

into consideration the number of private establishments of a similar character, the total of paupers cared for in New York would be double that number, saying nothing about those neglected and perishing. The New York Herald estimates that the number of paupers, criminals, sick and insane in that city, equals "one-half the strength of the standing army of the United States," and more than three times as many as the members of the Police and Fire Departments combined."

Just imagine anything approaching to such a state of things in a "Mormon" community! What strong proofs would be deduced therefrom of the "vile effects of Mormonism" and the "natural fruits of the polygamic system!" But these figures are reported of a stronghold of Christendom, surfeited with all the luxuries of modern times, endowed with the riches of "Christian" learning and experience, and whose mingled masses of marble fronted commercial palaces, crowded and rickety tenement houses, brown stone mansions and dank and rotting hovels, are marked from afar by the spires of unnumbered Christian churches, that fairly bristle above the housetops and show like ships' masts in a dockyard.

Would it not be wiser and more commendable for preachers, writers, and reformers generally, to leave for awhile the task of regenerating the dreadful "Mormons," who have no pauperism among them, and turn their attention to the consideration of the social evils in their own midst, which are the inevitable concomitants of that system which, all over the world is called "Christian civilization?"

CHEAP PAPER.

PRINT paper in this country is much cheaper now than it was seven or eight years ago, notwithstanding the recent rise in price which has made such a stir in the realms of newspaperdom. But it is still far higher than it ought to be, considering the figure at which it could be imported if it were not for the heavy duty. The tariff ought to be removed. Protection is well enough if properly regulated. But it should not be permitted to foster monopolies. A mixed policy of protection and free trade in our opinion is the wisest, especially for a nation comparatively young.

We think that one of the most important questions now before Congress is that of the tariff on the raw material from which the education of this great people is derived, and on the medium through which a large proportion of the business of the country is conducted. Dear paper makes dear newspapers, dear books, dear writing material, dear envelopes. It handicaps the intellectual, commercial and social life of the most active and progressive people in the world. That legislators should favor this monopoly or hesitate for a moment to strike it down is too monstrous to believe. It is a crime against the child at school, against the laborer by his evening lamp, against the age, and against posterity, that the intelligence of the future, upon which our political and social welfare so largely depends, shall be restricted and diminished that a few coarse men may grow rich. It is important that bread shall be cheap, for without it the body will die. It is supremely important that intelligence shall be cheap, for it is the food of the mind.

Where one man is employed in making paper or wood pulp a hundred are employed in the art of printing. It may be said that just as many will find employment on newspapers, for example, when paper is dear, as when it is cheap. This is not true. The newspaper cannot safely reduce its size. But the necessity for retrenchment must be met and will fall at once on the labor the publisher employs, since it can fall nowhere else. By employing larger type and reducing the composition bills in the ways publishers so easily understand, they can lop off the wages of compositors to make up for the increased cost of white paper. They will also reduce the pay of numbers of reporters and correspondents, and thus diminish the pay roll, while the quality of the news and comment furnished will be deteriorated. The business of printing is of such vastly greater importance than that of making paper, that it is simply mon-

strous to tax the greater industry to enrich a few wealthy manufacturers.

The intelligence of the American people comes one hundred-fold more from the general reading of newspapers by the people than from their common schools. The marvellously cheap form in which the best of the standard English literature is now furnished is another powerful educator, and one the effects of which will be felt by future generations. The cost of paper is a most important element in this machinery for the spread of knowledge—a machinery that has far outstripped the dreams of the Girards and Smithsons, who have sought to benefit their fellowmen by endowing institutions to serve the same end.

It is to be hoped that those members of Congress who are personally interested in protecting the mill interests will not succeed in putting a pulp plaster over the eyes of the majority. Orations about the "star service" and other side issues are made to direct attention from more important public questions, and while private interests are permitted to prevail over the welfare of the country, talk in Congress about "reform" will be viewed only as claptrap and deception.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A cheerful face is nearly as good for an invalid as sunny weather.

The "Yes" vote prevailed. Now for the water, by the best and quickest route and method.

Those who trample on the helpless are always ready to eringe to the powerful.

On the 20th ult., the quantity of grain in sight in the United States and Canada was 47,752,000 bushels. Of this amount Chicago had 18,512,116 bushels.

There are people who cannot bear to do anything unless there is a commission in it. If they were to subscribe a thousand dollars for a religious purpose they would be sure to want "ten per cent off for cash."

The Carson Appeal thinks that this country is a good one, but that too many of the people are "shiftless calamities." Judging by the appearance of some who hail from that place, there are many "shiftless calamities," also.

The destruction of the timber on the woodlands in the southern districts of Russia, is said to be the reason why Russian winters are gradually becoming colder and the summers hotter, dryer, and less fruitful.

Z. C. M. I. is "booming." The Institution is on a solid basis, its business is brisk and steady, its financial condition is splendid and its capital stock quoted at a handsome premium. Isn't that about good enough for any Co-op?

An unusually large congregation assembled in the large Tabernacle this morning, considering that it was the morning of the first day of Conference and not Sunday. The body of the immense building was nearly full and the galleries crowded. This is how "Mormonism" is "dying out."

Dion Boucicault who has been separated from his wife for several years is now defendant in a suit for divorce brought by the lady. In answer to some questions by a New York reporter he states that in a very short time she has squandered \$36,000. She can scatter quite as fast as he can gather.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that a charivari party is an unlawful assemblage. Hoodlums who think they are at liberty to make night hideous and levy blackmail on the occasion of a wedding, should be made to understand this. Such riotous proceedings are a disgrace to all who engage in them.

A young Maine farmer, whose new wife, a highly cultured Boston girl, well up in geology and mineralogy, disappointed him by rambling over the farms, pecking at the rocks instead of attending to the milk and eggs, experienced a complete revolution in his feelings when she discovered gold, and he was told that his farm was worth \$50,000.

Queen Victoria is to be invested with the grand Order of the White Elephant. His most potent majesty, the King of Siam intends to visit England during the approaching summer, and confer this honor upon England's monarch. The

British crown has several "elephants" on hand already, among which are Afghanistan and the whole Eastern Question.

The Washington Star of March 29th contains a report of a meeting of ministers held in the nation's capital to consider measures to prevent the enactment of a law to license prostitution. It is feared that a bill for the enlargement of the powers of the board of health is a project of that kind disguised. There is a nice state of things right under the noses of the pious souls who are shocked at polygamy thousands of miles away.

The "republicans" of Utah, so-called, put up a strong democrat for their standard bearer, and while declaring themselves "opposed to sectional issues," make hostility to the "Mormons" the only definite plank in their platform. Consistency, thou art a jewel! But it would puzzle any common mind to find out which is the Republican party of Utah. It's one of the Dundreary sort of conundrums that "no f-fella can f-find out."

The American Tract Society issues 6,101 distinct publications in English, German, Welsh, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Danish, Swedish, Finnish and Hungarian languages, and more than 4,200 publications approved abroad, in 145 different languages. Its grants in publications have reached almost all lands, and amount to \$1,780,993, and its foreign cash appropriations to \$628,546. When will the Latter-day Saints have anything approaching such an appreciation of the value of printer's ink? Are not the children of this world wiser in their generation than the children of light?

The Standard Series, published by J. K. Funk & Co., 10 and 12 Dey Street, New York, is a republication in cheap form of a number of standard works. Among those that we have seen are: Canon Farrar's "Life of Christ" and "Life and Work of St. Paul," each in two parts, "Essays by Thos. Carlyle," and "The Imitation of Christ" by Thomas A. Kempis. They are printed on good paper in clear type, with stiff paper covers, and range from 15 cents to 25 cents a copy. Thus they are marvels of cheapness, and works by standard authors are furnished the public at one-tenth the original price, and not in a common flimsy form either. They are well worth preserving and binding in better covers.

This Bullion Miner says: The new refinery of the Horn Silver Mining Company is about completed, and it is expected that it will be ready for operation about April 1st. It will have a capacity for refining fifty tons of base bullion per day. Hoisting works similar to those of the new consolidated Virginia Mine, have been shipped to the mine, and will be in operation about May 1st. They will be capable of raising 500 tons of ore per day, from a depth of 650 feet. The capacity of the smelting works at the mine will be increased to about 150 tons of ore per day, by the addition of number of new stacks. As soon as the railroad to the mine has been completed, arrangements will be made to sell 150 tons of ore per day to the Salt Lake smelters.

A singular suit has been planted against the Mutual Life and other insurance companies. Mrs. Julia Armstrong is the plaintiff. She is the widow of John M. Armstrong who was murdered in Camden by Benjamin Hunter. The particulars of the crime, which was of unusual atrocity, were given in this paper. Hunter had obtained policies of insurance in his own favor on the life of Armstrong and hence the crime to obtain possession of the money—\$26,000. But the companies refused to pay and pushed the prosecution. Hunter was convicted and executed, the widow of Armstrong assisting materially in obtaining evidence of the murderer's guilt. She now claims the payment of the policies, having by some means gained possession of the documents. Her argument is that except for her evidence the companies would have had to pay Hunter and now ought to pay her. The woman is undoubtedly entitled in justice to some compensation but the full claim looks like an absurdity. It is something novel in legal annals.

The congregation sang, "We are going home to die no more," in a Westfield (Mass.) church, and an irreverent fellow, leaning over to a dyed deacon, said in a loud tone, "then you'll all be gray in a week."

IMPORTING FRUIT TREES.

SALT LAKE CITY,
March 19th, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

I wish to call the attention of the public to two gentlemen, agents of a nursery firm, said to be located at Topeka, Kansas, who are here taking orders for fruit trees, plants, shrubs, and flowers, by the thousands of dollars. Does anybody in our community know anything about the reliability of Messrs. Peters & Tyler, of Topeka, Kansas? If so, I would like to know, as I have never heard of the firm before. I learned to-day their agents are asking from \$1 to \$1.50 for certain kinds of fruit trees that can be had of some of our nurserymen here for 60 cents. I have had considerable experience in purchasing trees, plants and shrubs from highly-colored painted catalogues, and out of \$27 worth purchased several years ago of an Ohio firm, I have one sickly cherry tree left from the whole lot. The trees people contract to take next fall are taken up, they say, when the first frost takes the leaves off, but they don't wait for the first frost to take the leaves off; they take them up when it suits them, and pile them all together in a heap and sweat the leaves off, and then ship them to their contracting parties.

Now my experience, and no doubt it is the experience of hundreds of others who have been bit in the same way, is that such trees, etc., will die, with all the care and nursing you can give them through a long winter.

If people want to get reliable stock I say send your orders to a well known, reliable firm for them, one who has a reputation for reliability.

We are too apt to patronize every Tom, Dick and Harry that happens to come along with highly colored picture catalogues of fruit trees, plants, shrubs and flowers.

Such stock shipped here so late in the fall, too late for setting out, and very few of them will live through our long winter. Spring setting, in my experience, in this country is the safest and best.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

HINTS ON LAND MATTERS.

SALT LAKE CITY,
March 22, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

Parties frequently ask by letter some questions that can be answered once for all in this manner, and perhaps at the same time give universal information that will be beneficial. Some of these questions are as follows: Can a person who has filed for pre-emption, and afterwards relinquished, abandoned or sold out his claim, pre-empt another quarter section?

No, the law allows but one pre-emptive right. If, however, an error has occurred in making the filing, so that the claim is made on the wrong tract, the filing can be amended on proper application, with sufficient proof, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. But this must invariably be done before relinquishment of the claim.

The same answer will apply to homesteads and other entries. Can a person who has filed under pre-emption for 40 acres, or any quantity of land less than a quarter section, add to his first filing at various times, until he has acquired 160 acres under that law? No, but if adjoining tracts are vacant he can apply to amend his filings so that it will embrace the full quantity of land, if there is sufficient land in adjoining tract to make up the deficiency; and on good cause shown, the commissioner will generally allow the amendment to be made.

Can a person enter additional land outside of railroad limits under the last act of Congress permitting the entry of 160 acres in railroad limits?

No, the act only refers to those lands on which claimants were restricted to 80 acres at time of entry, and only then in cases where said claimants did not serve in the army of the rebellion, as those were always allowed to enter 160 acres and if they entered less than that amount it was by their own choice and not by restriction of the law.

But amendments are allowed by the commissioner, where mistakes have occurred in the description of the land, so that claimants can always get their rights in equity, especially if there is no adverse claim on the tract or tracts involved.

Does a claimant have six months in which to build and commence residence in pre-emptions, as in homesteads?

No, in pre-emptions he is supposed to be a resident on the tract when he files on the same, though his claim would probably be respected if he were on there within 30 days, providing he established his residence before any other claimant filed or settled on the tract. But the intervention of another bona fide claim would most likely be fatal. He is not protected by the Government unless an actual settler. Therefore I would recommend a thorough observance of the law and rules concerning residence. Not only is this necessary in pre-emptions, but also in homesteads. Parties come to us for assistance and counsel after their claims have been jumped for abandonment; and while we are willing to do our best for any and all settlers on the public lands, we cannot guarantee their cases unless they have lived reasonably up to the requirements of the law, and the regulations of the Department. (See my former letters relative to residence on the public lands.)

Does the law requiring publication refer to final proofs on desert lands?

No. Claims for land entered under any other than the laws on pre-emption and homestead can be proved up without publication, as there is no residence required except under those laws.

Can a person enter a homestead while he holds a tract under pre-emption?

Not until his pre-emption entry is perfected as he cannot live on two separate tracts at the same time, and he must prove continuous and exclusive residence on each entry. But he can hold a pre-emption and a desert entry; or he can make a homestead and a timber entry, because he only needs to reside on one. The other he holds by performing certain other requirements which do not interfere with the pre-emption or homestead settlement.

The prices for all entries, with brief statement of duties required of settlers, are published by me in a little card circular, which will be sent free to any address on receipt of stamp, or can be had by applying at my office, in the Squires building, Main Street, Salt Lake City, where parties can always obtain information free.

Respectfully,

CHAS. W. STAYNER,
Attorney-at-Law and Land Agent.

Important to Wool Growers!



I take pleasure in announcing that I am making a pure "TOBACCO SHEEP DIP" from the best Kentucky Leaf, which makes an article of uniform strength and purity, without the addition of poisonous substances, and should be diluted 100 parts to one (although safe to use at any degree of strength) for dipping sheep.

This dip is convenient for use, as it only requires water to dilute it. As tobacco is so well known to wool growers who have used the same, I can only add that I have it in this convenient form for them—put up in one and five gallon tin packages, sealed tightly.

Order either of my Sheep Dips, viz: Concentrated Extract of Tobacco. Also Non-Poisonous Sheep Dip. Price per Gallon:

Tobacco Dip, . . . \$2.75
Non-Poisonous Dip, . . . 2.25

S. H. KENNEDY, Manufacturer,
Omaha, Neb.

Pamphlet sent free. Address—

H. B. CLAWSON,
w13 2nd St. Salt Lake City

Notice for Publication.

No. 213.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT
SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
March 20th, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Salt Lake City, U. T., on Saturday, the 1st day of May, A.D. 1880, viz: Thomas Hill, Homestead Entry No. 2159, for the N. W. quarter section 14, T. 3 S., of R. 1 E., 160 acres, and he names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Hyrum S. Deshaun, Lewis Neeley, John Boyce and William R. Husecroft, all of Granite City, Salt Lake Co., U. T.

JOHN B. NEIL, Register.
CHAS. W. STAYNER,
Attorney for Claimant.