

an emetic and puked the worst of her burden into Salt Lake, where it immediately began to devour the Mormon people. It has succeeded in getting from them a large part of their church property, but is working for more. It has striven for years to rob them of citizenship in the territory they took as a desert and made a garden, and of citizenship in the nation wherein most of them were born.

The thing that is doing this is the Salt Lake *Tribune* and the creatures that are doing it are the editors and owners of that paper. I make the statement without fear of contradiction that the history of the press cannot show so characterless, vile and untruthful a sheet as has been this *Tribune*, from the time when its owners gave it to an ex-rebel on condition that he should make it an anti-Mormon organ until now, in matters pertaining to Mormonism and the Mormon people. It is as cowardly as it is malicious, and I believe that I cannot do a better work for our country and for humanity than to consider myself "raised up" to play the "rotten-mackerel" and "limburger cheese" act upon it until I have driven it down to the father of lies. If in the day of judgement its editors, managers and owners should be delivered over to the buffetings of Satan, and "Old Nick" should condemn them to stay in the basement until they had eaten the dirt they had written and published against the Mormons and their friends, that would be "a corker" on them for at least a thousand years. That, too, is what they will get. Then they will beg me to come down and give them "rotten mackerel, asafetida and limburger" to take the taste out of their mouths between meals, and I suppose I will be just fool enough to let them have some.

CHARLES ELLIS.

[It is true that Mr. Ellis named the reporter referred to in his letters but we struck the name out of the copy in both instances for the reason he has stated.—EDITOR D. E. N.]

### UTAH NEEDS A HAT FACTORY.

*Editor of the Deseret News:*

I was much gratified to peruse in your editorial columns, of Tuesday last, not only a very interesting account of the reciprocal good feeling that exists between J. B. Stetson of world-wide "hat renown," and his employees, but the appreciable method he has adopted to secure their good will and close attention to their labor in his behalf, viz: a handsome Christmas gift to every workman in his immense establishment.

I was equally gratified with the editor's remarks in regard to that important industry, and asked myself the question, "Where is the best location for a Utah hat factory?" Wherever it may be, it means colonization or an increase of population in that particular locality.

To make hats and caps for the entire Western people will necessitate the employment of hundreds, if not thousands, of active workers, including a host of our young men indentured as apprentices to learn one of the most artistic and interesting trades in existence.

Hats have been made in Utah al-

most from the commencement of its colonization, and have always maintained a very high reputation for durability.

During the past seven or eight years a more extended effort has been made with a view of supplying Utah with Utah head coverings, and a host of merchant- have cheerfully sustained and sold what have been known as Goddard & Co.'s home-made hats, which are of excellent quality. From Bear Lake in the North to St. George in the South a good foundation has been laid for the sustenance and success of the grand industry. But the few that have been engaged in it have not had sufficient capital to do justice to it, and a movement is about to be made to incorporate a company of live, active business men, with sufficient means to build a commodious structure upon the broad and deep foundation already laid.

In a few days a meeting will be called with a view to organizing, and it is to be hoped it will result in such a hearty response from the capable ones of the community that nothing will stand in the way of its ultimate success. At our first meeting, in all probability, a committee on location will be appointed. Let us have a hat factory that will do honor to the country and the community. GEORGE GODDARD.  
February 12, 1891.

## CURRENT EVENTS.

### Ward Reports.

As a number of the Bishops in the Salt Lake Stake of Zion have failed thus far to send in their regular statistical reports, they will please see that they are forthcoming immediately. These reports are required in addition to the special reports which are now nearly all in. When ready they may be left at the President's office, or sent by mail, addressed to

J. D. STIRLING,  
Box B, Salt Lake City, Utah.

### Squaws and the Soldiers.

In conference with Commissioner Morgan this morning Hollow Horn and Bear charged that while the military had control over the reservation during the late trouble the soldiers were the cause of great immorality among Indian women. Many soldiers went through the ceremony of marriage with the squaws, the latter believing they were doing well by marrying soldiers. Hollow Horn said he did not know whether it was desirable that the officers allow soldiers to go off and leave their wives and children dependent for support upon the Indians. He does not want soldiers near the reservation.

### The Indian Service.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association has received from the President a reply to their address of the 31st of January, in which the President says: "Your reference to the recent outbreak among the Sioux, as affording convincing evidence of the necessity of a change in the manner of appointing officials

in the Indian Bureau, leads me to say that I have not found, in a full examination of all the facts, evidence of deterioration in the Indian service. On the other hand the Board of Indian Commissioners, through the chairman, have, as a result of close observation, declared to me, under date of January 10th last, that, upon the whole, the Indian service is now in a better condition than ever before. The object of their communication was to urge an extension of the civil service rules to the Indian service, but they were careful to recognize that argument was not to be found in any special or recent incident, but in the broader fact that the work among the Indians is educational and philanthropic, and should, therefore, be separated from party politics. I may add that, before any special appeal had been made to me, the subject of including the Indian agency clerks and employes in the classified service had been under consideration."

### The Russian Jews.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Telegraph* writes at length of the persecution of Jews, which, he says, has been, if anything, more marked since the petition from Guildhall, London, was returned without comment by the Czar. Russia's reply to the respectful petition consists of secret circulars ordering the officials to rigorously administer the anti-Semitic laws and supply legal deficiencies by their own decisions. The correspondent says the Poles, after the rebellion of 1864, were less inhumanly treated than the Jews are today. The Jews, through the wretched life they are forced to live, are physically degenerating and becoming the most striking embodiment of human life continuing in spite of the gradual decay of the vital functions. General Gourko, Governor of Warsaw, with knowledge of this, issues most stringent regulations as to the examination of young Jews for military recruits, harassing those found physically unable to bear arms by repeating cruel examinations, dragging them several times a year from their homes to the examining stations, many miles away, they being compelled to go on foot, chained with convict gangs.

A strange anomaly is the conduct of Prince Dolgoureff, governor of Moscow, who has been obliged many times to turn to wealthy Jews for monetary assistance and is indebted to them. In his district the Jews are treated with marked leniency.

Referring to the report that the Czar does not know of the enormities perpetrated in his name, the correspondent says the truth is the Czar knows enough to convince him that the Jews are more cruelly treated than horses, cattle or swine, which are cared for as gifts of God.

A number of eminent Russian literary men recently addressed a declaration to the public and journalists, asking them to remember that the Jews were human beings. The government refused to allow the declaration to be published. A personal friend of the Czar laid the document before him, with a humble request from the authors for its publication. The Czar read both papers and flung them away.