

THE PERFECT STATE.

The New York Times says: "In the perfect state there will be no married people who have arrived at the age of complete maturity. Would the Times leave its readers to infer that the perfect state is Utopia?"

The above is from a Kansas paper. The Times has touched on a true principle. In a perfect state of society there will be an opportunity for every person of marriageable age to enter the matrimonial condition. But in that state virtue, not vice, will be the rule. Men will be fit as well as women for the duties, responsibilities and purity of domestic life.

In the present social condition, a large number of men are unfit as well as disinclined for the marital relation. Impure, vicious and brutal males ought not to be entrusted with the power that matrimony gives over virtuous, gentle and trusting womanhood.

"Mormon" marriage opens the way for all women to be wives, and that without throwing themselves away on worthless men. When permitted to demonstrate its reforming powers it will prove its efficacy in preparing the way for a perfect state of society. By providing every virtuous woman with the opportunity for union with good and honorable man, it will have the axe at the root of the tree of a social evil, whose branches shadow the whole civilized world, and whose fruit is worse than the apples of Sodom, being not only ashes to the mouth but poisonous and deadly to the social body.

Utah is not the perfect state by any means. But it contains within its borders a system which, when fully established according to its spirit and intent, will pave the way towards that perfect state which has been the dream of the poet, the theme of the sage, and the vision of the seer for ages. Now it has to meet the prejudice of the bigot, the ridicule of the foolish, the tumult of popular clamor, the outcries of press and pulpit, and the force of law and custom. It is hampered by the passions of men and women, and hindered by the misconceptions and mistakes of its own advocates. It is struggling in a cramped and narrow sphere, with all the disadvantages of anything which appears to be "new under the sun."

But it is a germ of a divine plant, and contains in itself vital force that will outlive all untoward blasts and survive all unfavorable conditions; and, under the fostering care of the hand that planted it, will grow into a tree of beauty whose blossoms and foliage will perfume and heal society, and whose fruit will be as the bearings of the tree of life.

Editors may sneer about the Utah state, but imperfect as it is now, it has within it the promise and potency of future development into a social order, that will command the admiration of all good people and the approbation and communion of the Eternal Powers.

BEGIN AT HOME.

It will probably surprise, as well as disgust, the majority of Americans to know that there is more street begging in Washington than there is in Rome, which has generally been considered the paradise of beggars. It is safe to say, also, that there is far more crime here than there, and of worse kinds, although the population of Rome is more than double that of Washington.

The foregoing is from the Washington Star. "Open confession" is said to be "good for the soul." We do not doubt for a moment the statement of the Star. The city that contains so many beggars and criminals, is the seat of government in the "greatest nation under the sun." Every year the elect of the people meet there to enact laws for the welfare of the country. And every year they manifest great concern at the state of affairs in Utah, away off in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains. So much concern is felt over this little community that the Chief Magistrate considers it necessary to draw the attention of Congress, and to invoke the majesty of the courts, toward the suppression of one social practice which offends the sensibilities of the great and pure souls exalted to temporary power. Yet Utah is peaceful, thrifty and industrious. A beggar is a strange sight within her borders. Crime is at a very low standard. And it would be much lower if the dignitaries who congregate in the great city of beggars and criminals would leave Utah to manage its own affairs.

Why is it that the solemn humbly and dignified frauds who pretend to be so scandalized at the marriage customs of distant Utah, do not commence a crusade in the interest of "Christian morality" in the city where they sit to make speeches, write messages and draw their pay? Why not begin at home? The District of Columbia is, beyond all dispute, under the supreme control of Congress, power of exclusive legislation therefore being given to that body by special Constitutional provision. And yet it is fuller of beggars than Rome, and is cursed with greater crime and of worse kinds than the Papal City, notorious the world over for mendicants and thieves.

Utah is placed under the ban simply because of a social system which aims at providing every woman with a husband; and Washington, D. C., where laws are made, reeks with infamy and no special legislation is called for to suppress it. Cadgers ply their calling on the chief thoroughfares, drunkenness reveals in its principal places prostitution drives a flourishing trade, particularly while the seasons last; women are frequently outraged in the streets as well as in the houses; ruffians, burglars, pickpockets, swindlers, betters, and corruption abound; and the "Christian Senator," pious representative, and sanctified Cabinet official, smelt a faint odor of polygamy from afar, but no smell of foul-

ness and rank promulgation that thickly taints the air they breathe every day, reaches their elevated nasal organs pointed towards the West.

Let Congress cleanse the inside of the platter. Establish good government in the city of magnificent distances. Provide labor for the idle, protect the weak and punish crime in the District of Columbia; and then, when it has vindicated the majesty of good laws in the square of ten miles over which it has exclusive authority, concern itself about Utah among other portions of the country, and join to the pure, orderly, sober and virtuous territory wherein is placed the seat of national government, as an example for other portions of the United States to imitate.

FISH CULTURE.

We are in receipt of a communication from Professor Barfoot, Curator of the Desert Museum, on the subject of fish culture, which we give below, and to which we draw the attention of those who feel interested in the subject. We consider it one of great importance, and trust that it will not be allowed to fade out of the public mind in consequence of the death of the gentleman referred to in it a letter. We shall be pleased to publish communications on this subject, provided they are brief and to the point, and we hope our friends will avail themselves of the information possessed by the talented manager of the Museum, whose scientific attainments should receive general appreciation.

Editors Deseret News:

Dear Sir:—Since the death of the Hon. Albert P. Rockwood there has been a vacancy in the office of Fish Commissioner in this Territory. Communications have therefore been forwarded to me under the direction of Prof. Spencer F. Baird, President of the U. S. Fish Commission at Washington, D. C. These communications have been referred to Hon. John R. Winters, President of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society of this Territory, by whose authority the late Mr. Rockwood acted. The reason of my having been appointed *ad interim* is probably my acquaintance with some of the pisciculturists who have visited this city and our Museum from time to time. But as there are many persons in the Territory who are interested in fish culture, some of whom have personally applied to me for information, I shall be pleased to receive communications on this subject and to reply to them by letter or through the columns of the News, if possible. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
JOS. L. BARNES,
Curator.
Museum, March 10, 1890.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AGITATION.

Views of the Eastern Press.

New York, 10.—The impudence of the San Francisco destructionists has finally provoked the organization of a species of vigilance committee, from which a stirring manifesto has just now emanated. The authors of this proclamation belong to the peaceful and industrious who are weary of the long continued and unproductive and lawless times of the small lots, are evidently determined that this must stop. The impudent "visitation" of the committee, the sanguinary threats of Kearney and his gang, and the warlike preparations of the followers of this infamous creature have only made bad matters worse. Business is interrupted, and hard times, which just complaint might be made, are rendered harder by this wretched agitation. Possibly the advent of a new vigilance committee will secure the mischief-makers silence.

The supervisors of San Francisco have voted to increase the police force from 1,000 to 1,500 men, and a large number of citizens representing the highest business interests of San Francisco have written a long and comprehensive manifesto, which, though not signed, was assumed to have been written by some of the men who have heretofore been identified with the putting down of violence. This manifesto contains good and reasonable counsel to the agitators, but the terms are such that they will at once understand that acts of violence will be rigorously punished. The document explains that, while California generally sympathizes with movements toward the exclusion of Chinese labor from the Pacific Coast, hereafter demonstrations must be limited to peaceful street parades and to appeals to the law. But threat is to be met by threat, and it is evident from the spirit of this manifesto that every word of it has been carefully considered, and that the writers of it mean business. Honest men who are anxious to preserve law and order are called upon to give their names. On the day when this declaration was issued to the press the local election at Oakland which is the Brooklyn of San Francisco, and where also the agitation has been very intense, resulted in a victory for those who in many cases called themselves "workingmen" when they were only agitators.

The Sun says: Another danger signal is hung out at San Francisco in the revival of the Vigilance Committee. Truly the organization does not take its old name, preferring to be known as the Citizens' Protective Union. True also, its members have not yet hanged anybody or supplanted the lawful authorities. But it is a vigilance committee none the less.

The Tribune has nothing on the San Francisco manifesto, but in another article says: The more we look into the California troubles the clearer appears to be the excuse for the alarming development of Kearneyism. The real cause of the disturbance is found in the reckless and spendthrift habit of the people, who have run a career of speculation and extravagance, and having reached the miserable verge of collapse, find it hard now to be saving and industrious. They lay their embarrassments now to exorbitant corporations, and now to the competing Chinese. But there is no good for the corporations are earning any-

thing more than a legitimate profit on their operations, while they are certainly enabling the people to make money if they choose to work. And as for Chinese competition, it is formidable to the small lots, not because the Celestials are cheap, but because they are steady and reliable. "Chinese cheap labor" is a delusion. It seems to be imagined that the "moon-eyed leper" works for a few cents a day and lives on rice. On the contrary he obtains fair wages, about as high as those of ordinary laborers and servants at least, and he lays up money. When the agitators have driven out of the State, they will soon find that their own condition has not been improved by the operation, and in the end they will be obliged to take pay on which John Chinaman thrives.

A Counter Statement from Mayor Kallach.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—Mayor Kallach has issued a proclamation which will be published in the morning papers and which I deem it my duty to the city over whose welfare I have been called to preside and to the public at large, which is being infamously deceived by incendiary misstatements of our situation, to declare in the most emphatic and public manner that there is not and never has been the slightest reason to apprehend any disturbance, riot or lawlessness whatever from the working classes of San Francisco. If trouble comes to us it will not come from them. The most inexcusable and outrageous means are being used by designing men to goad them into riotous demonstrations, but they will fail. They are, as they have proved themselves to be under the most trying provocation, the law-abiding and peace preserving portion of our population. I vouch to the world for them; that they will so continue and I further declare, however people abroad may be imposed upon, that the people of this city see through all the transparent humbuggery of military interference, police increase and inflammatory circulars and will wait their constitutional day of judgment peaceably but effectively consign their authors to the political infamy and oblivion which they most richly deserve.

U. S. KALLACH, Mayor.

Seizure of Election.

At the Sacramento city election yesterday the republican candidates were elected by majorities of three to five hundred, except the chief of police who was elected by the democrats and workmen.

O'Leary Ahead.

At one this morning, O'Leary had covered 187 miles, and Weston 173. Both appeared in excellent condition though Weston part one of his feet down and tender. With morning they are still going in good form, and at 9 o'clock the score stood, O'Leary 214, Weston 199.

The Western Press on the Situation.

The Call, this morning, without any direct reference to the proclamation of the vigilance committee, suggests the community from any violent measures as unnecessary to either party.

The Chronicle strongly commends the vigilance committee and intimates that the first blow should be struck at the leaders of the agitators and not the rank and file.

The Alta speaks of the necessity of the concentration of troops here, holding that the vigilantes are simply unable to cope with the San Francisco "mob," and that they would be able to "cover the eggs and destroy them." There are many little things to be attended to which can be explained in future communications, but in the subject of sufficient public interest to notice it in the columns of your widely circulated journal.

I have the honor to be
Yours respectfully,
JOS. L. BARNES,
Curator.
Museum, March 10, 1890.

THE CENSUS OF 1890.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF CENSUS.

DISTRICT OF UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

March 8, 1890.

Sir:—Having been appointed Supervisor of Census for Utah, I would be pleased to have your assistance in arranging the preliminary work, viz:—

1.—THE FORMATION OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS.

My first duty will be to propose to the Superintendent of Census a plan for the subdivision of this Territory into enumeration districts. By section 11 of the census act, each enumeration district cannot embrace more than 4,000 inhabitants. This Territory, however, that limit should be reached only in highly exceptional cases. In general, each district should contain not more than 2,000 or 3,000 persons, and the number of persons who can be enumerated within that time will vary greatly, according to the geographical condition of the district and the density or sparseness of settlement. In rich agricultural regions 2,000 persons may easily be embraced in a district. In more sparsely settled regions and where the difficulty of travel is great, districts must include a less number of inhabitants.

It may sometimes be necessary to divide towns, townships and precincts, to secure prompt enumeration. When this is the case, the district should be by some clearly marked boundary, as a stream or county road. It is not important that the districts be equal in extent or in population, but it is important that the line of demarcation be clear and unmistakable. Nor is it necessary that every enumerator should be kept employed during the whole period allowed by law for taking the census. The limit set in the census act is an outside case to meet special cases. Where two good enumerators can complete the work in two weeks, it will be preferable to appoint that number rather than have one carry on the work for 30 days, and elect and primary object of the census is to obtain a list of inhabitants, with certain particulars as to sex, age, color, place of birth, occupation, physical condition, etc. The fact of compensation to enumerators will be announced hereafter.

II. APPOINTMENT OF ENUMERATORS.

The following considerations will govern in the selection of enumerators:

The appointment will be non-partisan, and enumerators will be selected solely with reference to their fitness for the work to be done, without regard to political or party affiliations.

The intention of the law in this respect will not, however, be carried out by appointing individuals from the political parties which divide the country. The persons selected should be fair and moderate in their political feelings, thus giving assurance that they will not pervert their trust to partisan purposes, or abuse their opportunities in any way, and that statements made to them by persons of different political affiliations will be received without prejudice and treated as respectfully as if emanating from political associates. The appointments will be made with reference to physical activity, aptness, neatness, accuracy in writing, and in the use of figures. These requirements are not less important than the census-taking of the enumerator himself. Unless the officer appointed he will find his duties very trying and his pay very meagre. Old and broken men will not be appointed, as it would not be an act of charity, but of cruelty.

The work requires active, energetic men, of good address, and readiness with the pen. As a rule, young men will be preferred for the service, though I have no objection to reasons existing in law, for regarding women as ineligible for appointment as enumerators. In many regions such appointments would be highly objectionable, but there are localities where a canvass could be made by women without disadvantage being encountered by reason of the sex of the enumerator. It must be distinctly understood that persons who accept appointments, and qualify as enumerators, cannot, without justifiable cause, refuse to perform the duties of the office. Having accepted the position they will be expected to go forward with the work. Failure to do so will not be overlooked.

You will place me under obligations if, immediately on receipt hereof, you will map out, and forward to me, a plan for the subdivision of your county into enumeration districts, keeping in view the requirements herein contained, especially as regards the making of permanent civil division into enumeration districts.

Such other suggestions as you may deem proper to make, especially the recommendation of suitable persons for appointment as enumerators, will receive respectful consideration. Enumerators must be residents of the districts for which they are appointed.

Very respectfully,
JOHN B. NEIL,
Supervisor.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO GIVE ORDERS for Mulberry Trees. You can get them from three cents each upwards according to size. Address: WILLIAM WAGSTAFF, Forest Farm, S. L. City.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

FOR MATERIAL AND MASON-WORK, to erect school and brick for erection of the new Co-operative Store for Z. C. M. I. at Ogden, will be received at our office in Salt Lake City, until Saturday, the 15th instant. For plans, specifications and particulars, apply at our office, or to Geo. Taylor, Architect, Salt Lake City. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

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