

EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, June 8, 1893.

CASH FOR WOOL.

Wool is coming into the Salt Lake market in large quantities. Only a few days ago ten thousand pounds was shipped here from Nevada, and was purchased for cash at seventeen cents a pound by the representative of one of our local factories. This brings us to a point made in an article which recently appeared in this paper, advising our friends to prefer the home manufacturers to the speculation, in shortening time. The notion seems to be entertained by some that we conveyed the idea that our mill men paid no cash for wool, but only exchanged their products for the raw material. On this head we will repeat the sacred injunction, "Whereof readeth let him understand." Here is what we said, word for word, without change except the italicizing of a few letters for the sake of emphasis:

"Wool will bring the cash from the factory, and the factory will be done on a cash basis, and the factories cannot furnish all the money for the wool they need, they should endeavor to mix the pay and give at least a portion of it in the balance in their products at cash rates."

We were well aware that there are some factories which pay all cash for wool, and that purchase more than they need for home consumption, selecting that which is suitable for their use and shipping the rest away. "And the phrase 'where the factories cannot furnish all the money,' etc., is a fact avowed that there are some factories which do pay all money. But if it will make the matter any plainer and be of benefit to the mill men, whom we desire to see sustained in their laudable business of working up the raw material and making honest cloth, we will say, and do now say in so many words, that there are some of our mills which pay cash for wool and give a high price as dealers who buy to send the wool away, and their advertisements appear in our local papers to that effect.

What we aimed at, and what we still desire, is to see the factory people and the sheep raisers work in harmony, the mill men paying good prices in stable form, and the wool men preferring the home workers in their sales, above the dealer, who merely trades for speculation and a foreign market. To effect this harmony, there must be fair dealing on both sides, and if the factory people want the wool product of Utah, they should take means to acquaint the people with the inducements they have to offer. Printer's ink will help them and the Deseret News has always plenty of it on hand.

THE BRANNAN LANDS IN SONORA.

SAMUEL BRANNAN, of California fame, once well known among the "Mormons," is engaged in a scheme for the colonization of certain lands in Sonora, Mexico. His interest in that country was obtained by a grant from the Mexican Government, as a return for services rendered to the Republic when it was struggling against the power of France and the army of Maximilian.

Mr. Brannan, who took a company from New York round to California in the ship Brooklyn, when the Saints migrated from Nauvoo overland to Utah, settled on the coast where he invested in town lots which, when San Francisco became a large and lively city, yielded him great wealth. But his riches slipped through his fingers as rapidly as they flowed into his hands, and he passed out of public notice for some time.

During the days when he was "flush" he very generously aided the agent of the Juarez Government with money for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and this materially helped the Republic to establish itself and throw off the European yoke. Mr. Brannan took the bonds of the Republic, which were then next to worthless in the market, for the cash which he advanced, and now the Mexican Government takes up the bonds, giving him 84 square leagues of land in Sonora under certain specified conditions.

His plan is to induce colonists to settle on portions of this land by liberal offers and suggested accounts of the fruitfulness of the soil, healthfulness and mildness of the climate, natural resources and flattering prospects. A city has been laid out on paper and each allotment lot, with 100 acres of farming land, is offered free to bona fide settlers on payment of proportional costs of survey.

From general accounts, Sonora is a promising country, about 4,000 feet above sea level, soil good, water plentiful, and mineral resources untold. The Brannan projected city is about 400 miles from Tucson, from which place a line of stages is to run when the colony is a fact, and a branch line of railroad is talked of to connect with the Sonora branch of the Atchafalaya, Tule and Santa Fe road. But by what means we can learn from our brethren who have investigated the matter, it appears that those who help Mr. Brannan to bring his land into marketable value will gain nothing but what they can obtain on easier terms direct from the Mexican Government. A letter touching on this subject appears in this issue of the News. "All is not gold that glitters," and the glowing golden words which invite settlers to free lands in Sonora are to be listened to, if at all, with a critical ear. Promises are easy, talk is cheap, and those who have hand which can only be made valuable by an influx of settlers, are apt to draw pictures and paint which look far better on paper and parchment than they appear in nature and on the actual spot.

GENS INDEED.

ANOTHER volume of the faith promoting series has been published by the Juvenile Instructor office. It is appropriately entitled "Gems for the Young Folks," and contains a number of very interesting narratives of experience by different observers, calculated to increase faith in the hearts of our young people. The closing chapters are a reproduction of the little work called "Testimonies of the Truth," which has been out of print for some time, and was frequently asked for. We recommend all who want some very entertaining reading, and to add to their store of evidences of the divine character of the Latter-day work, to obtain a copy of "Gems for the Young Folks." It has 88 pages of tinted paper, is neatly bound in cloth, and can be had for 25 cents.

BUTTER MAKING.

An article on Butter-Making recently published in this paper has elicited the following communication on this subject from Brother W. S. Hansen, a practical dairyman who has had much experience at the Box Elder dairy. He gives this account of the method adopted there with great success:

"The milk is strained through a double wire strainer, the wire cloths are about three inches apart. Our pans are of the large, shallow kind, long and holding about ten gallons each. The cream is skimmed while the milk is perfectly sweet, and after being kept about 24 hours to ripen, it is churned at a temperature of 58 degrees Fahrenheit in summer, 60 in spring and fall and 62 in winter. We have found that 58 degrees is as cold as cream can be churned to advantage. If colder, much time and labor is required, and I think the grain of the butter would be injured by the excessive churning. It is churned at a higher temperature the butter would be softer and of an inferior quality, and a large percentage would never separate but would get mixed pasting off in the buttermilk. If butter-makers generally knew of the great saving of time and butter by using a thermometer, they would not attempt to churn without one. I have experienced a loss of 15 per cent. in churning cream only four degrees too warm. Prof. L. B. Arnold in his 'American Dairying,' page 228, says:

"The best temperature for churning is 58 degrees, but it varies with circumstances. Sour cream not only churns easier, but will come at a lower temperature, but it should not be too sour. If it is allowed to get very sour the quality will be diminished, and the labor of churning increased. Instead of 15 minutes, and perhaps the cream injured so much that the butter will never come out."

Churning is of importance in the making of good butter, and should be done with great care. Prof. Arnold says on page 228:

"At the commencement of churning the operation should be slow all the cream is well mixed, after which the speed may be increased to the extent to which the churn is adapted. But in no case should it be very rapid or direct violence to the cream. A moderate motion makes the best butter."

The churn should be kept in motion after being started until the butter comes out, stirring and taking it out of the churn and selling it is generally well understood. The working of butter is the next important step in the making of good butter. A great deal of well made butter is spoiled in the working.

I will close my rather lengthy letter by a quotation from J. A. Baird's 'Practical Daily Husbandry,' page 608:

"There are vast quantities of butter to be found in the markets of gold color, properly salted, but the milk is expelled, and yet it has a musty look and lard taste. Consumers are often at a loss to account for it. The butter is not rancid, nor has it any disagreeable odor, but it is poor nevertheless. This butter may have been made from the newest cream, with the utmost attention to cleanliness in every branch of its manufacture, from the drawing of the milk to its packing in the firkins, and yet by being over-worked by the hands of its good qualities." Not working enough is equally injurious.

Respectfully yours,
W. S. HANSEN.

MISSIONARY LABORS.

FOLLOWING is the greater portion of a letter written to friends in this city by Elder John W. Taylor, formerly of the Deseret News business office, now on a mission to the Southern States:

JOSEPH B. HARRIS, Clayton County, May 21st, 1891. Last Sunday was my birth-day. I was celebrating my birthday, the name, being in a place where the gospel had not been preached before, having previously made an appointment to preach in the afternoon, the time came and the hour for commencing our meeting found the meeting house crowded to overflowing; those who could not get inside crowded around the windows and doors, while others again drove their ladders near the doors and windows to look over the heads of those who were standing on the ground. Here I was, a man, where the Lord had been coming from, and I was any concern. After singing, as I was with an inexperienced Elder, I was requested by him to be sure and sing a hymn, and I did so, and took my text, 'Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good.' Every eye rested upon me, while the best of attention was paid to all, and the 'prayer of the Lord' came upon me while preaching upon the first principles of the gospel, and through the demonstration of the Holy Spirit the people were astonished to hear such tidings from one who came from 'Mormondom.' Meeting over, I was surrounded by a crowd of people, radiating around me some ten feet, while a man named Nash began to interrogate me upon the principles of celestial marriage, etc. He called it 'the seven wife system,' the spirit of truth came upon me and he was put to shame, before the crowd. Many wanted to accompany them home, and our Heavenly Father aided us by friends by the score and it now appears like a good work will be done there. This is a sample of the work that is being done at the same time, more than one night, entering them all into the evening; the neighbors all come in to hear the strange doctrine."

The City Hall fountain is undergoing repairs.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WEEKS UNDER TELEGRAPH LINES.

AMERICAN.

MORMON INTERVIEWED.

Judge A. C. Fryer and Hon. J. H. Hart Talk on Utah Affairs.

New York, N. Y., June 8.—The firm attitude which Garfield has assumed regarding the suppression of polygamy practices in Utah has created widespread interest as to the measures to be adopted to that end, and how the Mormon people will act if an aggressive policy is determined upon. Viewed in this light, a Herald reporter had a joint interview with Bishop Alexander C. Fryer and Elder Jas. H. Hart, of the Mormon Church, in the Grand Central Hotel last evening. Hart is a member of the Territorial Legislature of Idaho. Both gentlemen were in exceedingly good spirits, and talked about polygamy enthusiastically. A copy of the revised edition of the New Testament and an old Bible were the only books visible. Fryer is police magistrate in Salt Lake City.

Hart said: "Our people have confidence that Garfield intends to confine himself to the law in dealing with the Mormons. He is also sure that under the law we can vindicate our cause. The Mormon Church upholds polygamy as strongly as ever. It is still a tenet of our Church which we preach and advocate everywhere. We hold it to be a religious principle, and whatever influence laws and existing circumstances may have for the prevention of its practical adoption, our belief will remain unchanged. The law prohibits murder, yet it cannot prevent it. So the law may prohibit polygamy and still be powerless to prevent it. The law may not come to the front and acknowledge the crime. Each individual must be personally responsible for his own acts in the future."

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the law prohibiting polygamy is constitutional. We accept that decision as a brother of the land. Then why does your church advocate the commission of a crime as a religious doctrine?"

We do not think it wrong but have to submit to superior forces and numbers. Polygamy is not practiced to as great an extent as most people suppose. I presume that not more than seven per cent. of the Mormon males have more than one wife each. Among the young people the practice of polygamy is not so popular as it once was. The trouble is that a young man now-a-days hesitates some time before he assumes the responsibilities of marrying more than one wife. It is an adventurous undertaking to provide for Mormon families, and one which has discouraged our young men considerably. You would be surprised to know that in Utah there are ten per cent. less women than men."

"Yes," interrupted Bishop Fryer, before I came away from Salt Lake City, I advised all young men to marry up all the young women and thus settle the polygamy question, for there would not be anybody left for those already married. The fact is that women are so scarce in Utah that young men in my district by saying that I must send them to New York for wives in Utah we have as a local government power the legislature and the Governor. The latter is not elected but is appointed by the President. He possesses the extraordinary power of final veto upon any act of the legislature. There is no appeal from his decision. Now the Governor is generally selected from some one of the States and having no landed interest or permanent residence in the Territory he has nothing in common with the people who are compelled to submit to his absolute dictum. The Governor cannot as a rule, risk his mind of principles contracted in a Christian community and generally votes any measures passed in the interest of the people. The result of last election shows how unjust this is and how a Mormon representative only can do justice to the large masses of the people in the election of Territorial Delegate to Congress in November, the democrats and republicans united against the Mormons. They always do. Our party is called the people's party. The opposition polled 1,000 votes for their candidate, while our nominee was elected on 18,000 votes. This will serve to illustrate the prevalence of Mormon interests and the strongest possible argument in favor of letting us have the power of electing our own local officers. Utah will never give up the effort to enter the Union, while United States officials keep up their constant war upon us. Why, we have stood ten times as much for these officers as any other community would, and still striking back. But there is one thing which Americans need never fear, we cannot be tempted to act as the southerners did at Fort Sumter. Still the republic treats us badly, still we love its flag, respect its laws and will fight for its principles. The people in the country surrounding us seem to feel bitterly toward the Mormons. I don't know why, our men are many and our women are virtuous. A Mormon married gentleman does not do as a married man in the refined east, deceive a woman and then throw her and her child upon the world to starve or live a life of shame. He has the courage and honor to give that woman his name, to assume the responsibility of providing for her and her children and gives her a happy home."

Fryer said that Beecher was greatly admired by the Mormon people. After lecturing there he left a good impression. They are not so hostile to all Talmage whose style they regard as too jerky and harsh. It is strange, said he, that with such moral men among them, Christians should be so intolerant and bigoted. I don't wonder that this prophet of theirs, like Col. Ingersoll and Thomas Payne, for I think I would have been an infidel myself if I had not become a Mormon."

GREEN ISLANDERS IN REVOLUTION.

Extensive Riots in Two Places on Account of a Murder.

New York, June 8.—The Herald's Cork special says:—Alarming reports come from the west of County Cork. Serious riots and disturbances are reported to have occurred at Schibreen town and obstructed so that it is impossible to obtain accurate news. The cause of the trouble is the latent arrest of Father Murphy, the parish priest of Schibreen, which the people, it seems, intended to resist. The last report from Schibreen says that it is unknown absolutely whether he is to be arrested, but the suspicion is very strong. Father Murphy was more than once seen in the company of the police yesterday, and doubtless some description was handed to him. Schibreen was last night thronged with thousands of people. A man who rode into Schibreen from Schibreen reports that the telegraph wires are lying across the roads in several places. The tearing up of the roads is attributed to a fear of the priest might be conveyed by a different route from Schibreen. Father Murphy addressed a large gathering on Monday night, from his hall door, from his balcony, in cautioning the people to desert in peace, he left a considerable impression on the minds of his audience. A rumor was prevalent that several houses in Schibreen had been burned and that the houses and cars which were used for the arrest of Henry O'Mahoney the "suspect" arrested on Saturday had been thrown into the harbor of Schibreen. Last night at 1 o'clock a special train left Cork with a large number of troops for Schibreen, whence the journey will have to be accomplished by road, railway communication not being carried further. The district is a wild and inaccessible one and has been notorious as a hold of Fenians.

The authorities in Dublin are in a state bordering on consternation, not a single precaution is being neglected to meet any emergency that may arise. The Scott's Guards are in readiness to move again to any part of the country at three hours notice. Service corps wagons, with the full complement of attendants are being forwarded to the disturbed district as rapidly as they arrive from England. There is every probability that the force in the garrison in Dublin will be augmented by another battalion of guards to-morrow. The Dublin driving column goes out in full marching order, on what is ostensibly a practice march, but there are rumors that the troops will not return to the city. Disturbances were apprehended to-day at Mulling, where a proclamation similar to that which has been issued at Schibreen, was published, and with us, and the sales adjourned from last week will take place. A later telegram from Cork states that miles of telegraph wires have been torn down. The force which left Cork last night in two special trains, consisted of 200 men of the rifle brigade, thirty dragoons, army service corps men, ambulance wagons and twelve baggage wagons with no artillery. It is not believed that the priest has been arrested, but the most sensational rumors are flying about. One is to the effect that several Fenian leaders, including Schibreen and Schibreen have been destroyed. This is not authenticated. Even the official Dublin Castle papers do not receive any intelligence from the district since morning. The last telegram stated that the police barracks had been attacked and assistance was being sent to the city. A body of troops with artillery, if required, will leave Cork for Schibreen.

A Dublin dispatch says: The report that Father Murphy, of Schibreen, had been arrested proves unfounded. The report, however, threw the people into a violent ferment. Thousands of men and women crowded into the village of Schibreen, where the police station and offices, the telegraph wires and one portion of the road. The excitement was taken up by the people of Schibreen, who at last accounts were engaged in a fearful riot. They wrecked the house of a car owner who had supplied cars to the police. Their indignation became unbounded when they discovered a special train with 300 military had been sent from Cork, and they tore down the telegraph wires to Bally de Hob. Schibreen reported inaccessible by ordinary roads which are broken up and the bridges pulled down. Five hundred foot soldiers, 20 dragoons and 80 service corpsmen were sent on gun being sent to the scene from the west. Father Murphy has given no definite intimation of his arrest to the public. The grounds for suspecting he is under arrest are according to a Schibreen correspondent very strong. He was seen with the police several times on Monday, when a document of some kind was handed him. A force has been sent into the disturbed district fully provisioned for a month. Great preparations are making for the reception of Archbishop Crooke in Tipperary on Thursday.

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The land league reports 21,400 received from the United States since the previous meeting. A tenant farmer of Cahir named Lee, was arrested under the coercion act.

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