

proportion of the present Territorial school fund is derived from a tax on the property of non-Mormons, who educate their children outside of the district schools. When the time shall come that the school teachers are selected with more regard to their ability for teaching than for their allegiance to a certain creed, then, no doubt, the Liberals will not only send their children to the district schools, but contribute freely for their support.

Yours respectfully,
H. W. LAWRENCE.
SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 11, 1884.

RELATIVE CRIMINALITY.

FIGURES THAT TELL A TALE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 11, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

I have been asked this question—"Would the anti-Mormons" of this city cease sending broadcast over the land, their heartless and deliberate falsehoods about the "Mormons" if it were conclusively shown that in every element of human depravity, they are incalculably more corrupt than the "Mormons?"

My answer is no. The local anti-Mormons are soulless and without conscience. They would not cease their villainous works under any circumstances. Many times they have been shown that in all the elements of wickedness they are the chief and shameless sinners. As another and incontestible proof of this statement, look at the accompanying list of "Mormon" and non-Mormon criminals arrested in this city in 1883.

The 19,000 "Mormons," 150 arrests.
The 6,000 non-Mormons, 1,550 arrests.

"Mormons" 1.
Non-Mormons 10%.

The greatest number of criminals guilty of the very vilest criminalities and lawlessness, everything that is vile, is laid at the doors of the local "regenerators."

In a few days I will show up the lawless class elements of Ogden, the second chief city of U. T.

Respectfully, etc.,
HISTORICUS.

SALT LAKE CITY CRIMINAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1883.

The class population of the city for that year was about

19,000 "Mormons,"
6,000 non-Mormons.

I am told by the city marshal that where there existed any doubt in the minds of himself and the police respecting the class to which the doubtful criminals belonged, they invariably gave the non-Mormons the benefit of the doubt.

Criminals arrested during the year.
Taken from the official record:

	Mormons	Non-Mormons
Assault,	6	20
Assault and battery,	19	157
Assault with intent to kill,	1	3
Assault with deadly weapons,	1	12
Assault with intent to commit rape,	1	1
Assault with intent to do bodily injury,	1	2
Assault and threatening,	1	1
Arson,	1	1
Burglary,	1	33
Ball playing on Sunday,	1	1
Breaking prison rules,	1	1
Chicken trespass,	1	1
Committing a rape,	1	2
Contempt of court,	1	1
Cruelty to animals,	1	1
Drunk,	49	364
Drunk and disorderly,	9	127
Drunk and profanity,	14	65
Drunk and fighting,	1	6
Drunk and trespass,	1	5
Drunk and nuisance,	1	1
Disturbing the peace,	6	175
Destroying property,	5	31
Discharging firearms on the street,	5	5
Exposing person,	1	9
Embezzlement,	1	3
Forgery,	1	1
Fighting,	6	60
Firing firecrackers on the streets,	2	8
Fast driving,	4	2
Gambling,	4	44
Gambling house keeping,	25	2
House-breaking,	2	2
Highway robbery,	2	2
Insulting ladies,	2	2
Keeping houses of ill-fame,	19	1
Keeping disorderly house,	1	2
Keeping opium house,	2	2
Killing registered dog,	1	1
Larceny grand,	1	20
Larceny petit,	5	78
Lewd conduct,	9	9
Murder,	3	3
Nuisance,	3	3
Obscene and profane,	25	25
Obstructing street,	1	1
Obtaining goods under false pretenses,	2	19
Opium smoking,	1	1
Provoking assaults,	14	14
Prostitution,	3	53
Prostitution,	14	14
Prostituting an officer,	1	1
Profane language,	4	4
Peddling,	1	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1
Resisting an officer,	1	9
Riot,	3	3
Shooting at and threatening officers,	2	2

Shooting and wounding, 1
Stealing railroad rides, 8
Secreting prisoners, 3
Selling liquor without license, 1
Selling liquor on Sunday, 17
Selling liquor to Indians, 1
Threatening to kill, 9
Threatening an officer, 1
Threatening to shoot, 2
Trespass, 34
Unlawful assemblies, 2
Vagrancy, 1
Vagrancy and drunk, 40

The 19,000 "Mormons," 150
The 6,000 non-Mormons, 1,550
Or 1 to 10%.

A TOUR IN NORTHERN UTAH AND SOUTHERN IDAHO.

BRIGHAM CITY, Box Elder County, September 8th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Apostle Lorenzo Snow and wife, Minnie J. Snow, President of the Y. L. M. I. Associations of this State, Oliver G. Snow and John D. Burt, of the Stake Presidency, Bishops A. Nicholas and Thomas Harper, and Chas. Kelly, President of the Y. M. M. I. Associations, left Brigham City Friday afternoon, August 23d, for the purpose of visiting and holding meeting with the Saints in Northwestern Utah and Southern Idaho. After a ride of 10 miles the party was welcomed at

BEAR RIVER CITY, by Bishop Carl Jensen and others of that place, where we held our first meeting in the evening. Saturday morning, the 23d, we were joined by Bishop Jensen, who accompanied the party, eight in number. Leaving Bear River City at 8 a.m., we rode to the head of Blue Creek, in Blue Creek Valley, and camped for noon. Proceeding thence to

SNOWVILLE, and arrived at Bishop Goodliff's, 45 miles from Bear City, about 6 p.m. Here we were joined by Apostle John W. Taylor and his brother, Thomas E. Taylor, of the DESERET NEWS office. We held three meetings at this place on Sunday the 25th inst., including the young people's meeting in the evening. Apostle Taylor and Thomas E. remaining with us during the forenoon and afternoon exercises.

Monday morning we leave the good people of Snowville and proceed on our journey to

PARK VALLEY, halting about thirty minutes at Kelton, on the C. P. R. R., arriving at Bishop Mechem's at 5 p.m., about 40 miles from Snowville. We held three meetings here on Tuesday the 26th, at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; the latter in the interests of the Y. M. and Y. L. I. Associations.

Wednesday, the 27th, we leave Park Valley for

GROUSE CREEK WARD, situated near the boundary line of Utah and Nevada, and after passing over a very broken and uneven country and many side hills, where we had frequently to get out and hold on to the carriages to prevent them from upsetting, we reach Brother Benjamin F. Cook's at 6.30 p.m., 51 miles from Park Valley. We held two meetings here on Thursday, the 28th. Friday, the 29th, we take our leave of Brother and Sister Cooke, and in a short time we are in Idaho winding our way through intricate defiles and mountain passes, over steep and rugged ridges—until we come to an arm of Junction Valley, we come to some rolling ground and pass through

CITY ROCKS, A very interesting, most romantic picturesque spot, embracing an area of several thousand acres of ground. Here, stretching out on three sides like a vast amphitheatre, may be seen stupendous precipices, huge rocks in pyramidal form, terraced and towering aloft hundreds of feet above the level of the plain, inspiring the mind of the beholder with a deep sense of awe and profound admiration. Here, too, many a hapless immigrant pursuing his way to the Eldorado of the west has been ambushed and slain by Pocattello and his blood-thirsty band of marauders. Leaving City Rocks behind we pass down through the cañon and reach Brother Durfee's, in

ALMO, forty-five miles from Grouse Creek. Shortly after our arrival at this point, we are joined by Bishop H. D. Haight and Counselor Whittle, who have come a distance of 30 miles to meet us. Saturday, the 30th, hold meeting with the Saints at Almo at 10 a.m. Three p.m. we leave Almo, with Brothers Haight and Whittle in front as guides, and reach

OAKLEY, at 8 p.m. On Sunday, the 31st we held two meetings here in a large and commodious meeting house, 35 x 60 feet, constructed of pine logs, hewn on two sides, and when finished, will present a very neat and respectable appearance. Here we are again joined by Apostle John W. Taylor and Thos. E., who with President L. Snow and party had the opportunity to address the Saints during the forenoon and afternoon's exercises.

Oakley is situated on Goose Creek in Snake River Valley. There are 300 families located around this point, and room for a great many more. The soil is very productive here, yielding, in

some instances, as high as 60 bushels of wheat to the acre. The climate being somewhat similar to that of Salt Lake valley. Monday Sep. 1st—Leave Oakley at 7 a.m. Travel some distance up Snake River Valley, over the divide, and reach

ALBION, the county seat of Cassia Co., 30 miles from Oakley, sometime in the afternoon. Hold meeting with Brother Lewis and his people at 4 p.m. Tuesday the 2nd, 7 a.m. We shake hands with brother and sister Lewis, and proceed on our journey to

CASSIA CREEK, 15 miles from Albion, where we arrive and hold meeting at 10 a.m. After meeting we bid an affectionate adieu to Brothers Haight, Martindale and Thos. E. Taylor, who had accompanied us from Oakley to this point, and start at 3 p.m. for Neelyville on Warm Creek, 4 miles west of the American Falls, where the Oregon Short Line crosses Snake River. Wednesday the 3rd. We reach

WARM CREEK in time to hold meeting at 10 a.m. This point is 45 miles from Cassia. Here, for the first time, the party was separated, Brothers Burt, Helly and Jensen being sent on to fill an appointment at Rock Creek, 12 miles from Warm Creek, while President Snow and the rest of the party remained and held meeting with Bishop Neely and his people. Met with the Saints at

ROCK CREEK, 4.30 p.m. where before dismissing President Snow and party arrived and briefly addressed the meeting. Here a new Ward was organized from a part of the Neelyville Ward, with Isaac Thorn as Bishop, and Andrew Allen and Walter W. Howard as Counselors. This was named the

ROCK CREEK WARD. Thursday, the 4th, 8 a.m. We roll out from Rock Creek for Samaria, 48 miles distant from Rock Creek, which point we reach at 6 p.m., where we are kindly received by Bishop Evans and others, and hold meeting in the evening. Friday the 5th, 9 a.m., leave Samaria and reach Portage in Box Elder County about noon; distance 12 miles, where we hold meeting at 2 p.m. At 5.30 p.m. proceed to

WASHAKIE and hold meeting with the Lamanites at 7 p.m. Here our missionary labors for the present, cease, and on Saturday the 6th, we leave Washakie for Brigham—distance 37 miles—and find ourselves safe at home with our families about 5 p.m.

The party were absent from Brigham nearly 16 days, and during that time traveled nearly 417 miles, visiting 13 settlements and holding 18 meetings, all of which were well attended by the people. Organized a new ward, and through the efforts of President Helly and Sister Snow, effected nine organizations of the Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. Associations. The general tenor of the discourses delivered were more of a practical than a theoretical nature, tending to inspire the people with a disposition to live in towns where their children could avail themselves of the advantages of a good education in their day and Sunday schools, and where they might associate together for mental and social improvement, etc.

At every settlement we visited we received a kind and affectionate welcome by the Saints, and we trust that impressions have been made that will not soon be forgotten.

JOHN D. BURT.

PRACTICAL PUSHING.

HOW IT IS PROPOSED TO SETTLE AND MAKE PROFITABLE LARGE SECTIONS OF COUNTRY NOW UNPRODUCTIVE—THE MEN WHO HAVE TAKEN IT IN HAND—THE MONEY AND THE POWERFUL CORPORATION BEHIND THE MOVEMENT

Every year witnessed an increase in the volume of emigration westward, and thousands upon thousands of sturdy men and women have gone on through a territory vastly superior to that in which they finally located, with no more care or observation en route than if in balloons and sailing through the clouds. They have gone on and on, often far beyond available markets, and out into the wild lands with no company other than their own frequently home-sick selves. Others will follow, and the throng will not perceptibly lessen for years to come. Meantime not a few of those already settled are anything but satisfied—the rigors of a severe climate, the frequency of terrific storms, long hauls to market, and other disadvantages naturally creating desires to get back into a country where these things do not operate against general prosperity. At no time possibly have matters appeared in more propitious shape for eastern lines to enter into emigration measures than now, and, as usual, the Baltimore and Ohio takes the initiative. The corporation has among its principle stockholders and officials energetic and far-seeing men who, realizing the importance of the situation, have associated themselves in the organization of an emigration company with other gentlemen of undoubted prominence in business circles, whose success in great, commercial undertakings stands as the strongest possible guarantee of the future of

the new enterprise. It has already been incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland, and with a capital stock of one million dollars the "Baltimore and Ohio Emigration Company" will be in a grand position not only to advance its own interests but those of the railroad company and the States through which it runs. The Board of Directors is a strong one indeed, comprising Mr. John W. Garrett, Mr. Robert Garrett and Mr. Samuel Spencer, President, Vice-President and 2d Vice-President respectively of the B. & O. R. R.; ex-U.S. Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, President W. Va. Central and Pittsburgh R. R.; T. Harrison Garrett, the well-known banker, of Baltimore; Mr. William F. Burns, President Eutaw Savings Bank of Baltimore, and Hon. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Mayor of Baltimore. The objects of the company are many and of the most practical character, to wit:

To induce increased immigration to the South and South-west, particularly along the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, and country tributary thereto; to which end, to acquire by purchase, or otherwise, the control of lands now substantially in the wilderness and difficult of disposal at remunerative prices. To market, work, let, lease, settle, improve, cultivate, or otherwise dispose of lands and hereditaments in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, or elsewhere in the United States, and generally to develop the resources of such lands by building, planting, clearing and otherwise dealing with the same. To stock such lands, and to breed, graze, fatten, and deal in cattle, horses, sheep and produce. To buy, or otherwise acquire and make, provide and carry on, use and work, railways, tramways, roads, and other works which may be deemed expedient for the purposes of this Company, and to contribute to the cost of making, providing, carrying on and working the same. To receive and take money on deposit, at interest or otherwise, on the guarantee of the Company or otherwise, to raise money in such manner as the Company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of bonds and debentures charged upon all or any of the Company's property (both present and future), including its uncalculated capital. To make, accept, endorse and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments. To purchase, or otherwise acquire, and undertake, all or any part of the business, property, tenure and liabilities of any person or company, carrying on any business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this Company. To enter into partnership, or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, or co-operation with any person or company carrying on, or about to carry on, any business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as, directly or indirectly, to benefit this Company; or to take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares, stocks or debentures in any such Company. To co-operate with any other company having objects wholly or in part similar to those of this Company. To sell, lease, mortgage or dispose of the undertaking of this Company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as this Company may see fit; and, in particular, for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects wholly or in part similar to those of this Company. To invest the capital of the Company for any of the purposes aforesaid, and in developing and improving, or adding to the value of, the lands or other property from time to time acquired by the Company, and to make, maintain and use such works as the Company may think necessary or expedient for any of the purposes aforesaid. To acquire by grant, purchase, or otherwise, concessions of any rights, property or privileges from any Government (State, Territorial or Municipal), and to perform and fulfill the terms and conditions thereof. To do all such other things as the Company may think incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the above objects, or all of them, or to the conversion or disposition of any security or property held by the company.

Representing as the Company does large ocean and land transportation interests, and having by reason of their extensive European agencies and corporate organizations, unequalled facilities for selecting, transporting and locating the very best class of immigrants from France, Switzerland, Germany, Norway, Sweden etc. and such as, from their previous habits, education and pursuits, would be best qualified for settlers in the States named, it is the desire to submit to owners of lands contiguous to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system propositions looking to a land-pool, which must aggregate not less than 60,000 acres the interest of each to depend upon the value of the acreage put in. In order that the interest of the different parties may be equalized and determined, the lands pooled shall be surveyed into tracts of twenty five acres or more with reference to a proper distribution of water, timber and cultivable lands, and shall be valued by a disinterested board of appraisers, consisting of no less than three persons competent in such matters, and entirely independent of, and unconnected with, the interests involved, to be nominated by those joining in this plan, and the pooled interests of each land-owner, shall be based upon this valuation. Certificates of this interest

will be issued to the several owners in exchange for the lands, which will be placed in the hands of a Trust Company or trustees mutually selected. So soon as the trustees are in possession of these lands and can pass title for any tract that may be sold, the Baltimore and Ohio Emigration Company will proceed, with the aid of the foreign emigration agencies associated with it and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure the most thrifty and desirable immigrants, and such as are best adapted to the peculiarities of climate and soil of the tracts to be settled, and transport and locate them upon such lands within a reasonable period and without expense to the land owners. In order to secure the best kind of immigrants, provision will be made for furnishing houses, tools, cattle, etc., to the immigrants it settles on said lands, upon reasonable terms, so as to enable them to make a good start.

This is the sketch of a plan which, it is believed, will readily commend itself to favorable consideration. It needs no argument to show, if carried out, the great advantages which will result to all concerned, particularly to those who own large tracts of land now substantially in the wilderness and difficult of disposal at remunerative prices. Under the program proposed such lands can be sold, populated and improved without trouble or expense to their owners other than the appropriation of 25 per cent of the net proceeds, which, it is believed, would be almost immediately more than covered by the enhanced value of such adjacent tracts as they might reserve for private disposition. The history of settlements in the West and North-west shows that where land companies with sufficient resources have been properly managed, under well-ordered systems, the result almost invariably has been large profits and benefits to all concerned. While the conditions under which settlement must be made in the above named States are essentially different from those encountered by colonization societies, in the West, it is believed that the proposed plan can be started under such favorable auspices as will insure equally favorable results.



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The majority of the ills of the human body arise from a derangement of the Liver, affecting both the stomach and bowels. In order to effect a cure, it is necessary to remove the cause. Irregular and sluggish action of the bowels, Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Pain in the Back and Loins, etc., indicate that the Liver is at fault, and that nature requires assistance to enable this organ to throw off impurities.

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