all, and to attempt to tell a lady her butter is not good, well, one might as safely undertake to tell her that her baby is not pretty.

"For those make butter now
Who never did before,
While those who always did,
Seem now to make the more."

During this excessive supply we send thousands of dollars east for cheese, while the lacteal fluid that would produce it is persistently made into butter and forced on to an over-stocked market at any price it will bring. I am informed by both cheese and butter makers that the former article, even at half the price of the latter, pays the best. Then why not by all means establish some more cheese factories, similar to our Bear Lake enterprises, for they are practical demonstrations, beyond all cavil, of a successful home industry. Those factories apparently cannot supply one-eighth part of the demand, then why not have scattered through our prosperous settlements a dozen such establishments? There is no fear of an overstock, because, after the home market is supplied, we could easily export such an article. Such cheese would find a market anywhere, and sell readily, as it is far better than that imported, and when in market, sells much better. Suppose, in addition to supplying the home market, each factory could export one carload each during a season to adjacent territories, let us see what it would realize for our farmers, estimating the price at twelve and a half cents per pound, which I think is fair average for the article in the fall of the year. Twelve cars of cheese at 20,000 pounds to a carload, and the price named, would bring the neat little sum of \$30,000, besides a still larger sum for home consumption, and no doubt double that quantity each season could be shipped, as the article became known in the outside markets. Cheese properly made and well cured, will keep many months. A system of dairying our butter also would make the quality uniform and if properly made could be preserved and brought on the market during the season of non-production.

Let us hear from some of our practical men as to the feasibility of such an enterprise, and if it can not be termed a "boom," it certainly would be a boon—to have a regular supply of nice dairy butter and good home-made cheese all the year round, instead of a "feast or a fast" as we always have had; and if our farmers are made wealthy, the merchants and mechanics will be correspondingly benefited. It seems to me this sort of "boom" or "boon" would be of lasting benefit to all of us.

ADOLPHUS.

A FOUR year old son of Robert Carliss, of the Fourth Ward, was accidentally killed this afternoon by being run over by a wagon.

Sarcastic.—The Park City Record, in speaking of the meeting of the city fathers of that burg, says:

"It was the general remark that the City Council meeting was conducted with dignity and that the business was carried on systematically and fairly."

CORRESPONDENCE.

SALT LAKE CITY,
April 25th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

There are always times wherein the Latter-day Saints have opportunities of selecting which party they will serve. God or Mammon, but perhaps there have been few times more impressive than the present when the people have so favorable an opportunity of definitely declaring under whose banner they are disposed to array themselves. They cannot much longer evade the issue. It is cowardly in the extreme to suppose stand by and see an enemy preparing to take possession of positions of vantage which have been by the Almighty entrusted to us for the most benign and generous purposes of salvation. Our God has planted our feet in these mountains, has endowed this locality with rich powers of production, with climate and temperature unexcelled for the habitation of a hardy, industrious race of people. Mercifully restrained from tropical luxuriance so conducive to indolence, it is graciously gifted with those sterner qualifications which tend to the development of the energetic, resolute, determined qualities of manhood out of which grow the grand successes of life. There is just enough of difficulty to overcome to give zest to ambition and pleasure to success. It is profitable and proper to remember that when it was decreed that man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow he was not cursed but blessed; the earth was cursed for his sake, but it was that the very thorns and briars he had to uproot and the savage sterility he had to subdue should develop within him latent energies which must have lain dormant unless opportunities had been given for their development. Sad indeed would our path in life be, and it would be but a short-sighted policy wholly regardless of the perfection of the future, if all the hills of life were made a continuous plain, all the rough places made smooth and the crooked paths made straight without calling for any exertion on our part.

We Latter-day Saints have accepted a position and responsibility separate and differing from those of any other people upon the earth. We cannot fulfill these obligations and run aloof in grooves and channels prepared and provided by any other power than that power from which we have received the responsibility. We may have to run the gauntlet of hostility of those who are fully in accord with time-honored ways of the world. In financial as well as in social principles we have to depart from many time-honored customs and lead the van of improvement. Time will doubtless be required to perfect and firmly establish our position in financial as well as in social and religious views. In financial matters we have to inject this one great principle, of which the present system is entirely bereft, namely: Working for the good of neighbors as well as ourselves. We have to take the position as a people that a father of a family takes as to his family; he labors that his wife and children may have food, raiment and education without for a moment thinking of any monetary return; even so we should labor to establish certain principles that others may receive the benefits of, and without regard to any selfish or monetary return to us.

God's desire is to provide a home here for thousands of honest, pure-minded people who will not slaughter their neighbors, but what kind of a home can we offer if they have to bring with them all they will want to eat and wear during the years they may have to stay? If we cannot offer some opportunities of self-support we are derelict in our duty to God and to them.

What we want is not a chamber of commerce so much as a chamber of industry, with capital to be used sacredly not for mercantile but industrial purposes. We are mercantiled to death now, we cry earnestly for production and manufacture. We want some man or men great in soul, great in philanthropy, great in faith in God, to lay down funds as a nucleus to which can be invited capital from thousands of honest-hearted people who have means, hard-earned. It is true, which they are ready to have used for the real benefit of the Territory and the beneficent purpose for which our Father sent us here. If we have a productive country and a healthful climate we don't want to boast of them for the sake of Mammon worshippers who, if they come here, will devote the use of these Divine blessings to the gratification of selfish pleasures and vile lusts alone. This country has been dedicated to more honorable, unselfish, noble-like purposes and the establishment and perpetuation of them has been committed to us. Shall we stand in a state of luxurious imbecile inactivity and see God's purposes retarded and His plans committed to some more faithful people than ourselves for successful completion? If money is what we want, what we have come here for, what we live for, our sole object and ambition, now is the time to declare for it; join, foster, coalesce with, uphold, sustain and give your whole soul to the chamber of commerce; they will doubtless give you lessons in the ways of mammon which in all ages have been successful in selfishly making money. If we have broader views more consistent with the magnanimity and wise purposes of

our religion, let us array ourselves under a banner of "each man seeking the interest of his neighbor and doing all things with an eye single to the glory of God." How is this to be done? Form a coalition of capital for the purpose of production and manufacture; first employ all the hands you have here and when you have given every one here a means of honest self-sustenance invite more to come. The Z. C. M. I. advocate in an article on "Losing their grip," says: "Just so long as we need and use the products of distant industry, we label our own intelligence and perseverance, for there is nothing which enters into our domestic or social economy but is the product of human hands, the creation of men, with faculties similar to our own, and nowhere in advance of local power, brain, ability, invention or industry, if determination leads the way; and if, perchance, the cost is enhanced, the proceeds flow to us and ours, instead of from us to our rivals and enemies." This quotation contains good, sound sense. U. N. V.

COMMERCIAL.

The [Stock,] Money, Groceries and Provision Markets.

DESERET NEWS OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, April 25, 1887.

SALT LAKE MARKETS.

Corrected daily by Leading Houses.

PROVISIONS.		Buying	Selling
WW Flour.....	2 50	2 75	
Flour, XXXX.....	1 75	2 00	
Patent Roller.....	2 25	2 50	
High Patent Roller.....	2 50	2 75	
Wheat per bu.....	70	80	
Oats per 100.....	1 75	2 00	
Barley per 100.....	1 20	1 50	
Barley Cracked.....	1 25	1 50	
Corn.....	1 40	1 75	
Corn Cracked.....	1 50	1 80	
Potatoes per bu.....	40	50	
Lucern seed, 100b.....	7 50	8 50	
Beans per 100.....	1 00	1 15	
Shorts per 100.....	1 00	1 25	
Timothy seed, 100b.....	7 50	8 00	
Red top seed, 100b.....	7 50	8 00	
Clover seed, 100b.....	10 00	12 50	
Hay, timothy, baled per ton.....	16 00	20 00	
Hay, timothy and clover, per ton.....	16 00	20 00	
Hay, lucern, per ton.....	9 00	13 00	
Beans per 100.....	3 00	5 00	
Carrots per bushel.....	25	35	
Onions per bushel.....	1 50	2 00	

GROCERIES.		Buying	Selling
Eggs per doz.....	11	13	
Table butter.....	25	30	
Cooking.....	19	15	
Home Cured Breakfast Bacon.....	9	10	
Home Cured Side Bacon.....	8	10	
Eastern Cured Breakfast Bacon.....	12 1/2	13 1/2	
Eastern Cured D. S. Short Home Cured Hams.....	11	12 1/2	
Eastern Cured Hams.....	12 1/2	14	
H. M. Cheese.....	12 1/2	14	
Eastern Cheese.....	12 1/2	14	
Z. O. M. L. Tea & papers.....	34		
Prime of Japan Tea & papers.....	34 1/2		
Primer Tea & papers.....	34		
Arabian Coffee per lb.....	24		
Roast Java.....	28		
Green Java.....	25		
Roast Mocha.....	31		
Green Mocha.....	24		
Roast Rio Pioneer.....	22		
Green Rio Pioneer.....	17		
Granulated Sugar pr 100.....	7 25		
A Sugar.....	7 15		
Extra C.....	6 75		
Gold C.....	25		
Cut Loaf.....	75		
Honey, Utah pr lb.....	8		
Molasses, Utah pr gal.....	65		
Candles, per box 20 lbs.....	2 00		
Candles, per box 40 lbs.....	2 40		
Cal. Raisins, L. M. 20 lbs.....	2 10		
Cal. Raisins, L. Y. 20 lbs.....	2 25		
Coal Oil, 110 t. p. c. 10 g.....	3 20		
Coal Oil, 130 t. p. c. 10 g.....	3 30		
Coal Oil, 175 t. p. c. 10 g.....	3 50		
Currents, per b.....	9		
Salt, per 100 b.....	60		
Vinegar, 60 grain.....	25		
Yellow Tan Beans.....	8		
Navy Beans.....	4		
Dried Fruits:			
Peaches, peeled.....	10 1/2		
Peaches, unpeeled.....	7		
Plums.....	10		
Apples.....	10		
Apricots.....	10		
Lard, 3 b pails, per b.....	30		
Lard, 5 b pails, per b.....	25		
Lard, 10 b pails, per b.....	20		

FRESH MEATS.		Dressed
Beef, choice steers, 4c. gross, selling 7 to 8c.		
" medium " 3 1/2 c. "		
Cows, 3 to 3 1/2 c. "		6 to 7c.
Sheep, 3 1/2 c. "		7c.
Hogs, 4c. "		6c.
Home cured hams, 10c.		
Bacon, 10c.		

NEW YORK STOCKS.

By Telegraph to-day.]		April 25, noon.
BarSilver.....	35 1/2	York Central..... 13 1/2
Money.....	4 @ 5	Navigation..... 100
3's.....	400	Transcontinental..... 34 1/2
4's coupon.....	49 1/2	Pacific Mail..... 55 1/2
4 1/2's coupon.....	10 1/2	Rock Island..... 27
Pacific 6's.....	25 1/2	Panama.....
Central Pacific.....	41 1/2	St. L. & S. F..... 27 1/2
Burlington.....	45	St. Paul & Omaha..... 53
Rio Grande.....	30 1/2	Texas Pacific..... 28 1/2
Northern Pacific.....	30	Union Pacific..... 62 1/2
Pr'd.....	61 1/2	Wagon Union..... 75
Northwestern.....	20 1/2	Western Express..... 29 1/2

CHICAGO MARKETS.

By Telegraph to-day.]		April 25, 1 p.m.
Wheat—Opened strong this morning, May delivery opening at 61 1/2 and advancing sharply to 64 1/2, closed on regular board a little easier. One of the elements of strength was contained in the fact that the rustic supply of wheat east of the Rocky Mountains showed decrease of nearly ten million bushels last week. Cash 5 1/2, May 4 1/2, June 4 1/2.		
Corn—Firm; cash, 38 1/2; May, 33 1/2; June, 40 1/2.		
Oats—Steady; cash, 27 1/2; May 8 1/2.		
Whisky.....		
Port—Steady; cash, 20.50; May, May and June 75.		
Lard—Easy; cash, May, 7.10; June 7.20.		