

try, with a very uncertain climate; the untimely frosts of the past season blighted the hopes of those who were fortunate enough to have a team left with sufficient strength to put in crops, and the fast they were subjected to during the long winter of 1889-90, may visit us in the season of '91.

Yes, friends, come along; but be sure and bring plenty of food to last you one year at least; come prepared to make your meadows on which to grow your own hay, because those that have meadows have stock to feed the hay to. Come prepared to grub sagebrush and make your farms and gardens. Come and help us organize those "three wards", because, as we have been taught to comprehend ward organizations, ours are but branches. Yes, come and bring your stock with you, to graze on the broad acres that do not compare at all favorably with Malad, Cache, Jordan River, Utah, Rush and Tooele valleys when they were new. But remember that you are forewarned to be prepared to start out to some more congenial clime by the first of October, or your stock may have departed hence, ere the birds chirp sweetly in the spring. As first becoming "one of the finest agricultural districts in the mountains", I am sorry to say it is lacking in one of the most important essentials, viz., depth of soil, even if we had the climate.

Now friends, who have good homes, stay with them and make them better. And all who have no homes, and feel able to battle with the elements, endure privations, go out of the valley and earn the wherewith to sustain life, until mother earth brings forth in her strength. Come, we bid you welcome.

In the past we have had many examples of men of large families and small means moving in here one season and out the next, the poorer for the stay. This procedure retards rather than facilitates the settling up and development of this country.

T. W. L.

SALT RIVER VALLEY, Wyo.,  
Feb. 14, 1891.

### AN INTERESTING PETITION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—An interesting petition has reached the members of the Illinois general assembly. It is signed by some of the best known of Chicago's society ladies, and is a protest against the bill extending the municipal suffrage to women and denouncing as false and pernicious all attempts to secure legislation in that direction. Among the signers are Mrs. J. J. P. O'Dell, wife of the well-known banker; Mrs. Caroline Corbin, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Corbin, U. S. A.; Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, wife of Judge Gray; Mrs. E. F. Briggs, Mrs. Conlie McAvay, Mrs. George W. Higgins, Frances I. Higgins, Isabella A. Galt.

The following extracts are taken from the petition: "Busy in the cares of their homes, the women have neither the time, strength nor inclination to enter the public arena and defend themselves against doings which they earnestly believe to be pernicious and destructive of the true power and influence of women in their homes."

The French Revolution is reviewed and authorities cited to prove that woman suffrage would result in the deg-

radation of the sex. Instances of communistic societies, etc., are mentioned, with implied destruction of the family relation, and the petition adds:

"When the women share with the burden of labor and government, Communism, with all that it implies, is already begun. We regard the question of the proprietary rights of a comparatively few women as one of minor importance compared with the vastly greater right of women in general to maintenance and protection in the home, while they are engaged in the absorbing offices and duties of womanhood, and this paramount right of women is threatened with entire destruction by the socialistic doctrines above cited."

We exhort you to remember that above all human law stand those great natural laws inherent in the universe, which no man nor body of men can controvert, and that these laws have forever established a difference between the powers and privileges of the sexes, to disregard which is to invoke penalties by which they are relentlessly enforced. We beg you to consider that the Revolution of France could not override these laws, but fell crushed under the burden; that, in so far as any political body in this country has attempted to do so, it has suffered defeat, and we believe that no greater misfortune can attend the forming of a labor party of this country in its attempt to secure legislation in the interests of the farmer, artisan and laborer, than that it should espouse the false and pernicious doctrine of the political rights of women.

We pray, therefore, that no matter what argument to the contrary may be urged upon you, as legislators for the commonwealth, you will stand fast by that ancient bulwark of liberty, the home, remembering that the same power which says to all men, "Behold, God is your Father, and all ye are brethren," has joined also the husband and wife as one flesh for the orderly bearing and rearing of children and maintenance of society, and has given to each their own distinctive and equally honorable share in the labors and rewards of life.

The ladies, in conclusion, say they have held communication with many women in different parts of the State, and feel assured the petition represents the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the women of Illinois.

### THE INTELLIGENT COMPOSITOR.

There are some things that the average printer cannot or will not do and some that he both can do and does. The former are not nearly so numerous as the latter, so they may be catalogued before a schedule is attempted of his virtues.

The average compositor cannot be persuaded that there is such a word as "ingenuous." He is certain to make it into "ingenious" at least nine times out of ten, and then, to restore the average between the u and the i, he is very likely to make "insidious" into "insiduous," possibly misled by "desiduous," which he uniformly gets right.

His *pons asinorum*, however, is "consensus," which he will set up "consensus" in spite of the united efforts of

writer, proof-reader and a whole staff of editors. The word "census" seems to carry him off his feet, and he lives and dies in the belief that the longer word is "census," with the "con" prefixed.

Every printing office has what are called "style rules," which are intended to be followed as closely as possible. A common though not universal rule is that figures are to be used instead of printing the numbers out at length, but this rule could hardly excuse the compositor for setting up the familiar line of the old hymn so that it read, "10,000,000" (ten thousand thousand) "are their tongues, but all their joys are 1," or for spoiling the editor's quotation from the song, "Meet me in the lane at half past nine," by setting it up, "Meet me in the lane at 9:30."

One more illustration completes the category of his ordinary misdeeds. Whenever an attempt is made to quote the celebrated chapter "On the Snakes of Iceland," which is comprised in the words "There are no snakes in Ireland," the compositor, no matter how legible his copy, will convert "Iceland" into "Ireland," the St. Patrick legend being apparently more familiar to him than the history of Iceland.

But now let us see what the compositor can do and does do every day of his life. He takes a manuscript, the chirography of which would make the lid of a Chinese tea chest blush with envy, translates it into the vernacular as he goes along, corrects the spelling and the grammar, and oftentimes the rhetoric, and turns it out, not as the author wrote it, but as he intended to write it. He sets up better English than most men can write; he can detect errors of fact as well as of style; he can give the horse editor points on sporting matters and the religious editor on theology; he can appreciate even the merits of a discussion on the tariff, and detect the fallacies in a profound leader on economics; and he can do more hard and intelligent work in a given time, if he has to, than any other sort of handicraftsman.

Setting off, then, his eccentricities and idiosyncrasies against his fund of general information, his knowledge of a wide range of subjects, and his ability to discriminate between good and bad literary work, it is surely no misnomer to call him the "intelligent compositor."—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

### THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—William E. Blackstone of Chicago today visited the President, in company with Secretary Blaine, and presented a memorial in behalf of the Russian Jews. He explained that the memorial was the result of a conference of Christians and Jews recently held in Chicago, and called especial attention to the fact that it did not antagonize Russia, but only sought in a peaceful way to give the Jews control of their homes in Palestine. The President listened attentively to Blackstone's remarks, and promised to give the subject serious consideration.