

## THE STOCK CONVENTION.

The limited time and space at our disposal yesterday would admit of only a general reference to the Cattle Mens' Convention; but the importance of the subject and the nature of the proceedings entitle it to more extended mention.

In the morning, the constitution and by-laws were submitted by the committee appointed to draft them, and unanimously adopted. (They will be found in to-day's News.)

The following were appointed an executive committee, and a recess was taken till 2 p. m.: W. H. King, E. R. Young, R. J. Burton, I. Evans, George E. Blair.

In the afternoon, a long report on refrigeration was presented by Mr. A. S. Patterson, from the committee, and read. It contained many useful suggestions, important recommendations, and accurate figures of the expenses connected with shipments, etc.

The invitation extended by the Union Pacific railway, through its agent, Mr. Tebbets, was unanimously accepted with thanks.

Mr. Stewart was called to the chair, and Mr. Faust offered the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, Experience has demonstrated the necessity of having a well-organized, efficient and representative Territorial stock association as a means of guarding our common interests, and,

*Whereas*, It is apparent to us that such efficiency can only be obtained through the active co-operation of all local associations of our Territory, and by largely increasing the membership of the central association, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we, in convention, ask that all the local associations use every effort to increase their strength, and get all stockmen to assist in this great work; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the Territorial Cattle and Horse Growers' Association be instructed to notify the members of the county associations.

*Adopted*. Mr. Faust introduced the following, which was also adopted:

*Whereas*, The first meeting of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' Association of the United States was held in St. Louis, in the year 1884, and was productive of much good, and that the second meeting will also be held in the city of St. Louis on November 23d, 1885; be it

*Resolved*, That it be the sense of this, the Territorial Convention of the Utah Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, that all the delegates appointed from the different associations attend the meeting in St. Louis on the date above mentioned in a body.

Mr. Houtz introduced a resolution, which was adopted, in recognition of the benefits derived from the Bureau of Animal Industry, and providing that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the St. Louis meeting.

Mr. Faust announced that he had blank forms of certificates of membership on hand, which those who desired them could have on payment of \$5 each.

Mr. King offered the following: *Resolved*, That the committee on legislation be instructed to secure by legislative enactment, a bureau of statistics for the stock industry of this Territory.

Referred to the committee on legislation.

Mr. Faust offered the following, which was referred to the committee on legislation:

*Whereas*, The present law providing for the recording of the pedigree of horses and cattle is defective and admits of a fraudulent record; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By this association that the committee on legislation take immediate and proper steps to secure additional legislation to remedy the defects in the said law.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—H. J. Faust, of Salt Lake County.

First Vice-President—A. J. Stewart, of Utah County.

Second Vice-President—Abram Hatch, of Wasatch County.

Secretary—Henry Snell, of Salt Lake County.

Assistant Secretary—E. Q. Knowlton Jr., of Salt Lake County.

Treasurer—Jos. B. Toronto, of Salt Lake County.

John W. Turner, Esq., was appointed chief detective for the Territory.

Thanks were voted the Mayor and city papers for courtesies.

John Houtz, W. H. King, and John White were elected delegates to the St. Louis Convention, with John J. Thomas and Abram Hatch as alternates.

Adjourned for one year.

## LANGUAGE IN THE SOUTH.

HOW THE SOUTHERN VERBOCLUR ORIGINATED—A SAMPLE OF IT.

MAYSVILLE, W. Va.  
Sept. 28th 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Of all peculiarities of the southern people, probably none strikes the visitor so harshly as the flatness of their articulation. It sounds like the dull lead counterfeit, lacking the ring of the true metal. It is like butter without salt, like drinking luke-warm, "puke" water, one endures it because he can get no better. It is weak, effeminate without a back-bone,

and smacks of affectation. To speak more specifically, it is nearly all vowel elements, with scarcely enough consonants to hold them together. Whatever may be said of the

## EUPHONY OF VOWEL LANGUAGES,

such as the French, the Spanish and the Italian, wherein the effort to hush the consonant sounds and allow the tonics to flow into one another, making a smooth musical progression of sounds, it is most certain that the same procedure in our tongue will entirely mar the beauty of English articulation. The latter may be fitly compared to a tree in which the vowel elements are represented by the foliage, and the consonants by the branches. Without the foliage it looks stiff, rigid, ugly; without the branches it would become a shapeless mass; with both harmoniously blended it is graceful, pleasing to the eye. So of articulation. If the euphony of vowel languages consists in causing the ending of one word to coalesce with the beginning of the next, then the beauty of

## ENGLISH ARTICULATION

consists in making the endings of words distinct and sharp, as if they had been cut square off with a knife.

It is truly a musical treat to listen to a speaker who thus chisels his words, as it were—sending them forth so evenly balanced that one never over-takes and knocks another down.

There may be grave errors of articulation committed in our community, but they are at least recognized as such by the majority of the people, and all of our educators, hence they must decrease; but in the South this verbal hashing has obtained not only universal sway, but, as far as I can learn, almost universal approbation. Strange as it may appear, this innovation, I believe, has been made by none other than the thick-lipped African.

This view, at first sight, may appear to oppose the law of sociology, so often demonstrated in history, that in the mingling of conquerors and conquered, the habits, customs, language, religion, etc., of the more civilized only survive the union; but in this case it will be seen that it is not so much a struggle against negro customs, as

## THE LOAD OF BLACK STUPIDITY

upon its back, that prevents the South from keeping pace with the North and West and it is by no means in the matter of language alone that she is lagging, as I shall abundantly show in some other letter. During slavery times each race may indeed have had its own vernacular, but freedom has thrown them together, which, while it has raised the language of the one into intelligibility, has certainly lowered that of the other beneath respectability.

Desiring to learn whether this milk-and-water enunciation were not at least reproved by the leading educators, the writer visited the high school of Chattanooga, but what was his surprise on finding all the teachers as innocently mutilating our mother tongue as the most careless urchin. They had, indeed, more or less grammatical correctness, but still they lacked the essential part of good pronunciation—

## THE FRAME-WORK OF WORDS.

In one department, a lady—said to be a teacher of elocution—had a large class before her reading—no, let me spare the word—*babbling* in concert. If it is difficult to divide the words of a single speaker so as to swallow them one by one, instead of gulping them down like string beans, then imagine the utter impossibility of getting a single idea from a bell with so many clappers.

Presently the class sat down; and the teacher turned with a look of pride upon her face to her visitor, and asked in a tone loud enough to make her scholars listen breathlessly for the expected flattering reply. "What do you think of our reading?"

Now I submit that this was rather a brassy mode of

## FISHING FOR A COMPLIMENT,

but it reminded the writer of a plan, not quite so "cheeky," however, adopted in the schools of Logan, which consists of a visitors' register containing one column for names, another for compliments—for nothing else was written nor ever would be; for even the most conscientious visitor does not feel like running the risk of being considered *crabby* by writing his honest criticism in blunt, Johnny Bull plainness, but will rather bethink himself of something that he can consistently praise. So, upon this occasion, the writer did not feel like throwing ice-water upon the enthusiasm of this conceited little woman, but observed instead: "Your scholars have certainly very good lungs, which, you know, is the first requisite of good reading."

To illustrate the curious "lingo" of the less educated classes, the writer is tempted to reproduce a dialogue which took place between himself and a backwoodsman.

On arriving at Roanoke, Va., the former, having been directed to hire a conveyance to take his effects about ten miles eastward where he would meet the Elder with whom he was to travel, started immediately in quest of a "wagoner," and soon ran across his man.

He was seated on a high spring-seat, with his team brought to a stand in the middle of the street. It may not be amiss to take a look at him as

## A TYPICAL BACK-WOODS PLANTER

of the lower sort. The first thing the eye caught sight of was his long, tangled, reddish-gary hair, which hung in matted twists nearly to his shoulders, where it was snipped off squarely. If ever a being lived from season to season "with hay seed in his hair," here was the man. A slouch hat whose missing band was supplied by an encircling grease-mark sat upon his matted locks like a cap on a gun tube. His grey eyes had the money look in them, and his nose crooked somewhat like a hawk's bill. A scanty red beard was sprinkled over his lean face, so sparsely, however, as not to hide the dirt or ages at its roots. Streams of tobacco juice had left their flood-marks from the corners of his mouth, but at present his brown-coated iveries were displayed by his having a curious straight-stemmed pipe projecting from the side of his mouth. He was arrayed in his Sunday best—and old style cut of sheep's gray.

Walking up to the wagon, the writer

## ACCOSTED HIM:

Good morning, sir.

Planter—Good mawnin'.

Writer—Very fine day this.

P—Yes 'aw. Right smawt so.

W—I'm looking for a team to take me and my luggage to Stewartville.

P—Well saw, strangaw, I'm yer man. What'll ye gimme me to take ye tha'?

The price having been satisfactorily arranged and my baggage loaded, we started on our journey.

W—This is quite an extensive city here.

P—Yes, aw; right sma't of people heah now, but they wan't bvt pow'ful few settlows heah, when I was heah nigh onto fo'teen year ago.

W—I see from the dust in your wagon bed that you have been hauling a load of tobacco to market. Do people raise much of that weed here?

P—Right sma't.

W—What do you get a pound for the leaf?

P—All the way from eight to fo'teen cents.

W—Do you farm such land as that (pointing to a mountain side down which it would be rash to ride a horse)?

P—Law, straungaw, that's consid'p pow'ful level land in this country, y'ought to see some o'mine.

Hello, Chawly, (to a by-stander)

CHARLEY—How d'ye do, Bob? How ye comin' along with ye co'n?

P—Right slow, chawly, the ole woman's ben pow'ful sick, so I've had no one to hope (help) me.

W—Well I'm surprised that you should farm such steep land. We couldn't get cattle to feed on such a hillside out west.

P—Look heah, straungaw, whar did you come from?

W—My home is in Utah, sir.

P—Be—be you one o' them Mo'mons? (turning with a look of consternation upon his face.)

W—Yes, sir; we're called by that name sometimes. I am an Elder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

P—Wal, siranger, I'd 'vise to git out o' heah mighty quick; the people is pow'ful hot agin ye.

W—Why, have not our Elders conducted themselves as gentlemen in this neighborhood?

P—Yes, can't say nuthin' again 'em in that way, but we don't believe in a man havin' seven women. Besides, we han't ignunt. Why don't ye send yo' missiona'ies to the hetien, like we do?

This gave the writer an opportunity of pounding a few plain facts into his almost impenetrable cranium.

This is the class of men that are used as tools by hireling priests—their passions are easily aroused, but their reason and judgment are continually in Rip Van Winkle slumber. N. L. N.

## LIFE OF THE SOUTHERN FARMER.

THE BONDAGE HE IS IN THROUGH CONTRACTING DEBTS.

CALHOUN Co., Miss.,  
September 21st, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Not having been able to travel but little of late on account of illness, I thought a few items of my observations here in Mississippi might be a benefit to the people of Zion, in a direction other than that to which I am specially called.

In your weekly issue of Sept. 9th, I notice an article headed

## "STEER CLEAR OF IT,"

which experience has caused me to most heartily endorse.

During the last twenty-three months I have traveled more or less in twelve counties of Mississippi as well as in one of Alabama, and in all of these I find "the strength of the State"—the farmer—in bondage to the merchant. Bondage is a hard word, but I know no better term to fully express the idea. The farmer is aware of his situation, and is continually complaining of it, but he knows "it's too late to lock the stable after the horse is stolen."

Many of your readers may wonder in what sense the farmer is in bondage; I would answer, in precisely the same as the "sharks" mentioned in your article are endeavoring to place the unwary farmer of Utah.

There is a kind of lien given here by debtors, known as a

## DEED OF TRUST,

which is so very popular that—startle not at the figures, strangers of Utah—I can say, without fear of contradiction, 85 per cent. of the farmers of the State are groaning under it. The proportion would not be so great, perhaps, were it not for the immense number of tenants employed. These are continually on the move, seldom remaining in the same place longer than three or four years, and much oftener only one or two. They labor mostly on "halves," the employer furnishing horses, implements, house, rent, etc.

The old maxim says: "A rolling stone gathers no moss." Taking this as a rule, this poor people must depend upon the "deed of trust" for provisions, etc., their employers being sureties. For instance: The tenant goes to the merchant, with an allowance note from his employer, to lay in a supply of meat, coffee, and perhaps a barrel of flour. Before dealing out the required supplies the merchant questions him as to the force of hands in his family, number of acres he intends planting in cotton, etc. The answer to the latter would be from eight to twenty acres, a man and wife being able to cultivate about eight acres in cotton, besides four or five in corn. The provisions are then dealt out, and the "deed of trust" signed, by which the man forfeits all right to exemption laws, and his prospective crop stands good for the debt.

With land in its present condition, it will do extra well to produce two hundred and fifty pounds of cotton per acre, and one man with his wife—you know the women are first-class field hands, in this country—will cultivate about eight acres in cotton, besides four or five in corn.

From a man of over forty years' experience in farming, I learn that a man, wife and two or three small children will consume, in one year, 500 lbs. of bacon, equal to \$50, \$25 worth of coffee, perhaps a barrel of flour at \$8; and with the very best of economy, the wife doing all the spinning, knitting and weaving her time will permit, their shoes, clothing, etc., will cost \$25. All this is exclusive of the "staff of life" (corn bread.) Now, let us deduct this \$108 expenses from our man's share of the cotton 1,000 lbs. at 9 cents per pound, equal to \$90, minus \$7.50 for ginning, and we have our hero \$23.50 under the board, which his corn crop must supply or his employer be the loser.

It will be seen from these figures that land owners, unless the most economical of men, must soon become financially prostrated; and that is the very condition the majority are in. The few large land owners who succeed, do so by leasing their lands and carrying on a mercantile business, by which they secure all the substance of their tenants.

## NOW THE QUESTION

arises: What is the general natural cause of this state of affairs? Is it not because men have lived beyond their means? They have mortgaged their property, and afterward given a "deed of trust" on all they expected to have, toiling from one year's end to the other with the hope only of eking out an existence upon the earth. Why, I have known, in my limited stay here, a man to seize the last half-starved pig of his debtor. If men had refused to mortgage their places or crops, and lived within their means, which they are obliged to do eventually, they could at least be free men, and at times have a spark of enjoyment; but look at the dull everyday life of the Southern farmer. He toils from morning till night, the year round, to obtain a scanty living for his family, and yet he goes to town with one suspender. In view of this condition of affairs, should I not raise my feeble voice in warning to our comfortable, happy people of the mountains? And should we not say, fellow laborers, let not this evil come upon us? Let each man put his foot firmly upon it and choke it to the ground before it shall become unmanageable. Let not the happy homes of Zion be darkened by such a grim-visaged monster.

With a hope that this will find a place in the columns of the NEWS, and be perused by some to whom it may prove a benefit, I subscribe myself, a brother in the cause of Zion, PILGRIM.

## SENTIMENTS OF AN INDIGNANT WIFE.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
October 4th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

I am a constant reader of your valuable paper, and I feel so indignant at the way the courts are insulting and degrading second wives and their children that I can't hold my peace. And they do it so nicely (forsooth) in their own estimation as to turn the degrading part of it onto our husbands and fathers. I wonder if Judge Zane thinks that he and his colleagues have all the common sense there is in this community!

I lived in England over forty years, and was a respectable married woman there. I have lived here nearly thirty as a second wife, and I can speak from experience.

In the former place I have seen many bright, intelligent and modest girls, who were deceived and ruined by men, who have perfect freedom in all

Christian countries to defame women. Prostitution of the masses is the rule for the gratification of the few. There is not a pure nation under Christian rule. Monogamy is a death blow to purity. The Turkish maiden is much better protected than are Christian maidens.

Thirty-five years ago I first heard of plural marriage in the "Mormon" Church. I hailed it then as an exaltation for women, independent of any religion; but when joined with it and understood aright, it is dignifying. It is also perfectly natural.

Napoleon had no need to divorce his empress to get an heir; Washington had no need to die childless, or Marquis of Lorne remain as the religion of the Christian nations was founded on the rock of revelation.

Is there a pure-minded Latter-day Saint in this community who can listen to Judge Zane's counsel? There is a second wife that loves her religion that would accept a first place at the expense of another, and the man that would propose such a measure would be unworthy of one wife.

These are a very few of my feelings and thoughts. I sometimes cry in anguish to my heavenly Father: How long, O Lord, will thy daughter be the sport of wicked men and nations! How long will wicked men in judgment, and high-living men presume to counsel pure men to follow their example that they may like unto each other!

ELIZABETH L. HYDE

13th Ward, Salt Lake City,

October 4th, 1885.

## BISHOP SHARP'S CASE.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDING IN FULL.

The following note, (with inclosure referred to) was received this morning, and we cheerfully comply with the request it embodies:

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,  
October 3d, 1885.

Editor Deseret Evening News, Salt Lake City:

Dear Brother—In view of the many rumors extant relative to my case before the Third District Court, will you do me the kindness to publish the accompanying transcript of the record of the Court in the matter, and oblige Your Brother in the Gospel, JOHN SHARP.

In the District Court for the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah:

UNITED STATES vs. JOHN SHARP

Report of Proceedings in the above titled case, on Friday, September 11, 1885.

John Sharp came into court, and attorney, P. L. Williams, said:

If your Honor please, in the case of the United States against John Sharp, who has been indicted in this court for unlawful cohabitation, under the Edmunds law, your Honor will permit me to remember, and the record shows, that the defendant has been arraigned in this court heretofore. He is now before court and desires to withdraw his plea of not guilty and enter a plea of guilty. I ask that the plea of not guilty be withdrawn, and the defendant plead to this indictment.

Court—You desire to withdraw your plea of not guilty.

Williams—Yes.

Court—Let the plea be withdrawn.

McKay—I move, your Honor, that the court take the defendant's plea.

Clerk—What is your plea to this indictment, guilty or not guilty.

Bishop Sharp—Guilty.

Williams—in connection with

plea, if your Honor please, the defendant has, himself, drawn up a statement, that he desired to make to the court, and after that is presented he is subject to any further information that your Honor may see fit, under circumstances, to make; and at request, and with the permission of Court, I will read this statement, which has been handed to me by Mr. Sharp.

Court—Read it.

Mr. Williams then read as follows:

"I hold myself amenable to the laws of my country, and in whatever degree I may have infringed upon the provisions thereof am ready to meet the penalty.

"I am the husband of more than one living wife, and the father of a number of children by each of them. The children have arrived at their majority.

"I respectfully submit to this court the marriage covenant that I entered into with each of my wives was made at a time when there existed no law upon the subject which made an offense of the marriage relations as contemplated in the religion, and that we entered those relations with the most profound conviction that we were obeying

THE LAW OF GOD.

Furthermore, from the time we made these sacred covenants to the present, we have sustained the most devout reverence for sanctity and divine origin of that law, and we have not designedly placed ourselves in conflict with any of the laws of our country in embracing this cardinal doctrine of our religion.

"Your Honor can readily conceive my constancy and that of my wives when we learned that Congress had enacted what was known as the Edmunds law, which not only subjected us to political disabilities, but forbade us the right to live together as husband and wife for so many years. By this law we were made transgressors and deprived of many of the privileges of our citizenship; and, while I consider this a heavy law, yet it does not, as I understand it,