

legislative hypocrisy ever perpetrated in this or any other nation. The arguments while both the original and subsequent or amendatory measures were pending showed plainly that so far as words convey an impression, the legislation was not intended to be of a special or class character.

THE GREAT STORM.

The storm which burst upon the Atlantic seaboard last Sunday evening deserves to be ranked among the great events of the times. In the area which it covers, in the swiftness of wind and depth of snow which characterized it, and in the damage done by it, it has not been paralleled in the region where it happened for a generation. The wind reached a velocity of sixty-four miles per hour with the mercury at zero, which means great suffering to seamen along the coast, and great damage to shipping. The snow fell so deep and so fast in the states of New York and Pennsylvania that the moving of trains became impossible, and New York City and Philadelphia were twenty-four hours without the arrival of a train. People in the Rocky Mountain region, so accustomed to snow blockades, will have to reflect a moment before comprehending what such a state of affairs means to the cities named.

In New York City Monday night, thousands of business men, clerks, shop girls, etc., found it impossible to go to their homes from the places of their employment. Traffic on the street and elevated railroads was entirely suspended, transportation by any means could not be procured and walking along the streets in the hurricane that was prevailing, amid the avalanche of snow which was falling from the clouds, was out of the question. Stores, offices and ware-rooms were transformed into lodging places, after the hotels had been filled to their utmost capacity.

On Tuesday, in New York City, business was suspended. The severity of the storm made traffic in the streets well nigh impossible. A similar condition prevailed in Philadelphia. All over the Empire and Keystone States vast damage has been done to railroad and telegraph lines, and commercial interests generally. For the first time since the telegraph was established, communication by wire between Washington and Baltimore was cut off.

For some days it is probable that the telegraph will be laden with descriptions of calamities and accounts of casualties caused by the storm. In the streets of New York a number of corpses have been found frozen stiff, and no doubt many more similar deaths, both in towns and country places, will be reported when the storm abates. A long time must elapse before the physical effects of the great storm disappear, while the pecuniary damage caused by it promises to rival that of the Chicago fire.

The opening of the State legislature at Albany has been prevented by the storm, a large number of members being on trains which are stuck in the snow in various parts of the state. Some curious legal questions and perplexities may in consequence arise. The latest advices from Albany are to the effect that the blizzard there is still unabated, and appearances indicate that several days may yet elapse before the members of the Legislature will reach the State capital.

A NEW LAW.

AN ACT REGULATING MARRIAGE.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that marriage between parents and children, ancestors and descendants of every degree, and between brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood, and between uncles and nieces or aunts and nephews, or between any persons related to each other within and not including the fourth degree of consanguinity, computed according to the rules of civil law, are incestuous and void from the beginning, whether the relationship is legitimate or illegitimate.

SEC. 2. Marriage is prohibited, and declared void:

1. With an idiot or insane.
2. When there is a husband or wife living from whom the person marrying has not been divorced.
3. When not solemnized by an authorized person, except as provided in Section 7 of this act.
4. When at the time of marriage, the male is under 14, or the female is under 12 years of age.
5. Between a negro and a white person.
6. Between a Mongolian and a white person.

SEC. 3. Where the marriage is contracted in good faith, and with the belief of the parties, that a former husband or wife, then living, was dead or legally divorced, the issue of such marriage, born or begotten before notice of the mistake, shall be the legitimate issue of both parents.

SEC. 4. Courts having general equity jurisdiction may declare void a marriage obtained by force or fraud, or at the instance of any next friend, where the male was under 16 or the female under 14 years of age at the time of the marriage, and the marriage was without the consent of the father, mother,

guardian or other person having the proper charge of his or her person, and has not been ratified, by cohabitation, after that age.

SEC. 5. Marriages solemnized in any other country, [State or Territory, if valid where solemnized, are valid here.

SEC. 6. No marriage solemnized before any person professing to have authority therefor, shall be invalid for want of such authority, if it is consummated with the belief of the parties, or either of them, that he had authority, and that they have been lawfully married.

SEC. 7. Marriages shall be solemnized by the following persons only:—1.—Ministers of the gospel, or priests of any denomination in regular communion with any religious society.

2.—Probate judges, justices of the peace and judges of the district and supreme courts.

SEC. 8. No marriage shall be solemnized without a license therefor, issued by the clerk of the probate court of the county in which the female resides at the time. Provided, that when she is of full age or a widow, and it is issued on her application in person, or by writing signed by her, it may be issued by the clerk of any probate court.

SEC. 9.—If at the time of applying for license, the male shall be under 21 or the female under 18 years of age, and not before married, no license shall be issued without the consent of his or her father, mother, or guardian, personally given or certified in writing to the clerk, over his or her signature, attested by two or more subscribing witnesses, and proved by the oath of one of them, administered by the clerk. When the parties are personally unknown to the clerk, a license shall not issue, until an affidavit is made before the clerk, which shall be filed and preserved by him, by the party applying for such license, showing that there is no lawful reason in the way of such marriage. The party making said affidavit, or any subscribing witness, if he falsely swears therein is guilty of perjury.

SEC. 10. The person solemnizing the marriage shall, within thirty days thereafter, return the license to the clerk of the Probate Court of the county whence it is issued, with a certificate of the marriage over his signature, giving the date and place of celebration, and the names of two or more witnesses present at the marriage. For failing to make such return he is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 11. The license, together with the certificate of the person officiating at the marriage, shall be filed and preserved by the said clerk, and shall be recorded by him in a book kept for that purpose, which shall be properly indexed in the names of the parties so married.

SEC. 12. If any person shall solemnize a marriage without such license, he shall be imprisoned not less than one nor more than twelve months in the county jail, or fined no more than \$1000, or both fined and imprisoned.

SEC. 13.—If any person, not authorized, shall solemnize a marriage under pretense of having authority, or falsely personate the father, mother or guardian in obtaining license, or forges the name of any father, mother or guardian to any writing purporting to give consent to such marriage, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding three years.

SEC. 14.—If any authorized person shall knowingly, with or without license, solemnize a marriage, such as is herein prohibited, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding \$1,000, or both fined and imprisoned.

SEC. 15.—Every clerk or deputy clerk who shall knowingly issue a license for any prohibited marriage, shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years or fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000, or by both fine and imprisonment, and in case of conviction, shall be expelled from his office by the judgment of the court before which his conviction is had. And if he wilfully issues a license contrary to his duty, as herein prescribed, he shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000.

SEC. 16. In the absence of the clerk, or during a vacancy in the office, the license may be issued by the probate judge, who, in so doing, shall perform the duty and shall incur all the responsibilities of the clerk, and be liable to the same penalties, and shall return a memorandum thereof to the clerk, and the same shall be recorded as if issued by him.

SEC. 17. When doubt is felt as to the validity of the marriage, either party may, in a court of equity, demand its avoidance or annulment, but when one of the parties was within the age of consent at the time of the marriage, the other party being of proper age shall have no such proceeding for that cause against the party under age.

SEC. 18.—All fines collected for any violation of this act shall be paid into the treasury of the Territory.

SEC. 19.—The clerks of the various probate courts shall be entitled for each license issued, the sum of one dollar, and for recording the same, when returned to him, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents, all of which he may demand at the time of issuing the license.

W. R. RITER,
Speaker of the House
of Representatives.
ELIAS A. SMITH,
President of the Council.
Approved March 8, 1888.
CALEB W. WEST,
Governor of Utah Territory.

BETWEEN HERE AND DENVER

Colorado Petroleum.—Points About Pueblo.—Neglected Land.—Bad for Utah Potatoes.—Colorado Springs Boom.

DENVER, Col., March 2, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

I resumed my journey from Cañon City after closing my former communication in the light, and was therefore prevented from obtaining a view of the village of Florence and the country traversed before reaching Pueblo. Florence is noted for its oil wells, the only ones in the State, which are said to yield 600 barrels of petroleum per day and still increasing, and a new one, which it is estimated will yield from fifty to seventy-five barrels daily, was struck only a few days since.

Early this morning I strolled out to obtain a view of Pueblo, the second largest town of the State, which is said to have a population of about 25,000. It is for the most part substantially but rather irregularly built, the better residences, many of them stately mansions, occupying the mesa on the south side of the river while the business portion of the town is principally situated on the bottom on either side of the river, the stream being spanned by fine, well built iron bridges within the city limits. Considerable unimproved land is to be seen in places within the city, and but little attention seems to have been paid as yet to the adornment of the place by the planting of trees or gardens with the exception of a few shade trees along some of the sidewalks. From a jutting point of the southern mesa, where the ooze and cactus still hold undisputed sway, I looked over the town and tried to fancy how it appeared forty-one years ago when the members of the Mormon Battalion who sickened while en route to Santa Fe, were left to winter here, when it was a typical Mexican pueblo with all the old concomitants, if I mistake not, even to the bull fights. A few dilapidated looking huts are all that remain of the old town, the others having given way to more pretentious buildings for business or huge smelters, four of which, together with extensive steel works, rolling mills and nail factory are to be seen in the distance. In the suburbs of the town is also to be seen the asylum for the insane of the State—quite a large structure.

Pueblo has grown fast within the past few years, but not nearly so fast as some of the other towns in Colorado, notably Denver, which it surpassed in size, population and importance not very many years since, and which it might still have been ahead of had its citizens been as enterprising.

Land must be very cheap in the vicinity of Pueblo compared with prices at which it is selling in and near other towns where real estate is being boomed, if one may judge by published accounts of recent sales made. For instance, 540 acres, easily watered and said to be well adapted for cultivation and only a few miles out from the town sold a day or two since for \$35000.

On leaving Pueblo and journeying by D. & R. G. train northward along the shores of the mountain, a tributary of the Arkansas, a great deal of fine farming land, largely consisting of a sandy loam, is passed, which shows evident signs of present neglect, due possibly to the fact, as asserted, that speculators have bought the land up from the farmers and are holding it for high prices. Be this as it may, in traversing the whole distance from Pueblo to Denver—about one hundred and twenty miles—I never saw any plowing or planting in progress nor evidence of any having been done this year, although for the first two-thirds of the way the weather was beautifully mild and the soil entirely free from frost, and plenty dry enough to cultivate. Utah farmers under similar circumstances would be rushing their small grain in. And yet Utah farmers have something to learn from those of Colorado if what I was today informed by a wholesale dealer in produce be true—that is, in the matter of preparing their products for market. The best grades of Greeley (Col.) potatoes are now sold here for \$1.75 per cwt., while Utah potatoes sell for \$1.50; in fact, the gentleman informed me that he had bought one carload of Utah potatoes last October and had most of them on his hands yet, while in the meantime he had sold about twenty-five carloads of Colorado potatoes at an advance of 25 cents per cwt. upon what he would take for the Utah tubers. It is not that the Colorado potatoes are any better flavored (though he claims they are more smooth skinned generally than those from Utah, and it is probably true when exporters buy potatoes from various kinds of soil and indiscriminately mix them) but rather because no care is usually taken in Utah to grade them and have them clean, large and small, and too often dirt and all being dumped into the sacks together without thought as to the serious and far-reaching result in the shape of a "black eye" for Utah tubers generally instead of their being in the highest demand everywhere as they really should be from their merits if properly graded.

Apparently the most prosperous town between Pueblo and Denver is Colorado Springs, which is "having a veritable boom," and its citizens seem determined that it shall continue, though it "is" questionable whether the means resorted to now to secure an increase of population will result in making it more desirable as a place of residence. Two

different parties who contemplate erecting smelters and who have been discouraged from doing so in the vicinity of Denver by the exorbitant prices asked for land have each been offered 80 acres of land and a bonus of \$25,000 in cash by the property owners of Colorado Springs if they will build them there. On learning this I was reminded of the fact that many owners of property in the vicinity of the smelters in Utah would prefer to give something to be rid of the disagreeable smoke and deadly fumes of the smelters already there to having any more located in their neighborhood.

At a sale of blooded horses which occurred here in Denver day before yesterday the famous "L. C. Lee," the Utah-bred stallion was bid in by James Healy, of Leadville, for \$10,000, who in turn sold him privately an hour afterwards for \$11,250 to a Mr. Page, who intends to take him east and put him on the track, when he expects to realize a handsome profit on him. It will be remembered that Mr. Willard Richards, of Sugar House Ward, who raised this horse, sold him a couple of years since for \$7,500 and was offered shortly afterwards (if I mistake not) \$10,000 for him. It is said that subsequent owners have refused a much higher figure for him, some say as much as \$20,000. He was sired by Faughaballagh, one of the best pedigreed horses ever taken to Utah, and which died there a couple of years ago, though certain parties have, since he became famous, questioned his paternity and attributed it to another horse.

I saw an evidence of Utah enterprise while in Pueblo in shape of a branch establishment of the Burton, Gardner Co. combination fence factory (that company's agency for the machine covering Colorado as well as Utah), which is being operated by Mr. Rex, who informs me that the prospect is favorable for either doing a big business in the manufacture or for selling out county rights at a most excellent profit.

Respectfully, L.

AN INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Editor Deseret News:

The fortieth anniversary of the demand made by women for suffrage will be appropriately celebrated in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the National Woman Suffrage Association. It is to be an international council, and will be held in Albaugh's Opera House, in that city, commencing March 25th, and will continue from that time until April 1, 1888, inclusive. In the call made by the officers of N. W. S. A., it is stated very tersely, "such a council will impress the important lesson that the position of women anywhere affects their position everywhere."

Literary clubs, art unions, temperance unions, labor leagues, missionary, peace, and moral purity societies, charitable, professional, educational and industrial associations will be afforded equal opportunity with suffrage societies to be represented in this imposing assembly of able and intelligent women. All the various phases of woman's work in its several departments, and in many countries during the last forty years will be reported during the sixteen public sessions, together with the progress and development that has been made in organized work.

On Saturday, March 24th, from 9 to 11 p. m., there will be a public reception at the Riggs House, the headquarters in Washington, D. C., of the N. W. S. A. This will undoubtedly be the most brilliant reception ever given by the ladies of the Suffrage Association.

On Sunday, March 25th, at 2 p. m., religious service; invocation by the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell; sermon, Rev. Annie H. Shaw. Rev. Olympia Brown and others are expected to take part in the services.

Formal opening of the council will be on Monday, March 26th, at 10 a. m. Prayer will be offered by Rev. A. B. Blackwell, followed by an opening address by the celebrated pioneer suffrage woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony, also a veteran in the advocacy of woman's rights, will state the object of the council. Next on the programme, "Discussion and appointment of committee on permanent organization." At 7:45 p. m., the same day, the subject will be "Education." Tuesday, March 27, 10 a. m., subject, "Philanthropies;" evening session, "Temperance;" Wednesday, March 28th, morning session, "Industries;" evening session, "Legal Conditions;" Thursday, March 29th, morning session, "Foreign Reports;" evening session, "Professions and Organizations;" Friday, March 30th, morning session, for women only, "Social Purity and Dress Reform;" evening session, "Political Conditions;" Saturday, March 31st, morning session, Pioneer Conference; evening session, "Political Conditions," continued; Sunday, April 1, 2:30 p. m., devotional meeting; Sunday evening session, Rev. Olympia Brown and Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace; closing address, Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Monday, April 2nd, organization of a permanent international council.

Foreign delegates so far as known are Miss Helen Taylor, England; step daughter of John Stewart Mill; Mrs. Alexandra Grippenberg, Finland; France sends Madame Isabelle Bagelot; women of India, Pandita Ramabai Ralvariso, better known as Pandita

Samabal, Denmark, Sweden and Norway are expected to send each a representative to this important council, and Madame Clara Neyman will doubtless speak, as she is eminently qualified to do, for Germany, her own "Faderland," but also for the Germans in the United States.

The names of many distinguished women and public speakers appear upon the programme, rendering it a delicate, as well as a difficult matter to single out a few. Perhaps the best known nationally are, besides those already mentioned, Lucy Stone, Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, Matilda Joselyn Gage, May Wright Sewell, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Lillie Devereux Blake, Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross; Frances E. Willard, President N. W. C. T. U., all well qualified to make national and international representation.

Miss Anthony and her aids, who have been for some time diligently engaged in active preparations for this national and international campaign, are quite elated over the prospect, or promise of reduced railroad rates. The Southern Passenger and Central Traffic Association will give excursion rates, subject to certain specified conditions; and return tickets will be sold by the ticket agents in Washington at one third of the highest limited fare, but only to those holding certificates signed by the ticket agent at the point where the through ticket to Washington was purchased, and countersigned by Helen M. Gougar, "Chairman Railway Committee, certifying that the holder has been in regular attendance at the meeting." Such tickets "will be furnished only on certificates procured not more than three days before the meeting assemblies, and will be available for continuous passage; no stop over privileges will be allowed on tickets sold for less than full fares. These certificates must be presented within three days after the date of adjournment of the council. These certificates are not transferable; by means of the signature affixed at the starting point, compared to that of the receipt, the ticket agent will be able to detect any attempted transfer. No reduced rates have yet been granted on roads west of St. Louis.

Donations in large and small amounts are earnestly solicited for defraying the expenses of the council, from all who are interested in this progressive movement, and will be most acceptable either as contributions or membership fees. Persons desirous of becoming members of the National Woman Suffrage Association may do so, by the payment of one dollar annually, the name and address of such person to be sent to the treasurer, Mrs. Jane H. Spofford, Riggs House, Washington, D. C., or to the chairman of the special finance committee, Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.

E. B. WELLS,
Member Press Committee,
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