

Woman's Industrial Home would result in numerous "damaged reputations." That point is evidently deemed too fine at this juncture, as the present meagre occupancy of the institution is of itself a standing menace to the reputations heretofore claimed to have been pickled in the juice of purity. If it is necessary to preserve or give opportunity to repair those precious "reputations" it would be better to let the Industrial Home be annihilated. So long as it stands with three women and six children as the whole complement of inmates, the reputations for truth and honesty of the parties who urged Congress to appropriate the money to build it, on the ground of urgent necessity, are deeply shadowed. If it were obliterated, the vile falsehoods with which Congress was stuffed would perhaps in time, with their authors, be forgotten. While the Home stands it remains a grim witness against the perfidious schemers, whose ulterior object was fortunately spoiled by subsequent prudential legislation.

This does not imply that we would for a moment favor the absorption of the institution in the proposed government building. Why could not the three women and nine children—we understand this number to have been recently much reduced—be boarded at one of the leading hotels at the expense of the government, and the building devoted to some other purpose? This course would certainly be profitable to "Uncle Sam." Why not ask Congress to so change the law in relation to it that non-"Mormons" would be admitted? "Mormon" people of all classes are noted for their characteristic independence. A great many other people are not so particular as they are on the score of receiving charitable support. This change would doubtless soon fill the building. But, come to think of it, a request of that kind made of Congress would be a still deeper and wider reflection upon certain "reputations," which it is necessary so sedulously guard.

From any standpoint the "Woman's Industrial Home" seems to be in the nature of a white elephant in its present status, but as we said before, so say we again, it must not be absorbed in the proposed public building.

BERLIN, March 18.—It is reported that all the members of the imperial ministry have resigned.

INHUMAN AND REVOLTING.

A PHASE which developed in the case of Edwin Crowther, of Coalville, arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, is of a nature to inspire every honorable man with ineffable disgust.

It appears that he applied for amnesty under the Edmunds act, the application being endorsed by the Utah Commission and other Federal officers. The solicitation was acted upon favorably by the President of the United States.

The evidence adduced at the examination March 14, induced the District Attorney to request that the accused be held to the grand jury on the charge of adultery. This request was acted upon by the examining commissioner.

The repulsive feature to which we have alluded is the position assumed by Crowther in relation to his plural wife. He disclaims the paternity of her youngest child and intends to endeavor to prove this point. In assuming this position he will receive no sympathy from any quarter. The fact of his being an ex-"Mormon" will not shield him from being execrated in the minds of the non-"Mormon" portion of the population. All the sympathy will be turned in the direction of the woman and children upon whom he seeks to cast a base reflection. And it will be believed that this course is taken simply for the purpose of screening himself from the punishment prescribed by the law. Every sentiment of genuine manhood revolts at a course so utterly craven and selfish. To us it is simply inhuman and revolting.

DEATH OF BISHOP STEWART.

AT three o'clock this morning (March 15th) Bishop Isaac M. Stewart, of Draper, Salt Lake County, departed this life. The cause of his demise was kidney trouble. He had reached a ripe age, being in his seventy-fifth year. We regret that we have not at hand the necessary data for a biographical sketch of his career, which, on account of his being, up to the time of his death, one of the oldest living members of the Church, would have been highly interesting. He was also a pioneer of this Territory, and his life as a whole was chequered with many vicissitudes associated with the history of the community of Latter-day Saints. He was a solid and highly respected citizen, whose integrity to his con-

victions of truth and his religious faith was unquestionable because unblemished. He was a man of sound practical judgment, which rendered him an efficient public officer, his services during a long series of years as selectman in this county being especially valuable.

Bishop Stewart had presided over the Draper Ward since October, 1856, and was consequently ranked among the oldest Bishops of the Salt Lake Stake. One notable feature of his administration in that capacity was his appreciation of the labors of the Lesser Priesthood, especially those belonging to the Priest's office. For many years his was the only Ward where there was a full quorum (48) of Priests. These he employed in taking charge of sacrament meetings, visiting the Saints, and in other ways exercising the functions pertaining to their office, thus affording young men an opportunity to become acquainted with the duties of the Aaronic order preparatory to receiving the greater.

He also fostered secular education to the extent of his ability. Draper Ward is noted for the number of young men it has furnished as efficient teachers in our public schools. One of his sons, Judge James Z. Stewart, occupied for some years the position of principal of the Brigham Young College at Logan, and another, Wm. M. Stewart, is the present superintendent of public schools in this county.

Bishop Stewart has departed full of years, leaving a record behind him of which his posterity may well be proud, while they can profitably emulate his numerous virtues.

The funeral service was held at Draper at 11 a. m. on Monday, March 17th.

LAST HOURS OF THE LEGISLATURE

AGAIN have the wrong and injustice of the one man power as it exists and is exercised in Utah, received ample and striking illustration. For fifty-six hours thirty-six men, the lawmakers of a great commonwealth, waited through the tedious days and the weary watches of the nights in continuous legislative session, in order that the third branch of the Legislature, the Governor, might have an opportunity to do his share towards perfecting the important legislation then pending, only to be dismissed by an imperious wave of the hand and sent home after the manner of a feudal lord sending his vassals to their quarters, and to see nullified the work