

be used for any other purposes than those named, the manner or mode of procuring it cannot be of material importance; whether it is done by the individual in person, through an agent, or by a third party—the fact remains the same, the timber is not exported and it is used for the purposes named and required.

As each individual, miner or ranchman or their agents, do not own, and are not able to own a saw mill, and if those who were able attempted to procure and saw their own lumber it would cost them 100 per cent more; therefore, to prevent individual mill men who understand the business from cutting and sawing the timber to sell to those who use it for the purpose specified, will seriously retard general improvement and progress in this Territory, and cripple mining—the principal interest—to the extent of millions of dollars and throw thousands of laborers out of employment.

Therefore, I would respectfully suggest and request the modification of rule No. 2 so as to allow the timber to be felled and sawed in any county or district where mining is an important interest and mines known to exist—and in the event of the timber in these counties and districts not being sufficient as to quantity or quality—that the cutting and sawing of timber be allowed in the contiguous counties and districts for the use of the counties and districts first mentioned. And that rule fourth be so modified that individuals owning mills be allowed to fell and saw timber in counties and districts known to be mineral, and sell the same direct to miners and ranchmen or anyone who uses it for domestic or mining purposes, which would certainly be in harmony with the spirit and intent of the law. As there is a large quantity of timber in this Territory which is extensively used for mining purposes known as Lodge Pole Pine that rarely exceeds eight inches in diameter, and the greater portion will average less than six inches when full grown, I would request that rule number five be modified to read six inches instead of eight. I have the honor to be

Yours most respectfully,
S. T. HAUSER, Governor.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE telegraph early this morning brought the sad tidings of the death of Henry Ward Beecher, the great pulpit orator of America. This news was as unexpected as it was sorrowful and the contradiction of the report gave a sense of glad relief. The name of the eloquent preacher is known wherever the English language is spoken. His influence has been powerful and widespread, and his vast ability is everywhere acknowledged. In politics as

in religion he has exercised a force that has been felt to a large extent for good, in spite of his errors in each direction. Beecher is a genius. With a capacious brain and vigorous vitality he has possessed the power to bring up truths out of obscurity and make them shine before the world in pleasing yet simple splendor. Common sense is a conspicuous gift of this uncommon mind. He is impatient of dogmas. The articles and canons and theological decrees of churches, councils and conventions gain little respect in his eyes. If they conflict with his hard sense, convictions and experience they have no binding force upon his soul. And yet he recognizes the necessity of some regard for conventionalities, the rules of society and popular opinion, and these restrain him often from the open avowal of doctrines and ideas ahead of and disturbing to the times.

His eloquence is exceptional, his command of language admirable, and his personal magnetism remarkable. His rather sensual face and homely features light up with intellectual fire and glow with zealous fervor when he is aroused with the importance of some theme or project in which his interest is enlisted, and the charms of a cultivated and well-stored mind and of strong yet simple language, expressed in tones that touch the heart as well as the ear, move the enchanted listeners as though stirred by grand music played by a master hand. Beecher has made a broad mark upon the century and will leave a deep impress upon his generation. He speaks to the souls of men and makes them both to feel and understand him.

He has been a progressive theologian. He has left the beaten tracks of the creeds and pastures new. That he has sometimes floundered in the pools of error is undeniable. His evolutionary notions and many of his bold flights of theory are decidedly opposite to the teachings of Scripture and the religion of which he has stood as an expounder, but in the main his work has been productive of good, for it has tended to liberate many souls from the bondage of man-made dogmas and priestly entanglements, and cause them to think and worship and act for themselves according to the light they individually enjoy.

On the "Mormon" question, so far as he has understood it, Beecher has held many liberal views and has not feared to express them. His knowledge of its principles and aims and spirit are very imperfect, therefore he is not able to appreciate its truth and force, nor to represent it fully or fairly in public.

But he has entertained no bitterness towards the Saints and has not sought to harm them, but on the other hand has deprecated the employment of persecution and spoken against the gospel of force.

Of his personal life we do not care to speak. Whatever faults of conduct may have blighted the body of his career, will be covered by the funeral garments and he hid by the clouds of the grave, except to the eyes of the Judge who sees all men as they are, and will deal out to them that which their whole lives and not mere incidents thereof shall justify.

The world sustains a loss in the death of such men as Henry Ward Beecher, and we are glad to know that he has not yet departed from the earth. For while we dissent from many of his notions and are opposed to some of his doctrines, we recognize the greatness of his powers, the influence he has wielded among men, and the general tendency of his exertions to enlighten mankind, promote the cause of human liberty and extend intelligence abroad.

POLITICS AND NOT POLYGAMY.

THE organ of the conspirators continues to write on account of the reproduction of one of its articles, in which it showed its hand too plainly. It answers our remarks on it with its usual style of argument—"Patriot and disgusting as well as senseless liar." The reason for its rage is that the article shows (1) that politics, and not polygamy, is the cause of contention. (2) That if the conspirators are not enabled to seize the local government, assassination of the Church authorities will be resorted to. We quote:

"THE INTERFERING WITH POLITICS IN ILLINOIS IS WHAT COST JOSEPH SMITH HIS LIFE; THE ANGER WHICH IS CAUSED—THE ANGER AND FEAR CAUSED BY ALL THE THOUSANDS OF MORMONS IN UTAH VOTING SOLIDLY AS DIRECTED, WILL NEVER CEASE UNTIL THAT RULE SHALL BE RELINQUISHED. It is a menace to free government which Americans will never submit to. WHEN IT GROWS DANGEROUS ENOUGH, IF NO OTHER REMEDY CAN BE FOUND, THE ONE RESORTED TO IN ILLINOIS WILL BE INVOKED AGAIN."—Editorial in Salt Lake Tribune.

"EXILE" EXHIBITS

SOME INTERESTING PHASES OF ENGLISH LIFE, AND GIVES A RACY RESUME OF PASSING EVENTS.

42 ISLINGTON, Liverpool,
May 5, 1886.

Deseret News:

The advent of spring brought not only a revival of nature in budding trees, shooting foliage, growing grass and blossoming hedgerows, but

REVIVAL IN TRADE

which is even more welcome to the suffering masses than the pleasant things "put forth by the sun." Business is a trifle brisker in most quarters. Exports to the United States have greatly increased, especially in cutlery and steel. All the steamers leaving this port for America are crowded with passengers, and some have to shut down on cargo.

Ironworkers in several places who were idle have gone to work at a reduction in wages, having learned that a small loaf is better than none. The great strike of the paper workers at Birmingham has ended in a similar manner. At Sheffield, Manchester and Shropshire Stately and Claycross decided improvement is exhibited, and at Wolverhampton and other places in the "black country," large quantities of hardware, shovels and ship stores for the admiralty have been ordered, while bolts and spikes for railroads in England and Ireland are in demand and these with other orders have stimulated iron manufactures quite favorably.

The Tyne, too, where the great shipyards have so long been idle, the gaunt and empty frames looking like huge skeletons of departed trade and their silence feeling like the gloom of death, is now roused into activity by the clanging of hammers and the ring of metal, and ships fitting out for the Mediterranean, Cape Colony, Sullina, Carthage, Barcelona, etc., make openings for crews at the regular rate of wages. Only British seamen have been engaged. This was in consequence of demonstrations by unemployed sailors, protesting against places being given to foreigners while so many British tars were out of a job. All the Sunderland ship owners recently agreed to employ only British seamen.

THE DEMON OF DRINK

has more to do with the destitution of the lower classes of laborers than even the depression in trade. According to the Parliamentary return lately issued, as many as fourteen thousand six hundred and fifty-eight persons were convicted of being drunk on the Sabbath during the year ending March 25th. This affords a good argument to those who favor opening the museums and art galleries on Sundays. They rationally ask why should the public houses (i. e. saloons) be thrown open to entice people to intoxication, when those in-

stitutions which tend to culture and refinement are kept closed? When the alternative is offered to the working man who has toiled all the week, either to go and hear a dry-as-dust discourse or indulge in conviviality, it is not very surprising that his choice does not often lead him to church in preference to the drinking shop. There is more beer and gin consumed on Sundays by the British workman than on any other day of the week, unless it be a public holiday. He may swill swipes in a pot house, but not read in a public library or gladden his eyes with public works of science and art!

THE STRIKING FEVER

has raged in England as well as in America, and there has been the same disposition on the part of striking laborers to intimidate men who go to work at reduced rates. But in this country the law is enforced as well as enacted and six months imprisonment at hard labor, which has been dealt out to many strikers who have broken the law, tends to make strikers careful and to deal their blows at grievances and not at individuals. In some instances the militia have been called out to aid the constabulary in suppressing trade riots, and their presence has materially helped to preserve order.

There are some

PHARISEE PHILANTHROPISTS

who have a burning desire to ameliorate the condition of people who do not desire or stand in need of their sympathy. In America they want to relieve the alleged downtrodden women of Utah. Here, just now they want to liberate from unwhiting toil the poor pit girls of Lancashire. In both cases the objects of their mistaken benevolence would much prefer to be let alone. Their troubles exist in the minds of the meddlers. The ladies of Utah can take care of their own liberties and much prefer the sweet captivity of matrimonial ties to the enforced freedom of ruptured contracts which their would-be deliverers desire to compel. The sturdy

PIT GIRLS

of old "Lanky" are ready to band together and fight their pretended champions. A stranger coming to the "pit broos" of the coal districts and seeing hosts of the gentler (?) sex shoveling the black diamonds, pushing cars and lifting heavy weights, on beholding their blackened hands and faces, their clothing—black padded bonnet or cap fitting close to the head, blue flannel loose jacket and trousers, rough apron and iron-tipped wooden clogs, and their masculine demeanor, would be apt to think that this is certainly a terrible degradation of lovely woman. And if he was benevolent and wealthy he would, without further information, be likely to aid in a movement to rescue them from such a life, particularly if he listened long to their conversation.

But he would be much mistaken if he imagined they were anxious to be "redeemed," for that the redemption would be of real benefit unless some more suitable employment could be made certain for this class of workers. They earn good wages, they are accustomed to the labor, they are vigorous healthy and robust, and they protest, in language more expulsive than elegant, against any interference with their condition. Many years ago

WOMEN WORKED

down in the pits with men and mules, shut out from the light of day, and toiled like beasts of burden, dragging cars, on all fours, with a chain fastened to a belt about their bodies. Babies have been born in those depths of darkness and horror! But since a woman has been sovereign of England all this has been forbidden by law, and women and girls are not now permitted to work below the brow of the pit, but may be engaged on the surface. There, smothered in black dust, they perform their daily tasks, as a matter of course, eat heartily, sleep well, and have quite as much enjoyment in its season as the factory hands and shop girls, who present a much more favorable appearance.

On Sunday you could not tell these buxom damsels from the servant girls and operatives who never handle coal except to feed the fire. They look as clean, are dressed as well and show as much taste in their attire. The jacket and breeches are thrown aside with the shovel and sieve, and white dresses, blue ribbons, dainty hats and artificial, pretty parasols and fine shoes are sported with feminine coquetry and they feel "just as good as any body in the parish."

THE COLLIERS

in this region have caught up the philanthropic idea, and are working it for all it is worth in their own behalf. If a law can be obtained forbidding the employment of female labor at the collieries, the men and boys will have a better chance and strikes will be more likely to effect their object. So some of the trades unionists have been trying to get a provision of this kind into the new Mines' Legislation Act. But the pit girls are alive to the danger, and under the auspices of ladies and gentlemen who understand the whole business, have held meetings to

PROTEST

against the deliverance which their pretended friends desire to work for them against their will. The charge that the work is degrading, indecent and conducive to immorality was met and denied. The notion that their

dress is immodest was scouted, and the urging of this objection while fine ladies are permitted to go to balls with most delicate parts of their bodies fully exposed, was denounced as "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." The healthy appearance of the women as compared to cotton factory operatives was made the most of, and the morality of the pit-brow workers was claimed to be fully equal to that of other classes of female laborers. It would perhaps be too frank to acknowledge that this is not a high eulogium, but the immorality charge, if not refuted, falls as applicable to the pit girls especially.

It is gratifying to see that the good work of Mr. Stead, for which he suffered imprisonment is still bearing fruits in the interest of

PUBLIC MORALITY.

The woman Louisa Hart, who was charged with procuring young girls below the new age of consent for immoral purposes with old gentlemen, has been convicted in London and sentenced to five years penal servitude. The testimony of two of the victims settled her case. Other convictions have followed, and these have made the wretches who make capital out of sexual crime a great deal more careful, though it is not to be expected that the vile traffic can be suppressed.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

are words that have been used in connection with contested elections in this tight little island from time immemorial. The laws are now very stringent against the evil, and members elect to Parliament who have gained their seats by bribery and are found out, are not only likely to lose their positions but to be prosecuted by criminal law. Mr. Duncan, the member for Barrow-in-Furness in this county, was recently unseated for furnishing refreshments to voters, this being held as prohibited, under the Corrupt Practice Act. At Ipswich, in Suffolk, it appears by the disclosures in a contest for the seat, there has been a standing price for votes and it has dwindled down to two shillings a head as a standard, and half-a-crown for obstinate cases. Just faucy "free and independent" upholders of the "crown and constitution," peddling the almighty ballot for half a dollar.

SIR CHARLES DILKE

has satisfied his constituents of his innocence. In a meeting called for the purpose in which he was supported by several persons, he made a long speech, interrupted by vociferous cheers, when he talked all round the odiferous subject of his intrigue with Mrs. Crawford, played the martyr to calumny, denied any guilt, begged his hearers not to ask him any questions, because he had prevailed upon the Queen's Proctor to bring up the case again in the divorce court that he might appear on his own behalf, and so flattered and cajoled the "true and loyal Liberals" who had not lost faith in him, and those "consistent Conservatives" who had treated him with patient consideration, that he was let off without a query, and it was resolved, "That this mass meeting of the Liberal electors of Chelsea, having heard the statement of the Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, heartily accepts this denial of the charges with which he has been assailed, and assures him of its continued confidence and support." And Sir Charles now goes round completely calcimined.

THE LOSS OF THE "OREGON"

occasioned quite a sensation in this country and a searching investigation was instituted to discover the cause. There were many conflicting opinions but the matter was set at rest by the Wreck Commissioner, who, after an official inquiry in this town, rendered a decision showing that there is no doubt that the casualty happened through collision with a three masted schooner, on the port tack, and heading across the bows of the Oregon. The vessel had her green and red lights burning, the night was clear, and it was not dangerous for the steamer to go at full speed, but blame must be attached to the chief officer, who was on the bridge, that there was not a better lookout. The blame was not, however, considered culpable enough to call for punishment. The captain and other officers were entirely exonerated.

Another attempt is to be made to abolish the absurd law prohibiting MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The Duke of St. Albans has introduced a bill in the House of Lords legalizing such a marriage, and next Monday it is to be called upon its second reading. Great opposition will again be waged against it and there is a Defense Union formed for the purpose of opposing all changes in the marriage laws. Distinguished men are appealing for monetary aid to perpetuate a silly and needless obstruction. There is nothing in reason or Scripture that forbids a union between a widower and his dead wife's sister, and yet the clergy are its chief opponents on religious grounds. They cannot quote a text which has a bearing on the subject, but the Bible sustains a marriage with two sisters even when both are living. This statement would shock some of those solemn old pumps in the House of Peers—the Lords Spiritual, but it is true, and even Parson Newman's favorite Leviticus xviii, 18, does not discountenance it, if the two sisters, like Barkis, are only "willin'."

THE QUEEN

is about to pay Liverpool a visit and the whole town is alive with preparations to receive the Mother of Princes, the widow of Albert the Good. The old lady is venerated by her loyal subjects and will be welcomed right royally. This is her second visit to the great port of England. The warship Northampton will be in the Mersey as a guardship, and there will be a day's public holiday to celebrate the event. The Prince of Wales has become quite popular and royalty stands a much better chance of continuance than it did a few years ago.

THE EMIGRATION

of this season will be a trifle larger than at first anticipated. One shipload has already gone, bound for Zion, another will leave on the 22nd. The outrages perpetrated in Utah in the name of law do not deter the Saints who have enlisted for life in the conflict between truth and error, and as fast as they can muster means to effect their escape from Babylon, they are ready to start with their eyes toward the setting sun. In the West are the living oracles, the holy temples, the bosom of the Church, the elect of the Lord, the hope of Israel and all that is dearest and most precious to the faithful, and also to the fond heart of EXILE.

INTERESTING AND SAD NEWS FROM ARIZONA.

PIMA, Graham Co., Arizona,
June 1, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The season so far is one of the driest for years, there having been scarcely any rain since January last. As a consequence the grass on the range is very poor, and many of the cattle are in a very lean condition. It is probably a part of the same drought at present existing in Texas and Northern Mexico, and which has already cost many thousand head of stock in those localities. Harvest has begun in this valley, and in general, the crops of barley and wheat look very well. Melons, tomatoes, squashes, etc., are in blossom, and prospects for crops are good, but if the Gila does not rise in July or August, the second planting may result poorly.

THE APACHES ARE RAIDING

In many small bands, but are kept on the move constantly by the vigorous measures of Gen. Miles, whose activity and energy is in strong contrast with the dilatory movements of his predecessor, and we cannot but believe that had the same energy been displayed last season, the Apache war would have been concluded ere this.

But we cannot be too positive. These campaigns have conclusively proved that in military skill, strategy and ability the Indians far excel their white opponents. Here is food for reflection:—if 60 or 80 Apaches last year killed some 75 or 80 settlers, all the while pursued by 17 companies of U. S. troops, without losing a single man, (which was the case, for the two Indians who were killed lost their lives by citizens from Duquane) would not the whole army be kept busy should a general outbreak of other tribes occur?

A GOOD MAN MURDERED.

On the 23d of May Pima was called to mourn the loss of a good man—Franklin Thurston—at the hands of these Indians. While getting a load of wood for a limekiln he was wounded by them, heard by his comrades not far off to call out three times, and then a second bullet killed him instantly. He leaves a wife and seven small children in poor circumstances. Brother Thurston was a good man and a staunch Latter-day Saint, and died in full faith and fellowship, and we feel that as to him all will be well.

A party went in the night and brought his body in, and word having been sent to Fort Thomas at 2 a. m., a troop of cavalry was on the ground at daylight and on the trail of the murderers, who, the same night, stole four or five horses from Curtis, a small settlement six miles from here.

The companion of Brother Thurston, being unarmed, could render him no assistance, and only escaped by the darkness of night.

We have since learned that troops from Fort Apache surprised the same party, and recovered the stolen horses, but without killing any of the Indians. It is a time of general good health, and prospects for the people are reasonably good. J. H. M.

As the Emperor of China is coming of age the time has arrived to prepare for his wedding. Consequently all Manchun families above a certain rank having daughters between the ages of 12 and 18 must bring them to the palace for inspection by the officials charged with the duty of choosing a consort for the sovereign. They are not usually kept long in suspense but the rejected ones are speedily restored to their homes. For a year at least before the empress is chosen no Manchun girl of eligible rank is allowed to marry in order that the Emperor may have his pick of the whole nation.

Teemer's skill with the oars is said to be no greater than his younger brother's with the pocket knife. The junior Teemer appears to be carving out a career for himself.