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OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

A New Phase in Anti-"Mormon" Warfare—The Maternal Instinct—The Situation in Utah—Puritans, Ancient and Modern—Edmunds and Hoar.

CHICAGO, March 9th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The anti-"Mormon" warfare seems to have in process of development a new phase; and judging from the manner of procedure it is likely to perfect itself into a vital activity. This phase at first sight, may appear very trifling, and may be considered by superficial thinkers a worthy experiment, but to serious inquirers it is fraught with ignomy and cowardice. To be brief,

THE NEW DEPARTURE

means an attack on the women of Utah. It is proposed to extend to them the penal solitude already bestowed on the rougher sex. Some of the Christian missionaries report that Utah women are fleeter than the men. Alarming stories are told about the armed resistance made by matrons and girls to deputy marshals, and to that species of the genus homo known as the carpet bagger. Now, it is seriously contemplated to urge, or rather wage war on the women. If there was any doubt heretofore as to the superiority of "Mormonism" over the average sect of the time, this proposed movement entirely removes it. This proves effectually the existence of the maternal instinct of the women of Utah, as it was extended by God and nature to the sex. This instinct does not belong to women alone, but it extends to the whole animal creation. The sublimity of its beauty is only equaled by the intensity its power. It has afforded the most engaging themes in human history, and has invested the lower animals with poetic interest. It is the same through the whole range of the animal world, from the woman who stands at bay, in protection of her baby against the murderer to the wren, insignificantly fierce, that puffs itself out and chirrups defiance at the lout who is plundering her little pretty nest. It is this passionate sentiment, so uniform in all its manifestations which demonstrates clearly and unquestionably the existence of a great ruling force or power at the back of all things. And it is possible that the small-brained, slim-chested, cadaverous-looking tract distributor is not conscious of the magnitude of the tribute he pays to the Utah mother when he says that she resists the ruthless desecration of her home by persons calling themselves law officers.

It is to be hoped, in one sense, that this movement may become a success, but in another it is to be deplored that such a movement should even find an originator. This time there can be no hesitation or treason on the part of the women acknowledging a higher law than the Edmunds pettifoggery. Whatever doubt the materialist may raise about divine revelation, he can raise none concerning

THE MATERNAL INSTINCT.

Even Ingersoll himself has to bow to this, and in acknowledging its beauty unconsciously proclaims the existence of God.

The wildest cowboy of the plains, the rudest miner of the mountains, the most desperate foot-pad of the highway, all have witnessed the intensity and force of maternal love, and have grown eloquent in depicting the details of its working. One describes the herd of timid antelope, the mothers of which form a defiant rampart around the young ones at the approach of some beast of prey. But the culminating point is where the dam falls a sacrifice by her awful love for the young one, when she might have escaped by flight. All through the world of lower animals from the lion and tiger to the little wren or sparrow which defies the stealthy cat, this intense instinctive love is seen. It is that which leads to such terrible combats between the forest beasts. How often have lion and buffalo, tiger and boor, fought out the dreadful issue over the cub or calf still incapable of defense. And this instinct is just as strong in the natural woman, if not stronger, than in any creature of the whole animal world.

The desperate and infuriated mother, away off in the mountains of Utah, armed with a pitchfork, and standing on the entrance to her home, bidding defiance to some beast of prey in the shape of a carpet-bag minion, may afford a humorous paragraph for thoughtless scribblers, but for the poet and philosopher it is the concreted essence of poesy and wisdom. She is defending her young ones, and she recalls at once the lines of the poet Bloomfield, in reference to the valor of the innocent ewe at lambing time. He says:

"For at their birth the powerful instinct's seen
That fills with champions all the daisied green;
For ewes, that stood aloof with fearful eye,
With stamping foot now men and dogs defy."

It is possible the deputy dog may have never heard of Bloomfield, and it is probable the Utah mother ne'er read his lines, but there in Utah is his picture all the same—the stamping ewe and the voracious dog at bay.

Another poet, a child of nature himself, sings of this grand passion. He says:

"The love of offspring is Nature's general law,
From tigresses and cubs to ducks and duck lings;
Where's nothing whets the beak or arms the claw
Like an invasion of their babes and suck lings;
All who have ever seen a nursery, saw
How mothers love their children's squalls and chucklings."

It surely cannot be called treason in the mother who defends her little ones from the ruthless hand or claw of the despoiler, be he man or tiger, President or King.

Away back in 1812 Boron wrote of

THE SPANISH MAID,

she of Saragossa, and in his treatment of her, alludes to woman in general and Spanish maids in particular. In allusion to one emulating in arms the male portion, he attributes it also to this instinct of maternal love and conjugal duty. He says:

"'Tis but the tender fierceness of the dove,
Pecking the hand that hovers o'er her mate;
In softness as in firmness far above
Remoter females, famed for sickening prate;
Her mind is nobler sure, her charms perchance as great.

How aptly these lines apply to Utah at present. The "sickening prate" of remoter females is finely illustrated in some of the female traducers of Utah. Women, who as the Chicago *Interior* once observed, kill their babies and fondle lap dogs. What is the proposed law, but one to trap that dove which pecks at the hand that would cut the throat of her mate. Will you call it treason to defy it? Will you call it Amazonian savageness to meet it with armed force? No; you cannot, unless you proclaim nature herself, and nature's God, both rebels. It was nature prompted the women of Tyre to fight so terribly against the Greek; it was nature drove the women of Carthage to man the last breach against the Romans; and it was the same which made the women of Limerick fight so fiercely, filling their stockings with stones in lieu of more effective weapons. It was this great principle of nature which unseated the Spanish maid, and made her espouse the quince:

"And she, whom once the semblance of a scar
Appall'd, an owlets 'larum chilled with dread,
Now views the column-scattering bayonet jar,
The falchion flash, and o'er the yet warm dead
Stalks with Minerva's step where Mars might quake to tread."

How beautifully these lines, written 70 years ago, portray

THE SITUATION IN UTAH

to-day. Here are soldiers, and guns, and artillery brought in to overawe women and children without any reason whatever, except the clamor of a few cowardly persons misnamed officials. Their very fears spring from a consciousness of guilt in themselves. As the cough of a consumptive invalid or the squall of a baby often frightens the burglar, so the "tender fierceness" of a Utah female frights the carpet-bag. Consciousness of guilt in burglar and carpet knight works the same in both cases.

PURITANS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Students, who peruse Macauly's analysis of the early Puritans, will seek in vain for the characteristics ascribed to them, in their representatives of to-day. Except, perhaps, in one particular, the latter-day Puritan in no way resembles his predecessor of the Stuart period; and, even in that particular, though the resemblance can be traced, yet it is in the same manner as the coyote resembles the domesticated dog. Macauly says: "The very meanest of them was a being to whose fate a terrible and mysterious importance belonged—on whose slightest action the spirits of light and darkness looked with anxious interest; who had been destined before heaven and earth were created, to enjoy a felicity which should continue, when heaven and earth should have passed away." There is not the slightest doubt but that this trait is still visible in the modern Puritan; and its offensive prominence is derived from the fact that all the other characteristics have vanished, and this alone remains, but run to seed. The truth of this assertion can be best demonstrated by a casual study of two persons, now members of the Senate at Washington. These two are Messrs. Hoar and Edmunds. It is true that there may be a possibility, of these two men not being real Puritans, ethnologically speaking. Strong arguments can be adduced to show that the New England stock is rather mixed; and very often what we regard as Puritanism in reality be Dago, Kanaka or Coolie. The family arrangements of these days are such that in the "down east" country Robert Burns' epitaph on the town drunkard might be reproduced to the children. Bobby tells the youngsters to "tread lightly on his grave, perhaps he was ye'er feyther." Juvenal has something similar to say of the people of his time, and his lines go to show that family arrangements in old Rome were rather complicated. The Roman poet makes the town drunkard say to the apparent head of a noble family:

To me the pleasure and to you the fame.
My brat shall thy abilities proclaim.

But these cases will hardly apply to the present representative Puritans, if we take the Messrs. Hoar and Edmunds as such. These don't show that anything foreign has been introduced, but they show the native qualities deteriorated, and some obliterated; they stand to the Puritan in the same relation as the cur to the St. Bernard.

Mr. Blaine, who endeavors to pose as a kind of diminutive Macauly, attempts an analysis of the modern Puritan as represented by

HOAR AND EDMUNDS.

Edmunds he characterizes as a mild kind of Carl Schurz, while Hoar is classed as a man of great vigor, of intellect and broadness of view. Any schoolboy could point out to Mr. Blaine the error he has made. Edmunds is not a Carl Schurz by any means, nor is he a political kinsman of the late Mr. Giteau. Schurz if varyable, is true to his party for the time being, and Gitean was produced by the action of many party brothers like Edmunds. Edmunds is rather a kind of Irish James Carey, now championing his party to betray it to-morrow, now sulking in his tent, to come out to-morrow as a kind of Achilles. By his tacit acknowledgment of Mr. Cleveland during the campaign he virtually helped to elect him, now he passes as a patriot and reformer by pulling at Mr. Cleveland's coat tails. In fact, Mr. Edmunds has degenerated into a kind of "Aunt Sally" statesman. One moment he puts up as effigy to treat it with a baton merely to show his accuracy of aim. This kind of play may do on a British race course or in a strolling circus, but it is sadly out of place in the American Congress.

As to Hoar, his last appearance on the Utah women suffrage clause of the new bill brands him forever as

THE HICKORY POLITICIAN OF NEW ENGLAND.

It will be remembered that he voted against the disfranchisement of Utah women, but in doing so said that if support enough were not at hand to carry the bill through, he would not vote as he intended to. This is statesmanship of a high order, he votes against one clause to make himself solid with Susan B. Anthony, and votes for the remaining clauses to keep up his anti-"Mormon" record. This is like the Irishman who took a pledge not to drink whisky inside nor outside, but in the meantime got drunk by standing with one foot inside the threshold of the door and the other outside. He was neither inside nor outside.

The fact is, the Senate has become a kind of Molly Maguire Society meeting since Edmunds, Hoar, Cullom and Logan have come to the front there. Dear whisky and cheap patriotism, profound pettifoggery and mutilated English martial buncombe and flatulent philanthropy, these are the characteristics which mark the modern Puritan, and his step-brother, the "Scotch-Irish" carpet-bag. JUNIUS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The Senate this morning agreed to the resolution for the appointment of Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D. of Washington, as Chaplain of the Senate.

Among the petitions presented and referred to committees were a number from local assemblies of Knights of Labor throughout the country favoring the building of the Hennepin canal.

After a brief discussion of the House bill increasing the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers, the Senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of Representative Hahn.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Immediately after reading the journal, the House adjourned out of respect to the memory of Representative Hahn.

AMERICAN.

Gould Interviewed.

JACKSONVILLE, Florida, 15.—Jay Gould to-day speaking for the first time respecting the strike by the Knights of Labor on the Missouri Pacific and the remaining portion of the Gould Southwestern system, said to a representative of the Associated Press: I first learned of the strike while at Havana and have been advised by telegraph of the character of the trouble, more particularly since my arrival here. The strike on our system was a complete surprise to me for two reasons: First—We have acceded to all the demands which had been made upon us by our employees and were supposed to be working in harmony with them. Second—The present strike is made upon an issue with which we have nothing to do and which we cannot possibly arbitrate or control."

"The present strike," continued Gould, "originates in the discharge of an employe named Hall on the Texas & Pacific, which road is in the hands of the United States Court. We have no more right to attempt to control the workings of that system than the working men themselves, and would be as completely in contempt to attempt to do so as any other outsider."

Remarking about the other aspect of the strike, Gould says: "The public may not be aware of it but the same issue was raised when some men were discharged on the Wabash Railway at the time when it was in the control of the United States Court. Powderly called upon me to secure a reinstatement of these men. The subject was fully discussed and I told Powderly that I had no power in the matter, not even an advisory one without a request from the court. At that interview, I told Powderly that if any grievances existed among our men, if he would bring them to our attention we would endeavor to right them as to the future." Gould said: "I am advised that great numbers of the strikers are not in sympathy with the movement, and will return to work as soon as they are assured of protection by the civil authorities. It is our intention to resume operations as fast and as soon as the protection is afforded."

In conclusion, he declared that he did not care to discuss the other features of the strike, beyond the statement that the company could not join hands with the Knights of Labor against the United States Supreme Court in their war on another system which, he asserted, the present strike involved. He could further asserted that the Knights of Labor had evidently discovered already, through public sentiment, that they were exercising their power in favor of an issue strictly against law and order, and that it was more of a war against the general public than the road it was closing. It was stopping the shipment of coal and other commodities to points where people were liable to suffer great deprivations. It was more the fight of the public than the company, but the latter, in the protection of its lawful rights, would exercise every lawful energy to meet the demands of its patrons as opening the road in all departments.

Gould said he was in receipt of telegrams from manufacturers and others saying they would be compelled to shut down, but at the same time placing no blame on the company or its management.

A Big Boycott.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, 15.—The boycott of J. F. Seiberling by the Trades and Labor Assembly at Akron, Ohio, assumed a new phase to-day when all the boarding-house keepers were informed that they would be boycotted if they gave shelter to workmen imported to take the places of the striking moulders at the Empire Mower and Reaper works. The boycott will also be placed on the tenants of dwellings and business houses owned by Seiberling in Akron, if not vacated at the expiration of the present leases. The Trades Assembly of Chicago has also been notified to have similar action regarding the buildings owned by Seiberling in that city. Ferdinand Schumacher, owner of the Windsor Hotel, who has opposed Seiberling in the courts, came to the latter's rescue with an offer to furnish accomodations for all the imported workmen, even if he had to supply them with cots in the halls of the hotel. The feeling on both sides is growing very bitter.

Lynched.

GALVESTON, 15.—The *News'* Copperas Cove special says: Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a band of eight masked men called at the house of T. C. Polk and inquired for Thomas Walters, who was stopping with Polk. The latter opened the door to admit one of the band, that he might search the house for Walters. As Polk opened the door the mob rushed in, seized him and carried him into the yard, where he was knocked down with a heavy club and revolvers. After dragging the insensible man some distance, feet foremost, through the brush, the mob took Polk up and carried him half a mile and hung him to a tree, where the body was found this morning. Physicians say Polk was dead from the blow on the head before he was hanged. Polk's neighbors suspected him of belonging to a band of horse thieves who had been depredating Cangill County. No arrests have been made.

More Strikers.

PITTSBURG, 15.—Some weeks ago the laborers employed at the Clinton Rolling Mill demanded a ten per cent. advance in wages. All efforts to compromise having failed the Knights of Labor have declared a strike for the first demend. About 500 men are affected.

A Dubois, Pa., dispatch says: Three hundred Hungarians at Watson mines struck to-day for the Columbus Convention scale. If they are successful it will entitle them to an advance from forty to forty-seven and a half cents per ton. This strike is a week in advance of one ordered throughout the fourth district, and was a surprise to every one. Nothing will be done to settle the matter until Thursday, when it is expected the operators will meet a committee of miners to arbitrate the grievances. Should the arbitration committee fail to meet on the 18th, next Monday 40,000 miners will quit work.

Buying Ammunition.

NEW ORLEANS, 15.—A special to the *Times-Democrat* from Shreveport says: The rumor that arms were being purchased here to-day to be used against the strikers at Marshall and along the line of the Texas & Pacific road for the protection of property, etc., created no little excitement. An investigation developed the fact that United States Marshal Reagan, of the Eastern District of Texas, sent a request to the railway agent here to purchase a number of the latest improved Winchester rifles for the use of his deputies. Several were purchased and forwarded, when the agent states a telegram was received stating that enough had been secured through the United States authorities, and the purchases ceased.

The Lost Steamer.

NEW YORK, 15.—Postmaster Pearson states that by the steamer *Oregon*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 7th inst., there were dispatched 508 bags of mail. Of these, about 113 were closed bags, containing 260 bags of letter mail for the United States and Canada, the balance being made up of about 470 bags of newspaper mail, two dispatch bags and a number of bags, including empty sacks, returned. Of 66 heavy registered mail bags, it is estimated containing about 2,400 letters and packages, dispatched by the *Oregon*, only a portion of the French, Italian, Swedish and Russian mail—94 pieces in all—was received, the British and German registered mail being all lost. The British, German, Swiss, Swedish, Belgian, Portuguese and Cape Town money order list from London, Berlin, Basle, Malmo, Antwerp, Lisbon and Cape Town, respectively, and the French money order advices, were all lost, the Italian only being saved. Duplicate lists will be cabled for immediately, and these will probably be at once forwarded. Cap. Collier of the *Oregon*, made only a verbal statement this afternoon to the British Consul. The Captain said that the course of the *Oregon* was north by west when the light was seen off the port bow. The steamer when struck was going 18 knots per hour and her helm was put hard aport. Chief Officer Matthews was in charge and there were lookouts in the forecastle and at the foremast; the wind was west by north with a fresh and strong breeze. He could have rescued every soul on board the *Oregon* with the boats she carried.

The Consul has decided to send the case to England for investigation, and there the Captain will fully report.

The *Tribune* estimates the loss by the sinking of the *Oregon* as follows: Steamer, $1,125,000; cargo, $500,000; personal effects of the passengers $150,000. Total, $1,900,000.

Nothing has been heard of the colliding schooner. The word "Ella" as part of her name was thought to have been seen for a moment, but no vessel with that in her name could have been there about at the time. *Emma G. Colton* might have been in that neighborhood. There is but little doubt that the vessel with all aboard went down.

The Railroads and the Strikers.

NEW YORK, 15.—It was generally conceded by railroad men to-day that a conference had practically taken place between the transcontinental officials and that the trouble would certainly be ended this week. It is expected that the final touches will be given to the agreement to-morrow, and then the details will probably be conceded by the traffic managers—Messrs. J. F. Goddard of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Thomas S. Kimball of the Union Pacific, and J. C. Stubbs of the Southern Pacific Railroads—so that the regular rates will probably go into effect next Monday. The roads are making the most of their freedom. There are no freight rates that are worth mentioning.

It is said that tin plate has gone up in price 50 cents per box on account of the heavy shipments which have been made to the Oregon canneries, it being cleaned out of this market and the fact that the new stock was on the wrecked steamer *Oregon*. Therefore, this market is "out of tin." This rumor lacks confirmation.

The following telegram was sent from New York to Chicago to-night; Baltimore and Ohio agents have been instructed to sell tickets, first-class, New York to San Francisco for $44.50; second-class, $31.50, via "Sunset route;" and via Atchison & Santa Fe, $49.50 for first-class, with rebate of $5 at Kansas City, and $41.50 for second and mixed class, with a rebate of $10 at Kansas City. Agents endorse on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe contract that the holder is entitled to such and such rebate, according to class. Agents will sell over any route from Chicago to St. Louis.

The above telegram refers to limited tickets only. By this rate the price is probably divided like this: By the B. & O. to Chicago $45, then $7 from Chicago to Kansas City, and the balance of $21.50 to San Francisco. At these rates the Atchison receives about one cent per mile for first-class passengers and half a cent per mile for second-class passengers.

Los Angeles, 15.—The Southern Pacific to-day restored the former tariff, $3.55 freight rate, from here to Denver. The rate before the restoration was 50 cents.

Philadelphia, 15.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces a reduction of rates on the New York and Chicago limited express between New York and Philadelphia and Chicago of $3.

St. Louis, 15.—It is asserted in railroad circles that a circular, emanating from the East St. Louis Assembly of Knights of Labor was served this afternoon upon representatives of all the roads centering in East St. Louis, demanding an increase of wages for all shop and yard men, and stating if the demand is not complied with by next Thursday, the men will be ordered out.

Freight Trains.

The Missouri Pacific Railway officials did not attempt to move freight trains. Accomodation trains, however, have been running on schedule time and have not been interfered with.

Communistic Riflemen.

CINCINNATI, 15.—The testimony today in the Police Court in the case of Henry and Rudolph Blotsten, charged by Fred Kohl with "shooting with intent to kill," developed that a Communistic order of riflemen exists in this city, of which the two defendants are members. This group, as it is called, consists of twelve members who practice every other Sunday at rifle shooting. It was said that there were over 500 other "groups" in the United States.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE PROPOSED.

MR. WEIHE, THE ORCHESTRA LEADER TO HAVE A BENEFIT.

As will be seen by the following, a benefit has been proposed for the popular violinist and orchestra leader, Mr. Willard Weihe, which we doubt not will meet with the hearty approval and support of the public:

SALT LAKE CITY,
February 24th, 1886.

Mr. Willard Weihe:

Dear Sir:—For myself and others who may think as I do as to your talents as exemplified by your use of that most perfect of instruments (the violin), and for your uniform courtesy in responding to the numerous calls on your ability, I would ask, if convenient, you would name some day whereby we could show to you our appreciation of your rendition of music upon your favorite instrument. We would be pleased to accord to you the same, as one who was always willing to lend a helping hand to assist other worthy ones. If it be your pleasure will you please designate some date that would be most acceptable to you, and I am confident that all will join in making your benefit a success, artistically as I know it will be, and financially as I hope and believe it will be.

J. M. BENEDICT.

We, the undersigned, most cheerfully endorse the above:

M. B. Dawson,	David McKenzie,
S. P. Teasdel,	Jno. Q. Cannon,
Thos. G. Webber,	Francis Cope,
T. J. Mackintosh,	L. S. Hills,
J. T. Little,	N. W. Clayton,
W. H. Rowe,	Jno. D. Spencer,
S. F. Walker,	Eli H. Murray,
A. Hanauer,	S. H. Auerbach,
Jno. S. Barnes,	J. Simons,
I. C. Conklin,	Jas. Lowe,
B. G. Raybould,	C. E. Pomeroy,
Joseph Siegel,	Andrew Brixen,
J. M. Dart,	J. R. Landa,
W. C. Brown,	Geo. A. Lowe,
C. E. Pomeroy,	J. Levibeng,
J. Oberndorfer,	E. L. Scannel,
J. J. O'Toole,	M. C. Phillips,
Thos. J. Almy.	

The following musical talent have kindly volunteered their services:

H. S. Krouse,	B. B. Young,
Mme. E. M. Young,	Anton Pedersen,
Thos. Radcliffe,	E. Beesley,
Miss J. Hawley,	E. Gorlinski.

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A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

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E. M. Sargent, 41 Andover st., Lowell, Mass., says: "I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral about the year 1842, as a family medicine, for Coughs and Colds, and have always kept it in my house since that time. I consider it the best remedy that can be had for these complaints." Dr. J. B. Robertson, Clayton, N. C., writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in my family and practice, for a number of years, and have no hesitation in recommending it. It is an admirable preparation, and well-qualified to do all that is claimed for it." E. J. Styers, Germanton, N. C., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best Cough preparation I ever saw. It gives instant relief."

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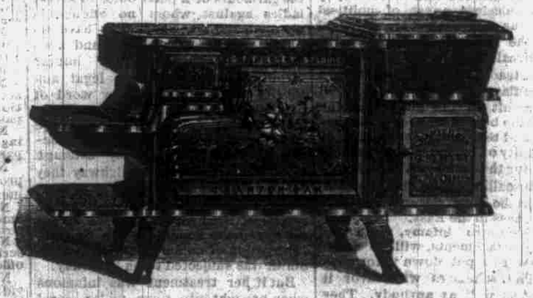

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