from taint of bastardy as any of the twelve Sons of the ratriatch Jacob; whose names our Bible tells us, shall be inscribed on the Gates of the New

Jerusalem.
Whether this present attitude of the Government will cradicate the practice of polygamy, time will alone tell; but to-day Utah boasts that one-third of her population is composed of children under eight years of age, and among them many are of polygamous origin: these, including the children born in this plural relation for the past forty years, make quite a large number who owe their very existence, to this patriarchal order of marriage; and who will be hard to convince that the act that gave them being was based in error, not to use the harsher term of her population is composed of children of the land flow white we had been driven.

There and the land flow white we had been driven.

There, while under a "Provisional Government," and after our organization in this plural relation for the past forty years, make quite a large number who owe their very existence, to this patriarchal order of marriage: and who will be hard to convince that the set that gave then being was based in error, not to use the harsher term or hording. These children will ever contend that they are free from the taint of bastardy, and become strong advocates of the divinity of the religious principles of their fathers; therefore, and all probability, many years must elapse before the judicial power of the libited States can hope to eradicate therefects of this marriage system from their Territories.

Inited States can hope to eradicate the effects of this marriage system from their Territories.

There is one thing made plainly apparent in this action of the United states government, that the bonds which blud the women of Utan to their husbands, must be pleasant ones to them; for in no instance, in the many convictions made and attempted, have the women volunteered any aid in favor of governmental prosecution, but otherwise, instances have occurred in which the women have refused to answer the questions of the prosecution, and suffered imprisonment for contempt of Court, in their effort to screen behasband of their choice, and in one ase before the Court, it was discovered that the plural whe had real or supposed cause of grievance against her husband to justify her seeking a separation from him still it was with great effort on the part of the Court that she was induced to give evidence against the prisoner.

Of course all this is received by the

great effort on the part of the Court bat she was induced to give evidence against the prisoner.

Of course all this is received by the prejudiced mind, in summing up jungment, for or against the great American problem, "Polygamy of Utah." with a great deal of misgiving as to whether in this instance the action of these plural wives, should be applied as it would be in ordinary circumstances as tending to establish a more fair consideration of the motive of this people. Some writer has said "that woman's nature in Utah is the same as elsewhere." With this granted, the people of the United States and the world at large should pause and reflect before condemning a people who have so many virtues on their side, as shown in their strength of character in the performance of the ploueer duty, that made practicable the trauscontinental telegraph and railroad communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, the advance of civilization and growth of railroad towns along the route of the Union Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande railroads across the great plains, prevent the traveler of to-day

advance of civilization and growth of railroad towns, along the route of the Union Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande railroads across the great plains, prevent the traveler of to-day conceiving how much is due-to this people as the pioneers of the great West, as he rides at his case across the great plains in a Pullman car; but the day has been when that same journey would have taken from two to three months to accomplish, surrounded with great peril from the marauding savage, stampedes and other exigencies of travel now so little known.

In the meantime the fight progresses. On one side the Mormons, strongly entrenched hehind a religious faith which has heretofore sustained, fully convinced that they have the Divine approbation, and the key that will solve the evils of sexual crime and degradation, which no afflet the human race; ou the other side, the strong and powerful government of the United states who are operating grainst this people, depriving them of their liberes by a stretch of the constitutional mover, apparent to so great an extent that a committee of the judiciary of the last of Representatives lately reparted upon this especial tenet of the Mormon faith, implying at once that heretofore tue prosecution of the Latterday Saints was rather an eucroachment upon the principles contained in the Constitution "that Congress shall make no law respecting religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

What the end will be seems of little consequence to the world at large, but there exist a power and religious faith among this peculiar people gathered together from the many nations of the earth (England having contributed largely in this particular), that from the successful ploneering occurance.

largely in this particular), that from the successful pioneering occupancy of once sterile Utah, which now blooms as the rose, under their care and cul-ture—and shows in its public builings a progress that is in keeping with the spirit of the times and greatly to the praise of a population whose boast is that nine-teuths of them live in homes of their own, and who have materially that nine-teuths of them are materially of their own, and who have materially increased the value of the nation's real estate to such an extent as to deserve better treatment at its hunds. Respectfully, W. M.

## THAT LOATHSOME ULCER-WHAT IS IT?

Editor Deseret Neins:

The Latter-day Saint came where no white man's feet over trod, for the enjoyment of peace and the free exercise of religion—those inalienable rights purchased by the blood of noble patriots and wrested from us by the hand of persecution. hand of persecution.

On arrival here, although beyond the boundary of the United States, we holsted "the dear old flag," and it was His Satanic Majesty knows full well noisted the tear of thag," and it was waved inspectically on the pure mountain breezes. Although struggling hard for subsistence we enjoyed peace and that literity to worship God according to the dictates of conscience hequeathed to us as American citizens in the land from which we had been driven. driven.

by men holding official governmental positions, saloons were in vogue, houses for prostitutes were opened and putronized. Previous to this state of things, one of the governors sent here, on first arrival at a respectable hotei in Salt Lake City, before he had washed the traveling dust from his face, asked the hosters where he could find a woman. The hosters political face, asked the hostess where he could find a woman. The hostess politely informed itis Excellency that there was no women here of the character to which she supposed he alluded. The circumstance shows that he, like many others, did not know how to estimate the purity of "Mormon" society. The officials imported from the States soon learned that if they must have mistresses, they must bring them from abroad, and some of them did so. One prominent judge had his mistress sit beside him on the judicial bench when administering in an official capacity—a

beside him on the judicial bench when administering in an official capacity—a sheer lusuit to the Latter-day Samts. Some years ago, when a procession was formed in a public celebration of the Fourth of July, two carriages occupied by iumates of houses of prostitution were placed immediately in the rear of one in which sat a prominent Federal official. It was a burlesque on tast time-honored day.

tast time-nonored day.

In conversation with one of my lady "Mormon" friends respecting the custom of the world, and the dubious character of some strangers in our midst, she very properly remarked that there were exceptious to general rules. She said she had made the acquaintance of a very estimable couple—a very accomplished geutleman and amiable wife, whose respectability she did not question; she felt assured they were virtuous and worthy of confidence; they then were absent, having left tor the East.

The next I heard from my friend,

The next I heard from my friend, she having been informed that those

The next I heard from my friend, she having been informed that those respectable (save the mark) people had returned to the city, and as common friendly etiquette suggested, she went to call on them, when to her mortification and utter astonishment, she met another woman—the legal wife; the "respectable" lady she went to call on, and expected to meet, was the husband's mistress, and now far away.

Some few years ago I met a cousin of President Garfield—a delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, who called when on his way to Washington. He said to me, "Miss Snow, you have been long in the Mormon church, and I would like to ask what good you have seen resulting from the practice of polygamy." I told him it entirely prohibited the "social evil." He replied, "That is a great thing: The "social evil" is constantly on the increase in the States, and it is going to rain our constry." I told him, another good result of plural marriage, was it created confidence between the sexes. He wished to know how that was. I told him that in plural marriage, each wife knew that the other wife, or wives were as legally so as herself—each had been seated (married) to the husband by the same sacred ordi-ance—an ordinance which God has revealed. each had oben seared (married) to the husband by the same sacred ordi-ance—an ordinance which God has revealed, and that in associating with him as husband and wife, they commit no sin, and the husband is not defling himself—they all know that sexual intercourse outside the marriage relation is advitors which severs men and women. tery, which revers men and women from the Church, and the curse of God will follow. An adolterer cannot be a Saint. God requires stict causity of

His people.

How preposterous the hue and cry of this adulterous generation about puritying Utah. The purity of the Latter-uay Saints is what our persecutors oay Sants is what our persections fear. Were the "Mormons' a people of whordoms—were plural marriage an institution of debauchery—were the "Mormon' women prostitutes, there would be no trouble—no "loathsome nicer" to eradicate. Were plural marriage a corrupt institution, those now r. Were the "Mormons" a riage a corrupt institution, those now most blatant against, it would hall with delight and hold it in fond fellowship.

delight and hold it in fond fellowship. But plural marriage, when lived in accordance with the requirements of its Eternal Author who has commanded this people, whom He has called out of Babylon, to practice, is sacredly pure, and elevating to fallen humanity; and in connection with it. God has placed His everlasting veto on ad sexual impurity—infanticide, abortion, and finited be purifiers of the Latwith the would be purifiers of the Lat-ter-day Saints.

Here in these mountain vales God

has established a nucleus, and now the integrity of the Saints is being tried; and it will be fully proven whether they will abide the ordeal, or break their sacred covenants and drop down to the level of a godless generation—to use the very appropriate expression of

His Satanic Majesty knows full well that these are the last days, and that God has commenced a work that will rejustate virtue and chastity, and bring forth a pure generation in which to establish His own Government of peace, equity, and good-will on the earth. What the world calls polygamy will be greatly instrumental in bringing about this glorious consummation; and no wonder that all the powers of hell and their confederates in our midst, are combined against it.

Satan, the arch enemy of all righte-

Satau, the arch enemy of all righte-ousness, is rallying all his forces—in-spiring editors, judges, priests and rulers, to do what? To shred the sarulers, to do what? To shred the sa-cred protective Constitution of our country, that they may root up and utterly demolish the nucleus of honor and chastity which God in His provi-dence has planted here, which is al-ready a burning reproof to this corrupt nation. But all their noise, threats, nation. But all their noise, threats, clamor and persecution have no bearing against ulcerous affections and affinities which are contaminating and destroying the life-blood of our once florious Republican Government. Their hellish warfare is entirely aimed against sexual purity—to so clear the way that unbridled adultery with all its attendant ovils may ride rampant and unrestrained on the pampered steed of popularity.

Now, to our starting point—

That 'loathsome ulcer' —What is it?

SEXUAL PURITY. E. R. S. S Salt Lake City, July 17th, 1886.

#### MORE MOBOCRACY.

TWO "MORMON" BOY'S MOLESTED BY 100 STALWART SOUTHERNERS.

CUBA, Sumpter, Co., Ala., June 30, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

We have quite a large field to travel. We have made a good number of friends who have been very triendly and kind to us. The people generally, however, are indifferent and do not manifest any great desire to become acquainted with the principles that are offered them, still a few are investigating the truth. But it is nere as elsewhere, there are opposition and prejudice to contend with all manner of misrepresentations and islsenoods concerning our people. and talsehoods concerning our people. Things in general seemed to be moving along smoothly with a prospect of some being brought to a knowledge of the truth until Monday last, when we Were

## SURPRISED BY A MOB

surprised by a more of over 100 men, who surrounded the house where we were stopping. We were in the kitchen eating uinner and knew nothing of their presence until one of the children came running in and stated that there was a big crowd of men around the house. We finished our dinner, and by this time the moo had crowded the porch and some had come into the house. We, in company with the man of house, went out to discover for what intent they had come. They said they had come to take away the "Mormons." We tried to reason with them, but they would not listen, telling us to get our things as quickly as possible and come with them. After getting our satchels, they marched us to a point some distance away, where there was an old church. From the house to the church the mob hooted and made all kinds of threats. They were principally on mules and they followed hehind while those on foot herded as before them. On arriving at the church they opened the doors. When all were seated, they read to us what was said to be the seutiment of those assembled and the people of the settlement. It contained nothing but slauder and abuse, and something false chough to shame the father of them (the Devil.) abuse, and something false enough to shame the father of them (the Devil.)
They kept us there for about two hours, not being able to agree what to do with us. Some were in

## FAVOR OF SHOOTING,

others were for banging and many other Christian (?) acts. In the mean time we were compelled to undress, as it was claimed that we wore a curious saleid. Their curiosity being satisfied on this matter and having agreed what to do with us, we were informed that they had decided to expel us from the country. After appointing about 29 inen wao were armed and on mules to escort us, in this manner we were taken out of the neighborhood. We tried to prevail upon them to give us 24 bours, to enable us to gather our things together, but they refused, not allowing us any time or to say much. The noble twenty marched us about a property of the respective Then they sent us adrift warning us never to again come back, as they intended to murder os it we should be caught. After leaving them we continued our journey towards Meridian, where we intended to take the train. We got into Meridian about 8 o'clock at night, having wasked 12 miles from two o'clock until the above time. The roads were middy and having a couple of heavy valises to carry we were pretty badly worried. Among those who took a leading part with the mob was a clergyman. There were also a couple of doctors, one of them being spokes-man for the brave and noble 100 or

abandon this field as the prospects were quite eucouraging for doing much good. The man at whose house we were at and his wife, are members of the Church, we having baptized them on June 5th. He is a splendid man on June 5th. He is a splendid man and plum full of sand and would have attempted to stand the mob off with his gun had it not been for us persuading him otherwise. To have shown resistance would most certainly have caused bloodshed. We are legiting splendid, with no desire to the Church, we having buptized them on June 5th. He is a splendid man, and plum full of sand and would have attempted to stand the mob off with his gun had it not been for us persuading him otherwise. To have shown resistance would most certainly have caused bloodshed. We are feeling splendid, with no desire to shrink. We have a few friends in this quarter and hope to he able to make sprink. We have a few friends in this quarter and hope to be able to make a good field. It appears to me that there are going to be pretty warm times this summer, as the whole country is this summer, as the warm on everything.
WILLIAM COWAN.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

EDUCATION IN UTAIR COUNTY.

Summer Institute Closed.

Editor Deseret News:

The doors of the Summer Institute are closed for this season, with the probability that they will open next summer, in colder regions, among the pines of the Wasatch. The closing work of the last week of school has been fruitful with excellent work, not alone incluse work by the season. alone in class work, but also in the three days enautination of applicant teachers. The time has been when examinations tended to test the memory, and to show the smartness of the examiner by giving puzzles, catches and ambiguous and useless propositions, now, however, the common and ambiguous and useless proposi-tions, now, however, the common sense teacher has discarded those in-struments of torture, corrected the abuses of the past in a measure, and to-day they test mental power and the mustery of principles. Following is the class work of the

week as presented in

#### DIAGRAMATIC FORM

and otherwise, including these valuable rules given in theory and practice by Prof. Maeser:

1-Have only one main subject for each recitation 2-Have your plan laid out for each

-Be consecutive within one para-

graph.

| lave no more than two or three subordinate questions consecutively.

subordinate questions consecutively.

5—Never repeat answers, or correct yourself nor hesitate in your questions, nor use expletives.

6—Ask no direct questions except for disciplinary purposes.

7—Don't lay the interrogative at the end of your question.

8—Every question must be a complete sentence, likewise the answer.

9—Avoid had grammar and bad prounciation yourself, and correct it at once in your pupils.

10—Use only plain language in words and style.

and style.
11-No question must contain more

11—No question must contain more than one proposition.

12—Questions should require more reflective than memorative answers.

13—Always be yourself.

14—Do not place yourself at the mercy of your class.

Under the

# MEAD OF EHETORIC

the Professor continued his course ou the Professor continued his course ou composition, under the heads of notes, advertisements, private correspondence, glying instruction in regard to forms, style, and methods of teaching these compositions; and closing up with his lecture the reports, which were divided under the heads of minutes, public correspondence and official reports, each of which received us full share of consideration. The lecturer closed with criticisms of diagrams on the subwith criticisms of diagrams on the sub-ject 'schools," handed in by members

of the class.
Professor Talmage illustrated the phenomena of

SOUND, LIGHT AND ELECTRICITY,

convinced

with great minuteness and exactness, and in order to more foreibly prove his doctrine of electricity, he so arranged his class as to give each member a furewell shock. The class was fully

The subject of sound was presented thus: 1—Medium; 2—Transmission (2) direct, (0) modified; 3—Velocity', 4—Kinds, (a) noise, (b) music; 5—Instruments

struments. "Light" was treated of in the fol-

lowing order: 1—Theorier (a) embhation, (b) undulation; 2—Objects of dealing (a) luminous, (b) opaque, (c) transparent, (d) translucent.
3—Transmission(a) media (b) manner.
4—Phenomena (a) color, (b) diffractions, (c) polarization, (d) mirage, (e) aberration.
The diagramatic form of "Electricity" was 1—Definition. 2—History

city" was 1-Definition, 2-History, 3-Classification, (a) magnetic, (b) frictional, (production, theories, ac-tion, communication, effects.)

Its effects were shown to be meehan-lcal, thermal, luminous, magnetic physiological, (c) galvanic, (produc-tive, communicative), (d) thermal.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

In Physiology and Hygiene the last named educator closed his course of lecture with the subject of circulation and sensation which were explained in the fullest and most comprehensive manner—a supposite only of the diagram is here. synopsis only of the diagram is here we are sorry at being compelled to synopsis only of the diagram is here given. I. circulation. 1 blood, (a) medium (nature, kiuds), (b) organs (heart vessels). 2 lymphatic, (a) medium (nature uses), (b) organs (vessels glands).

additional Instruction given in the

In the Geometry class, intersection and bisection were made a specialty. Thus ended Prof. Cluft's work for the

term.

The Beokkeeping department took a general review of accounts and completed "Dow's New Result Book." Special drilljin journalizing, order, draft and acceptance entries, closed the thorough proceedings of the Superintendent's class.

Isalah's drawings and his instructions in the art of drawing will loug be remembered and practically applied.

Much could be written concerning

remembered and practically applied.
Much could be written concerning
the workings of the Summer fustitute,
of the zeal, promptness and efficiency
of its members; of the anxiety, unitorm kindness; and impartiality of the
tutors; of the regularity of attendance, and pendulum precision in the
execution of all its details; of the absence of friction; of its high moral
tout and Christian sentiment and of its apparent and contemplated results.
It is safe to say that a happer group

This safe to say that a happer group rarely meets.

Belle Harris—the memorable heroine remarked: "There are two places on earth which I shall always be proud of in thought; one is the Pententary, where I spent four months a victim of the hate, narrow-mindedness and religious bigotry of a Christian (?) Judge and the crucifying demand of lawless adventurers. The other is the Summer Institute, where friendship, honor and progress mark 'every feature. "Why should you be proud of the former?" was asked, "Because," said she, "it helped to prove to the world that a Utah woman—if she is a true 'Mormon'—is the most independent in thought, reliable and fearless in action—and the reliable and fearless in action-and the

reliable and fearless in action—and the most devoted to the principle of elevating inanhood and womanhood, of all of God's creatures."

Before closing, please allow mention of the B. Y.A. boarding house in Provo, where the teachers of the finstitute ate and slept. This establishment is certainly a credit to Provo, embodying as it does a neat design, substantial features, splendid accommodations, strict regulations and the bost of treatment. Brother Keeler, the steward, receives the "toll" with a pleasing smile, and for it, he furnishes fresh, healthy and palatable, digestible food in sufficient quantities to satisfy even a gurmand. Frequently he lowers the temperature Frequently he lowers the temperature of the boarder with ice cream, and in-creases their maxillary secretions with red-cheeked strawberries.

red-cheeked strawberries.

Good bye fellow teachers and instructors, may we next meet in some shady grove in the mountains near the haunts of the speckled trout and fat deer, and above the reach of the inhuman mosquito.

Very respectfully,

J. A. R.

Spanish Fork, July 13, 1886.

# Did you Sup-

pose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

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