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AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, . . April 18, 1887.

A BADICAL FAULT IN OUR

National Review:

SOCIAL SYSTEM. UNDER the heading of "The Trade of Marriage," we find the following in the

"The usual retort, when women complain of want of remunerative employment, is that they should not work, but find men to support them. As there are 500,000 mere women than men in England, it is obviously impossible that every women should have a busband. This state of things is as bad in Germany also. The preponderance of the women over the men is greatest in the professional and upper middle classes. Among the richer aris-tocracy of England, and the absolutely working people, the sexes are still equal in number, and woman can still But the sons of clergymen, officers, civil servants, lawyers, doctors and some of the country gentry, flud the struggle for existence too great in this kingdom; they emigrate or leave the country by joining the military or naval service. Their sisters all remain at home, unable to find husbands, and uneducated for work, even domestic work. These "superfluous women" most undoubtedly, as a body, perform the first duty of their sex—that of being charming; they are often handsome, are generally well mannered and well dressed. They are "charmers," but there is no one to charm. They know very well that their chances of marriage are almost nil; therefore, should a solltary sultor with even a modest competency appear, they feel driven to accept th irst man who asks them, whether they care for him or not, and most generally they do not. Their parents wish to get rid of them, so they marry without love. An evil arises out of this, more ghastly than can be described. The marriage of convenance is a recognized social institution abroad. In England, in this nineteenth century, the women of the upper middle classes adopt it without acknowledging it. However we may affect to deny there is a vast amount of married unhappiness in all classes. The fault is sometimes ascribed to the present degeneracy of women and sometimes to the deterioration of the men. The fault really lies in our social system, which gives a woman neither work nor money, and obliges her to sell he self before she has lost her only salable commodities-youth and beauty. As t ere exists four 'superfluous wo-men' to one man, the female has no choice, while the lordly male has the

The facts contained in the foregoing wealth out of the beaten paths of society lead men to congregate, and fluous women" may be entirely out of place. But every observer must have perceived the disproportion referred to by the National Review, not only in communities where the women largely outunmber the men, but where the numbers are about equal and even where the male population exceeds that of the female.

For, it is a fact that wherever you go, with the exceptions named above, the number of marriageable women met with is remarkable. Girls arrive at ad marriageable condition earlier than boys. Many men will not assume the responsibilities, caree and expenses of the matrimonial state. Others think themselves unable because of circumstances, or are unfitted by their own sins and follies, to contract the marital relation. And the consequence is a superabundance, of unmarried, or as the Review calls them "superfluous women."

The gentler sex are, as a rule, disposed to matrimony. A woman who from choice, with suitable opportunities to honorable wedlock, refuses to enter the matrimonial state is an anomaly. She is a lusus natura. The make up, tendency, instincts and promptings of womanhood lean towards counubiality and maternity Women, with very rare exceptions would marry if they could. And when they do not, it is not because their inclimations are averse to the relation, but because obstacles of some kind stand in the way. Holy Writ says woman was made for man, and this is the voice of Nature as well as the word of God.

A social system which does not make provision for this undeniable condition of affairs is not only imperfect but radically wrong. Laws which prevent per cution in the name of prosecu-millions of marriageable women from don, and simply desires all the laws to filling the measure of their should are cruel and unwisen the union or be no compulsion ought to be sufthe sexes perty to enable all that ficield marry and are not incapacitated, to assume that position honor-

If every man of proper age was compelled to marry, there would, in many parts of the world, perhaps, be few unmarried women. In others, there would still be "superfluous women". because of their preponderance in numbers. In the census of every country all the male persons are count includes soldiers, sailors, and men of various occupations tending to celibacy. If they and other nonwithout beaux to be met in every city,

contracted in every country are fruit- lege anything unfavorable to his ful sources of misery and crime. They character. All the law requires not only breed unhappiness between of him now, that he may conduct cases the parties but sow the seeds in the land office in the pursuit of his of evil in the offspring of those regular business, is a certificate from ili-assorted unious. Thus scelety is the Judge that he is "of good moral affected detrimentally in the present character and repute and possessed of and in the future. And the root of the the necessary qualifications." wrong lies, in the majority of in-

system," says the National Review, and it is right. Man has assumed to make laws and fix regulations in op- his reputation. But no, that is not the position to God and Nature. Exclusive and stringent monogamy is a modern blunder. It originated in conditions that seemed to necessitate it for the time, and grew up with Pagan Rome to be fastened on countries dominated by apostate Paganized Christendom, and perpetuated among the nations that are all measurably affected by its influence.

started when men had to make incursions into a neighboring State to steal women enough for a wife aplece, is the height of social absurdity. Regulations that might perhaps be suitable predominates, are totally unsuitable to communities where there are so many "superfluous women."

So-called "Christendom" is cursed with evils arising from the celibacy imposed upon millions of women, un-less they fall into relations that are munity. All the rest was Judge Zane's dishonorable and which breed disorders that are both social and physical, and that lead to misery and death. But in its egotism and self-sufficiency it refuses to reform, and blindly beasts of its own virtue and excellence while teeming with vice and smoking with the fumes of impurpoint out the way, by 'precept and ex- of a small and narrow soul, and is ample, by which redemption may come from its disorders.

The Biblical system of marriage omprehends both the monogamic and polygamic conditions. Neither invades the domain of the other. They existed together fraternally from the earliest times for ages. They could prevai side by side to-day under wise regulations. All men are not equal in person or qualities. Equality before the law is not equality in nature. Some men are unfit for matrimony altogether. Others should have but one wife. Others again might and should have more wives than one for abundant ressons that might be given and some of which will suggest themselves to thoughtful and .reasonable minds. This would be proper for them, of great advantage to their wives, and beneficial to seclety. The way should be open to every woman to honorable wedlock. This is impossible in many nations under the present shackled social system, which sets up barriers to God's method of union between the sexes and lets humanity rur loose in the direction that leads to

death and the Devil. We do not pretend to say that th world is prepared to-day for the establishment of polygamic liberty. The system which has caused so much stir against the "Mormons" does not contemplate anything of the kind. It is s strictly religious institution under strictly religious regulations, and only intended for men having the Holy Priesthood and who are worthy of its privileges and fit for its obligations. But we do say that the prevalent system is wrong and unsuitable to the conditions of mankind to-day, and we telieve the time will come when a rad greater number from whom to pick and ical change will be found essential, and that before a perfect social system can be established will be very unpalatable to the fan- on earth, prejudices which now take atics who are bent on suppressing a the form of fanaticism will have to be system which gives promise of an ef- dissipated, and laws that now interfectual remedy for the evil complained pose between millions of women and of, which is far more serious tham | bonorable matrimony will have to be | indrear the best bucks, and improve most people are willing to admit. In newly settled regions, in mining camps learn God's marriage laws which were scab and infectious diseases generally, venture or the desire to search for with the nature, constitution and re quirements of His sons and daughter in the flesh in their varied capacities where the conditions are not attractive and conditions. His plan will be found to the gentler sex, the term "super- to be the best, and He has never yet proclaimed to humanity, "Thou shalt have no more wives than one."

## DESERVED DECAPITATION.

THE removal of W. H. Dickson from the office of District Attorney for Utal -for that is what the imperative request for his resignation signifieswill be approved by all classes in this Territory, except the fanatics, the virulent anti-" Mormons," and the Republicaniofficials who profit from the fee-system, by which Uncle Sam is bled and "Mormons" are mulcted to gratify their greed. It is the duty of the of ficers of the law to enforce and executthe law. In the performance of that duty they should be sustained. But they are not required to strain and exceed the law, in malignant hatred of a creed and its adherents, or an excessive eagerness to pile up an income from

That the person now removed has passed over the bounds of the law and eften of common decency in assaults upon helpless defendants and witnesses, is well known to the people of this Territory, and whoever may be his successor or whatever course the new official may pursue, we should be withholding the truth if we refrained from saying, that Dickson's removal will gratify all who do not wish to see the law outraged and rendered shameful, by special and vindictive proceedings against one class of the community in a manner unprecedented in the history of the nation.

We do not interpret this removal as by any means an indication that the laws are not to be enforced against the "Mormons," , ... as evidence that the Administration is not favorable to be administered and executed with equal scal and justice. Spite, passion personal animosity and vengeance in a given direction are incompatible with the proper administration of justice, and even when indulged in toward so unpopular a people as the "Mormons," eannot be upheld by a Government that views all men as equal before the law. The present action is in support of the law, because it is a rebuke to official unfairness and partisan excess. Will other bitter official zealots taks

## counted as well as the females. The ANOTHER SPURT OF JUDICIAL

THE action of Judge Zane on Friday, marrying males were cast out of the in refusing the application of Mr. reckoning, what a vast number of Joseph Simmons for a certificate to "superfluous women" would appear in marriageable statistics! Even in the United States, which are not to be spoken of in the same breath with Europe on the score of a prependerance of women, the numbers of girls without beaux to be met in every cliy, that capacity, and was strongly enand especially at watering places and dorsedge as capable; and honorable. pleasure resorts, are startling and give He has taken the oath of office. He Crane's interesting address are evirise to reflections of a serious charac- has complied in every respect with the dently the results of careful study by a favorable rates on railways, etc. A ter.

law. No one brings a charge against
The incompatible marriages that are

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his business, and as such can be commended to the consideration of all who
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stances, in the lack of opportunities to agreeable matrimony afforded women, who accept of offers that are not congenial to the heart, and have the effect of crushing the tenderest and most sacred impulses and desires planted in the soul of woman by Deity for the holiest of purposes.

"The fault really lies in our social to the lack of opportunities to enough for Judge Zane. Mr. Simmons the lack of opportunities to enough for Judge Zane. Mr. Simmons the first opportunities to enough for Judge Zane. Mr. Simmons the first opportunities to growing. The consequence is, the wool is larger, strong consequence is, the wool is larger, strong cer, more olly, and the staple is not deceived for the applicant is called in question. The Judge has no more right to ask him if he believes in polygamy than if he believes in baptism. The holiest of purposes.

"The fault really lies in our social to do with his moral character and remaining the lack of opportunities to enough for Judge Zane. Mr. Simmons theriving and the wool growing. The consequence is, the wool is larger, strong cer, more olly, and the staple is not decretive, dry, harsh, or breaky, as in some of our Gtan clips. But the law is not decretive, dry, harsh, or breaky, as in some of our Gtan clips. But the wool is larger, strong consequence is, the wool is larger, and the wool is larger, str pute. If the Judge does not know Mr. Simmons, let him make inquiries as to

objection in the judicial mind. The man is a "Mormon" and therefore to be obstructed it possible. If belief affects moral character and repute, how would Judge Zane like to be put to the test on his own belief in the Bible which, if report speaks truly and his own remarks on it have been correctly stated, is of the most shaky and unsatisfactory character to Chris-To fix upon all people a rule that tians of all denominations?

The law does not require an appli- range, and good winter range is at hand. cant to make any promises or agree- and the wood starts again to grow, it is only ments as to future conduct. The de-mand of Mr. Simmons that he de-harsh, dry and brittle, causing, is when clare his intentions in regard to carded, to break in that particular spot." for society where the male element specified laws, was altogether outside of procuring water for our flocks. If we of the law. Judge Zane was not continue to increase our herds we must asked to certify as to what Mr. Sim- have water. Thousands upon tens of thousands of acres, covered with splendid feed mons would do er had agreed not to are still open to us on the public domaindo. He was to give a certificate as to his repute, based on his past actions spring or drop of water can be found there personal interpolation and entirely foreign to the requirement and pur-

pose of the law. We consider the course pursued this whole tegion, waiting ready to burst forth with glorious, limpid, bubbling streams. If we do not develop these vast of that spite which the Judge seems to of that spite which the Judge seems to entertain toward all persons who do not view the polygamy question practical means, with modern appliances, will give us water." ity. And it forges fetters and smites through the green of his glasses and with pains and penalties those who the glare of his hostility. It is a mark quite in keeping with his irascible and undignished outburst in the Meears affair. It will not add to the character and repute of the Chief Justice for fairness and impartiality.

> WOOL-GROWERS' CON-VENTION.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Southern Utah Sheep Men.

THE WOOL-GROWERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN UTAH BOUND TO BE A SUCCESS.

The Wool-Growers' Association of

Southern Utah convened at Nephi

yesterday (April 15th) to report past

abors, and give the public generally

an opportunity of judging of the merits of this new system of co operation. The forenoon was taken up by a meeting of the board of directors, nd the afternoon by a meeting de voted to the public. The chief feaares of this latter assembly were the eading of a report of the association's abors and general condition by Superintendent J. E. Clinton, and an adiress by Charles Crane, Esq., of Kaosh, Utah, one of the most extensive he courtesy of these gentlemen we are in I said we could not compete with these permitted to cull a few facts and fig countries in the production of wool, from ures that may be of interest to the large and increasing number of perons now engaged in this growing infustry of the Territory. After the sales of last year's crop, the general dissatisfaction on the part of vool producers at the meagre returns culminated on the 9th of September in he organization of the association, the objects of which, as summarized from the constitution, are to cut off the enormous profits of middle-men t selling wool di ectly to manufacturers; to promote the development of the sheep industry generally, and, by united action, thwart the dangers threatening the same, whether from contagious diseases, Injudicious breeding or the enactment of inimical laws; to import and also to furnish woof-growers, at he lowest wholesale prices, necessary materials such as sacks, twine, sheep dip, shears, etc., and secure just and equitable rates of transportation to eastern markets; and finally, when the association shall have amassed suficient capita', to establish factories and consume their products at home.

The association consists, at present, of 105 members, representing 252,800 sheep, and several countles are yet to be heard from. The business of the ussociation is not intended to be limted to any particular locality, as its name might imply, but is open to vool-growers in any part of the Terri-

an appreciate the advantages of co-The organization consists of a presi-lent, vice-president, secretary and reasurer, assistant secretary and reasurer and a board of twelve directors. There being no commission paid to any one, memoers are assured he full benefits of exchange, minus he necessary expenses. Every gain directly to the producers. Thus should a herd of bucks be imported they will be delivered to producers at ost price plus ti e rate of transportaion. The same will be true of material. Each producer's wool will be

It is estimated that the expenses for he present year will be about \$7,500. which, besides the salary of the super intendent, includes the building of a warehouse and the purchase of scales, oaler and office furniture, and the shipment of wool controlled by the association is estimated at 1,500,000 ibs., which will make an average expense of half a cent per lb. Last January Messrs. J. H. Erickson and J. E. Clinton, of the Board of Directors, were appointed a committee to visit eastern wool markets, to.

lamiliarize themselves with the details f the business, and obtain any oten nformation of benefit to the associaion They report having succeeded a making satisfactory arrangements for the disposal of Utah wool. Not least lateresting to wool-growers will be the information that, by the new grangement, the cost of materials will be much reduced. Twine, which itherto has cost the producer la to 2 cents per th. will now be furnished for 10 cents. A reduction of 15 to 20 centon sacks and 40 per cent on sheep-dip will also be possible through the rates secured. We make the following ex ract from the Superintendent's re-

"The wool industry of the United States of the strength of the United States of the States of Territory of the Union can make a corner on the market. were worth 67 cents per lb.; fine wedling scoured 58 to 60 centsper lb.; and medium scoured 58 to 60 centsper lb.; and medium scoured 58 to 57 cents per lb r therefore if our wools shrank 50 and 60 per lb. in the grease; deduct from this from 4 to 14 cents per lb. for freight, commissions and handling, and you wool producers who and handling, and you wool producers who old your wool from 11% to 16% cents per ib. will readily see that you gave to mid-die-men an average profit of from 3 to 5 cents per lb. on your wool, but all who sold rom 19 to 20 cents per lb., realized all your wool was worth and perhaps a little more.

The following illustration explains itself: We will take fine Urah wool and show the difference of ten per cent in the shrinkage, the grade being the same.

The following excerpts from Mr

"Utah is fast making herself known in the markets of the east as a wool-grower, producing, as she does, a grade little, if any, in-ferior to the best clips of Montana. In fact, regular business, is a certificate from the Judge that he is "of good moral character and repute and possessed of the necessary qualifications."

But it appears that the law is not enough for Index 7 and 1 Meritans and the necessary qualifications and shedded their sheep during the hardest storms of winter, and fed them. The sheep were thus kept the sheep were the sheep wer

with any of them."

"I have every reason to believe the wool clip of our Territory for 1887 will be very nearly one million poweds greater than in 1886, and of a much more desirable quality, more even, of greater length and most of it without a break as in former years. This break in wool can be avoided is manwinstances by more care and attention to our flocks. There are several causes for breaks in wool; the most prolific is poor feed. Your sheep come down from the mountains in October or November, fat and healthy, and perhaps in ten hours are huddled on an alkali flat, or in sage brush on the bottom without water or feed. The moment a sheep ceases to thrive, the wool in a measure ceases to grow; the sheep; are not used to the feed and trayel fast and far, and lose flesh daily. This con tables perhaps for a menth or mere, until the herd is many miles from the summer

"I would like to discuss the best methods loy the ride.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

NEWS' Special Correspondence.] CHICAGO, April 11th, 1587.

"I would like to caution the gentlemen before me against cross breeding. By that I mean breeding to long-wooled rams, the Shropshire, Lincolnshire, Southdown, Leicester or other breeds. While I do not deny that it may be proper and profitable in the States where many farmers raise the office sore eyed, inbred Spanish Merino, I d certainly doubt the wisdom of thus breed ing in Utah. None of us have a range al our own; none of us but have more or le brush to contend against; none of us have ool too fine; none of us have sheep the shear too many pounds of wool per head; then why do we need to cross with a coarse, long wooled ram, that is never full, never tired, always on the go, and which, when things are not satisfactory, leaves the herd and strikes off for himself. The lambs om that cross are scrubs, clipping no cer had as much as the ewes. The woo first of all too thin. A full-blood Merin as from 40,000 to 48,60) strands of wool t the square inch, while the best of the long woods have about 10,000. The wood also be too long, catching on all the brush wher feeding, causing a break on the sides in the pring, getting irowen to the ground in the ter, continually getting wet during the

what little is left) is harsh, dry, coarse and ifeless, light in weight and of a detective staple."
"The small duty on wools imported this country is a subject that should be buter understood, and the remedy offered lie at our door, and if we fail to use it no on an be blamed but ourselves. The presen-uly on washed clothing wools of the firs class, costing thriy cents or less is ten cent-per lb; costing more than thirty cents twelve cents per lb; second class, or combing wools, costing thirty cents or over, at allowed to come in at the same rates at clothing, while third class, such as carpet worth, are charged two-and-a half cents, it costing less than twelve cents; or five cents it costing over twelve cents; per lib. This duty, small as it is, is unjust to us, for we cannot compete with South America, Australia or Africa, in the production of wool. These three countries alone produce over ten hundred million pounds at against two hundred and fifty millions in the Linted States, while the estimated wool. in of the world in 1:83 Was 2,456,500,000

countries in the production of wool, from the very fact that in these countries land it drive a person to live in St. Louis. A hundred dollars will purchase THE RELIGION hundred leagues; herders get \$2500 per year, then only clothing a breech cloud. Grass is percendial men get but sixpener per day, and freight for 6,000 miles is less than for 600 here; it is impossible for us it. the United States to produce wood as cheap ly as they do in these warm countries; we cannot shear or dip as cheaply, our losses are four times greater, our men must be warmly clad, and have tents and stoves t warmly clad, and have tents and sloves to profect them from the inclemency of the weather; some winters our losses are 50 per cent of the sheep in the Territory, (take for instance, Montana the present year.) Deep snows, poor feed and intense cold among other things, all mitigate against the wool grower. We cannot and Congress should not a nord, us to compete Congress should note impel us to compete with the lazy, naked, sun-baked aboriginals of Australia or South America.

"Why should we not be projected? Our sheep roam where no other animal can exist; milnous of acres that can be utilized for

other purpose, are now used for pasture for sheep; every cent of tariff reduc in adds to the value of foreign w educes our accordingly. The talk of so alled statesmentha, with wool in the fre st, there would be a greater demand for list, there would be a greater demand for our domestic clip, is all gammon and taffy. No manufacturer is so philanthropic tl at he will give you twenty cents for the same article he can procure for ten cents from the sun baked Australian, or the curly-headed African. We do not yet produce the wool we consume by about seventy-five million pounds; and until we do, the tariff should remain as it is, or still better. ariff should remain as it is, or still better impose the tariff of 1862 upon foreig "No man can afford to inbreed (that

of sheep found. The sheep men, with fer

exceptions, have done nothing to develop these vast deserts open before us. With

out doubt vast bodies of water underlie

plains, some one else will, and then we ar

curse of all sheep men); no man can affor to keep his old raids that have worn them to keep his old range that have work them selves out in his service, no man can afford to raise puny, small boxed, blear-eyed, consumptive sheep, whose front legs can be pushed through an anger hole, and the next hard winter lose fifty percent, of his herd. I say no man can afford to do it when good and the constraint to the bard have been the ams are as cheep as they have been the ast few years. My first rams from Ohio ost me \$60 and \$65 each, and Spanish at nat. Now I lay that grand, noble, long, lense wooled French Merino at your door or half that figure." I scarcely need mention the newssity of dips known to you all. It commends itself to any owner, no matter how small or large his flock. I confidently believe that for every dollar expended in dip, two dollar-are returned in wool alone. I would advise two dipsiness and sometimes. Three would

ial. Each producer's wool will be separately baled and labeled and list grade determined in the eastern market. Thus will each get just what its wool sells for, less his proportion if the expenses. It is thought that this method will act as a healthy stimulus to the production of better grades of wool.

The same will be tree dippings, and sometimes three would do no harm. The spring is my favorite time to kill the acarus. An average herd will then carry off about one quart of dip per head, while one gallon per head will scarcely suffice to dip them in the fall. Besides, if you eradically the scale the scale in the spring, your fambs are free from the insect, and will in consequence thrive better, grow faster, and take on more flesh, and be in much better condi-tion to withstand the hardships of a first winter. The same applies to the ewes that are giving milk to the lambs. They feed better, are more docile, and are not worried to death looking after something to scrate gainst, and do not have to board and lodge utilions of minute ac crus."

> Among the speakers at the convention were Mr. Hacht, of Boston, on most extensive dealers in woo a the United States, and Mr. Gill from the city, who is also connected with well-known compilesion house which handles an immense amount of wool hese gentlemen showed up the advantages of the producer getting as near as possible to the manufacturer, thereby saving from one to half a dozen profits usually paid to middle men, and alluded to the fact that Utah wool had acquired a bad-reputation in castern markets, not because it was inferior when scoured to wools generally, but because of the lack of care bestowed upon its preparation for market and ecause of the large amount of shrink. age there was in it. The less foreign matter there was in wool the better price it would take and more popular it would be owing to the shrinkage made a point of inquiries where wood came from which might be offered them, and the reputation had much to do in securing, ready sales and good prices. When wool once purchased proved satisfactory, it would be sought for again. It was also stated that the association might do its busines brough reliable commission houses in Boston, the only sure market for wool at the present time, or have its own agent in the cast to look after the sale of its products.

The other speakers were Edwin The other speakers were Edwin Booth, vice-president of the association, John Lowry, L. J. Jordan and John C. Witbeck, directors, Wm. Probert, of Holden, Samuei W. Orme, of Toocle County, Charles Sperry, of Nephi, and Lyman S. Woods, of Spring-ville; also Hon. James Sharp and Francis Cope, of the U. C. Railway, S. Bamberger, of the Sampete Valley Railway; Mr. Needham. of the U. P. Railway and Frank Jenuings of the Railway and Frank Jenuings, of the Deseret Woolen Mills. The members of the organization expressed their firm determination to stand by the association and risk some-

thing if necessary for the sake of establishing a reputation abroad for Utah products, while the other speakers offered words of encouragement, congratulation and sympathy, and gave assurances of success of the undertaking. lingness to abide by the object had in view even at the risk of present sacrifice seems to be required to establish a reputation for the wool product of the Territory, so that hereafter it may sell upon its merits, and not as in the past, be classed as inferior to the wool of any other State or Territory in the Union, except Arizona or New Mexico. or be sold upon a false representation

It would perhaps be unreasonable

as Montana wool

to expect a very great saving to the producers this year from doing business through the association, but with patience and perseverance there is no reason why success shall not crown their efforts in establishing a first class reputation and securing the best prices for the product shipped to the east and also in building up such home industries as assorting and scouring estab-lishments and factories here in the Territory as are necessary. One great point in favor of cleansing and classilying the wool product of the Territory here at home as soon as possible is, that not only will at least onehalf in the freight be saved, but fully as much in the price paid to the commission merchants to whom it will be consigned for sale, as they charge for their services so much per ib. regard-less of what it may sell for or whether at the close of the meeting votes of thanks were tendered the officers of the association, the railroad men and reporters present, and Mr. Bamber-

ger, having invited all present to ac- partaking the hospitality of a Mormon and sect, and religion. In the whole ter, and all seemed to thoroughly en-

The Election Over - The Kind of Men Enlisted Under the Banner of the Winner-Democrats who Disgrace Their Party-The Pitiful Porteus and His Contemptible Work, Etc.

Our city elections are over, but the strikes have just commenced. John A. Roche is elected. He was supported by "the law and order men." John Finerty, the man who advocates blowing up up the London House of Parliament, is a prominent Roche man. Frank Lawler, the man who wanted Jay Gould strung up to lamp post, is also a Roche man. Mike McDonald. the bondsman of the boodlers and Pinkerton men,lis a Roche man. Bonfield, the notorious police officer, is a Roche man. In fact, Roche had everybody - preachers, prostitutes, gamolers, brewers and millionaires. Nelside, and they killed him. The social-

and most paltry object in the whole conomy of the animal world is a Chiago democrat. In fact, it is blasphemy to call the political reptiles of this city democra's. Doolittle is one. He presided at the MacNicce anti-Mormon meeting here some two years ago. de neiped to murder his party. Even the men whom Carter Harrison built ip deserted him, and prostrated themselves before Roche, hoping to retain his Christian training, the Prophet beir paltry little offices. Even the nillionaires and silk-stockings whom President Cleveland appointed to office here had not backbone enough to organize the nucleus of a party. They are respectable ane honest men, but Taey levoid of grit and devoid of pluck. They had a fine chance, and have still have been posing as democrats, and lisgracing the party and the country They have not done it, and it is probable they will not. The condition of af-fairs here is such that it is enough to

if St. Louis is already profiting by the ewage of Chicago. The religious ditors of the largest of Chicago's suburban villages are water drinkers. This accounts for the marvelous intelectuality characteristic of the St. Louis literary religionist. We have been favoring St. Louis with an un usual amount of sewage during the past three months, owing to the efficiency and activity of our pumping works at Bridgeport, and a perusal of the St. Louis Evangelist proves that our sewage is more paosphorescent and more orain-producing than the proverbial ish. In the columns of this very edirying Christian periodical one can smell the Chicago river, and the fishy nature of some of its correspondence is suggestive of a protracted if not perennial Lent. It is the organ of ome branch of the Presbyterian reigion, but of which it is difficult for an uninitiated person to determine. There are some dozen branches still clinging to a

TOTTERING STEM. and the Evangelist represents some branch or perhaps all with the stem ecluded. One column takes in the Fidflers, author the Anti-Fiddlers, while still another is devoted to the Purgaory crowd. In this way attention can stem also. The United, the Disunited, the Northern, the Southern, and in a word all the Presbyterian little sideshows in existence. The great diffi-culty is to find the stem. This religion reminds one of an Irish beggarman's coat, there are so many patches that the owner himself can't tell which re-presents the original. The Presbyterian Review ascribes the foundation of the sect to St. Patrick. And an en-thusiastic historiaa named Hamilton has written a hook to prove the St. rathes theory. Heaven knows poor St. Patrick has suffered enough, and nas had his due share of obloquy, without saddling that infernal mixture called Presbyterlanism on him, and I for one

PROTEST AGAINST IT. In the St. Louis Evangelist a caption entitled "Western Wanderings," by Porteus, attracted my notice. I am interested in the west and with attention all alert, I peruse anything pertaining to it. I first and this Perteus in Colorado, Jan. 6, 1837, among comsumptive novel readers and dyspeptic poets, and pouring out his soul in fervent apostrophes to majestic mountains and stupendous canons. Under date of Jan. 17, Marsnall Pass is described. In describing the ascent, Porteus says:
You are told of passengers on the
first coach shaking hands with those in the last coach, as it doubles back. I don't think Tom Txumb and Minnie Warren ever accomplished the feat, tone but leng armed people could do t." Jan. 20, Black Cañon is described as it looked by moonlight at 2 a.m. The description is enlivened by a parody on Carter Harrison's fa-

mous saying that hangings were gen-erally performed with a rope and at each end of it. January 27, the great American Deseret is described, and the first intimation is given that Porteus. He says: "In the desert Mormon men and women harnessed like beasts of burden to handcarts, have toiled on for weary weeks and months, through valleys deep and over mountains high, across alkall plains and sage dotted deserts until they reached the valley of Utah and the shores of salt Lake, the lash of necessity driving them forward, a fanatical zeal inspir-ing them onward." Then follows a tirade of rabid abuse against the "Mormons," and a choice assortment of billingsgate epithets applied to the leaders of their religion. What a church, and he has a word of copatristudy! the foul-mouthed and vapid- otism for Dr. J. MacMillan and another minded Porteus in a palace car in 1897, going out to plunder the hopeful, faith-ful, earnest, industrious, indefatigable Mormon who pulled his handcart in 1847 over the desert, and made for mimself a home and

A TEMPLE.

this positive pandemonium, this most polluted spot upon the escutcheon of our country, this stench in the nostrils of all who are pure and holy, this stain upon the civilization of the nineteenth upon the civilization of the nineteenth century, this extrescence upon the body politic that laughs at law, that jests with justice, and defies a powerful government. Just think of it—a horde of biasphemous, debanched bucaneers from other lands hurling defiance in the face of a nation 60,000,—000 strong." Wherever a Chicago man reads this, he will be reminded of our glorious river. There was a Chicago.

ROTTEN FISH

to the patient's proboscis, and he was sweet Chicago! will I ever see thee again?" This is evidence that our pumping works at Bridgepert are doing something grand for St. Louis. But divines theological seminaries send how did Porteus leave the condition of Utah while yet at Spanish Fork? It strikes me he piagiarized this paragraph from that distinguished soldier,
patriot, orator, writerland tax-gatherer,
Major-General Hollister.
Porteus still pursues his way, and a
little inside of Spanish Fork the says:
"The evidence of thrift and industry

to abusing the United States governappeared on every hand as we swept along; orchards and vineyards looked healthy and the cottages comfortable. "Will Porteus explain how industry, thrift and comfort became the

MARKED ATTRIBUTES

of "blasphemous, debauched, foreign birds held sacred by the Mormons, he says, owing to a miraculous supply of provisions obtained through them in a time of famine. This shows the Mormon is not destitute or devoid of gratitude, but we are here reminded of "the base ingratitude more attent than base ingratitude more strong than traitor's arms," so characteristic of Porteus' tribe The Mormon feeds him, deals with him, patronizes him, and your Porteus in return stabs, vilifies, and abuses his Mormon benefactor. While your Christian gentleman is

cept of a free ride over the Sanpete Valley Railroad to Chester and return.

the party were soon speeding on their way to the beautiful valley which has

partaging the nospitality of a Morimon and sect, and rengion. In the whole to move the noting in what way to twenty-eight columns of matter relating to making the nospitality of a Morimon and sect, and rengion. In the whole twenty-eight columns of matter relating to a morimon and sect, and rengion. In the whole twenty-eight columns of matter relating to the hospitality of a Morimon and sect, and rengion. In the whole twenty-eight columns of matter relating to the hospitality of a Morimon and sect, and rengion. In the whole twenty-eight columns of matter relating to the hospitality of a Morimon and sect, and rengion. In the whole twenty-eight columns of matter relating to the hospitality of a Morimon and sect, and rengion. In the whole twenty-eight columns of matter relating to the hospitality of a Morimon and sect, and rengion. In the whole twenty-eight columns of matter relating to the hospitality of a Morimon and sect, and rengion. In the whole twenty-eight columns of matter relating to the hospitality of a Morimon and sect, and rengion and the morimon and sect, and rengion and sect, and rengion and sect, and rengion and sect, and rengion and rengion and sect, and rengion and sect, and rengion and rengion and sect, and rengion and rengi so appropriately been denominated the he derived his information of Utah "Granary of Utah." Four hours suffrom Major L—, with whom he feed for the trip, including stoppages traveled in 1871. There are three deat Fountain Green, Moroni and Ches- grees of L's known as magnus, major, maximus, that is great, greater, greatest. Now, Porteus might have con-

> GREATEST LIAR in cases of this kind should be consulted rather than the greater liar, or sulted him by word or act. Junius. the great liar. But perhaps Portous reserves the superlative for himself, and I must confess he deserves it, for a more smooth tongued professor of the mythical never yet visited Utah. He talks of a river paved with bones, and he hurls that terrible "Mountain Meadow" at us. He tells of a Scotch family who wants to leave Utah, but fears the vengeance of the Mormons. He gives no name, because as he says, "Some evil eye might spy the written

same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranted to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest afin general to come and exterminate Mormons and Mormonism, and promises immortality to the statesman who can beat Tucker and Edmunds In the number of Feb. 10, Porteus, has become Rev. W. Porteus, and is now located in a Salt Lake Los elry

word" and give it away. Ha then in-

dulges in an apostropne to the world

A PUZZLE to me for a long time why such a crop of reverends existed in Utah. I won-dered how the theological factories could produce with such prolification. Now I understand the whole matter. One has only to relieve himself of a son had Mergan and Schilling on his piece of declamatory vituperation against the people of Utah, and he is ists must take a back seat in the labor party in future.

THE MEANEST

THE MEANEST Salt Lake preachers and St. Louis coloneis ar : magnificent developments of Chicago sewage.

The Rev. W. Porteus does credit to his divine prefix in his letter of Feb 10. He wades into Mormonism in the panal Bradle and Hollister style. He usual Bradle and Hollister style. He believes in the Solomon Spaulding theory of the Book of Mermon and abuses in grandiloquent language, worthy of JOSEPH SMITH.

Feb. 17, we find the Rev. W. Porteus has attended divine service at the Tabernacle. He says: "The seating capacity of the structure is about 8,000. Mormons say 15,000, but truth is not a cardinal virtue with a Mormon Saint, o banish forever the scalawags who he not only feeds on lies, but has a wonderful facility for fulminating them." He goes on then to disparage the speakers, and calls President Tay-lor a "perjured villain," "a ticket of leave man," and the editor of the DES-ERET NEWS is characterized as a Mormon from the hairs on his head to Block, just west of Walker Opera the nails on his toes." In fact Forteus House. deserves another stripe for the capacity of o'loguy he has dis-played in this article. As to the seating capacity of the labernacle he has not stated waat size is typical men and women should be

He has already mentioned Tom Thumb and Minnie Warren, as persons who could not shake hands across the curves at the Marshall Pass. It strike me the Tabernacle could so at 40,000, estimating by the Rev.W. Porteus' TYPICAL PERSONS.

Feb. 25th. Mr. Porteus gives a "verbatim report" of a ward testimony meeting, and it plainly proves he is the maximus L — of America. He in-dulges in further abuse and says: "The rulers in the Mormon Church have always been a sordid set; a cun-ning cratifacts, an overweening cuplity linked with the baser passions have been their characteristics all the way along." This language entitles Perteus to some more honors. He ought to get a middle letter to his name, and another degree to his ghostly prefix. He ought to become More Rev W. F. Porteus. He also says: "The woman that is satisfied with a small fraction of a husband must be easily suited." Yes in truth, she must be different from the average St. Louis or Chicago woman. The idea Mr. Porteus enter-tains of woman is that she should be

whole husbands. Mr. Porteus must have formed his IDEAL WOMAN

the highest development of carnal aut-malism; in fact a Chicago woman who can't be suited with a half-dozen

from Aholah and Aholibah, those two

uaughters of one mother mentioned in the 23d chapter of Ezekiel. March 3d, Mr. Portgus makes a kind of seligious appeal to America in particular and the world in general for the extermination of Mormonism. March 10th, he gives a few of the mythical tales found in all anti-Mormon literaure. He mentions an Elder Sa family wanting to leave Utah. March , we have Mr. Porteus bathing in Salt Lake, and he really grows eloquent over his bath. He talks about having "careered over the Atlantic craised on the Pacific, crossed the German Ocean and coasted in the Adriatic," but he found no equal for Sal Lake anywhere. Mr. Porteus must be a veritable water dog. Faul Boyton must hang his diminished head in future. Just fancy a St. Louis preaches "careering 'in la two-vheeled lwagon over the Atlantic, "cruising" in a "cruiskeen lawn" on the Pacific, "crosing" the German Ocean on a bicycle, and "coasting" in a rubber suit in the Adriatic.

Yes, but Mr. Perteus you must try Niagara in a barrel, and the Colcag-River in a mud-scow, if you want keep abreast of nautical progress. I is a wonder you did not manage to dance a jig on the Irish Sea, seeing that you were near St. Patrick's day. March 24 is devoted to a laudation of

the Gentiles of Utah, and a sermon t the preachers to get the Mormon child ren into the schools of Aholsh and Aholibah. March 31 is devoted to characterization of the various sects in Utah, and little panegyrics on Hollister, Holden, Barrows, Bradley Lynch, Leonard, MacMillan, Mac-Niece, and Professor Millspaugh. This is a formidable array of theological talent, but how comes Hollister there? He is usually mentioned with a

MILITARY TITLE ranging all the way from Corporal to Generalissimo; perhaps the Old Jezebel entitles him to Reverend also. Mr. Porteus preached in the McNiece for Dirty Jack the Villain. A good idea of Mr. Porteus' style of laudation can be formed from his estimate of himself. He says: "It may be the tinging color of the blood of Bishop Porteus, late Bishep of London, in m own veins that gives a peculiar tenderness to the tie that binds me to the Feb. 3d, Spanish Fork is reached, and here Porteus in attempting the sublime affords a fine illustration of batkos. He says: "If I could I would describe my feelings as I entered this describe my feelings as I entered this the backbone, psalmsingers for centuries." Now this is the

VERY QUINTESSENCE of modesty. Some persons of a cynibelow is decomposed. However, Mr. Purtyhouse does a wise thing for himself, in showing that he is a "debauched adventurer, a foreign bucaneer," and not the product of a Bosten or Chicago foundling asylum. He to the patient's proboscis, and he was heard to exclaim pathetically, "O de-lightful river! O charming stream! O him. He is a Porteus, even though a

April 7th, Porteus leaves Salt Lake

ment for giving land to railroads, and he says it is no wonder Henry George is locked upon as an apostle of equity in land affairs. His abuse of the government is worthy of a Porteus, in fact no other would dare to impeach a government representing 60,000,000 people, but a man with the blood of the Bishop of London in his veins, and the azure backbone of the Rev. Mucklewrath Bumble of auld reckie.

For three long months I have followed the Christian gentleman, the Rev. Wallopus Fireball Forteus in his wanderings in the West, and in his abuse of Mormonism, and I have not found one tangible charge of any kind made against the people he denounces. I find nothing but the

INCOHERENT RAVING

his bost's character.

Further on in this letter Porteus says which a charge of any kind he derived his information of Utah against Mormonism could be based. The whole correspondence is a tissue of abstract obloquy, vague vituperation and rancorous malignity. If Porteus has the blood of the late Bishop of London in his veins, he must cersulted Maximus L— rather than tainly have the heart of the present Major L—. The Bishop of Hell in his bosom. No other Supported by his excellent company, under the direction of Mr. Arthur B. Chase, in the

could write as he has done against a people, not one of whom has never crossed his path, never injured or in Don't Experiment. You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get he genuine Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has

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omething just as good, or just the

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COMMENCING TUESDAY, APRIL 12,

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MR. BOOTH'S PRICES: Parquette and Dress Circle, \$2.50; First nrele, \$1.50; Second Circle, \$1.00; Gallery, lc. Boxes and stalls on first floor, \$20.00; talls on second floor, \$12.00 cach. The sale stalls on second non, \$12.00 cach. The sale of scats will open at the Theatre Box Office Thursday, April 7th, at 10 o'clock a. m. Arrangement's have been made with the Denver & Rio Grande, Ufah t'entral and Utah & Nevada railways to Issue one-fare ckets for the round trip during the Booth reagement from Ogden, Bingham, Provo seats Manager Clawson advises the public to secure their seats early.

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THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and siyle of Morton & Tufts, carrying on the Liquor and Farming business, in the City and County of Salt Lake, is by mutual consent this day

BUGGY FOR SALE. DOUBLE SEATED TOP BUGGY almost new, for sale sheep. Enquire

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