

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, March 16, 1909.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF FARMING.

THE difficulty of preserving good, clean, pure seed for agricultural purposes in this Territory has been painfully felt by many of our farmers who have had an ambition, in raising grain, vegetables, &c., to procure those of the best quality. For a long time this has been viewed as a great evil, and one which there should be measures taken to remedy. About this time last year this subject was agitated, and as the sugar cane crop is an important one in this country, and the seed of this plant had suffered very great deterioration through the planting of it, a committee was appointed to designate the lands on which each of these plants should be grown. It was felt that such a movement was absolutely necessary, or we would soon be unable to produce an article of sugar cane in the country that would be worth grinding. By confining the broom corn to a certain district a good article could be produced, and it could be improved, and the same, also with the sugar cane; there would be nothing to prevent the production of an article that would be very rich in saccharine matter, and that would amply repay the producer for his labor and expense in the harvest of sweet which it would yield to him. Farmers, from various districts, and some of them from the best cane-growing sections in this part of the Territory, were united in their statements respecting the deterioration of the sugar cane seed. There had been a great falling off in the yield of molasses to the acre of late years, which was clearly traceable to the hybridization of the seed through the planting of broom corn in close proximity to the sugar cane.

The committee acted upon the instructions which they received from the meeting, and designated the portions of the five acre lots on which the broom corn and sugar cane should be planted, and their lines of demarcation, we believe, were observed in last year's planting.

But though sugar cane and broom corn needed immediate attention, the object sought was not attained by their separation. To assign them distinct fields was but the initiatory step. The intention was to follow that up by similar measures until all our grains, vegetables and fruits, that were liable to hybridization, should be sown or planted on separate spots of ground, and the various kinds be kept pure and free from deterioration. No people can be better situated to accomplish this than the inhabitants of this Territory. The people are united, are laboring for one end, and are under the acknowledged control of Bishops in their several Wards. It is the province of the Bishop to look after the secular interests of his Ward, and by counseling with and calling to his aid the best practical talent under his jurisdiction he can effect great reforms in all these matters in his Ward. If one kind of wheat is better adapted for the soil of the settlement than another—and that can easily be ascertained by holding a public meeting for the purpose—let it be decided unanimously to sow that kind and no other. If there is a variety of soil, and it requires more than one kind to suit, let those kinds be decided upon, providing always that proper precautions be taken to prevent their admixture and deterioration. And so with other grains, and with vegetables and plants in all their varieties. When these are once properly attended to, the steps necessary to raise good stock, the best of their kind, will naturally enough suggest themselves to the Bishop, his counselors and the leading men of his ward. Then if a man expends means and labor to procure the best varieties of grains, vegetables, fruits and stock of all kinds, he will have some encouragement to persevere. Instead of his enterprise and foresight being, as they are now in too many instances, only causes of annoyance and vexation to him, they will be sources of pleasure and profit.

The Bishops, in order to keep posted on all matters connected with the welfare of their Wards, ought to meet together often and give each other the benefit of their experience. They could by this means form themselves into a Mutual Improvement Society, or an Agricultural Society, that would be unequalled for its practical knowledge and power to do good and to effect great reforms. Bishops, to properly magnify their callings, should be men of intelligence and energy, and be the leading and most progressive minds of the community. Their Wards, where they reside in the country, should each be a model farm on a grand scale; where they reside in the city, they should be models of everything that is pleasant and attractive for a city. Farms, city lots, roads, lanes and streets, in a properly managed Ward, should not be filled with weeds, nor be cluttered with straggling and unsightly fences.

We allude to these subjects now, because we think them timely. Spring is upon us, and whatever is to be done this season in these matters ought to be done promptly. There is nothing difficult in the performance of all these labors. There is a right and wrong way to do everything, and though tradition or habit may cause the wrong way to appear the easier, yet the practice of the right way will soon convince every one that it is the more pleasant and profitable of the two. It is a pleasure to a man to have a farm or city lot free from weeds, and filled with the choicest varieties of grain, vegetables and fruits; besides, it pays. It costs no more to raise good grain, good vegetables, good fruit, than it does to raise poor; there is no more expense in raising a good, fine-blooded colt or calf, or lamb, than in raising a runt of the same variety; indeed there is reason to conclude that the fine-blooded animal costs less than the other.

A NEW PLAN.

OUR telegraphic dispatches to-day inform us very briefly of a new plan which is proposed for the discouragement of polygamy. It is worthy of notice, and we hope it will receive attention. The Bill proposes, with the view to check polygamy in this Territory, to give suffrage to the women. We like this suggestion. If carried out, and it should work as its originators hope it will, it would be a very easy method of settling this vexed question, and without the fuss and trouble which have heretofore attended the various schemes that have been proposed for that object; but if the ladies should exercise the right of suffrage and yet not discourage nor break down polygamy, then members of Congress would, perhaps, be satisfied to let the question rest, and to cease troubling themselves about an institution which those who are most affected by it hold as every way preferable to the monogamous institution and the execrable practices which flourish under its sway. In either case the passage of the Bill might be attended with satisfactory results, and, therefore, as an earnest advocate of Woman's Rights, we go in for it, and say let the ladies of Utah have the right of suffrage.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The Inman Steamer City of Paris and the Cunard Steamer Russia have lately had a trial of speed from New York to Liverpool, though it is stated that it was not a pre-arranged race.

The City of Paris left New York at 1:45 p. m., on the 10th of February, and arrived at Liverpool at 5 a. m., on the 19th, thus making the run in the remarkably short time of 8 days, 15 hours and 15 minutes. The Russia left forty-five minutes later, and arrived at Liverpool an hour and thirty minutes later.

The City of Paris, it will be seen, made the trip in forty-five minutes less time than her rival the Russia. Not much difference, but sufficient to make the Inman feel jubilant and to endanger the well-earned laurels of the Cunard Company. There has been a feeling of rivalry between the two lines for some years; but the advantages were so clearly on the side of the Cunard that the latter affected a feeling of disdain for the Inman. But of late the Inman steamers have been competing, and successfully too, with the Cunard, and the two lines are now not far from being equal.

A Mrs. Noble, formerly one of the Fox girls who gained notoriety at Rochester, N. Y., in the first development of Spiritualism, gave a seance at Omaha lately. She professed to be able to present manifestations similar to those of the Davenport brothers. When the time for the performance had arrived, the first thing done was to make a collection to defray the expenses of the hall and to pay the medium for her trouble. For this purpose seventy-five cents per head was paid by the spectators, of whom there was a large number present.

Mrs. Noble was then introduced to the assembled sign seekers, and made some lengthy remarks, after which the show commenced. The first part of the exhibition consisted in tying the lady's wrists, apparently close together, the ends of the cord being then tied around a leg of a table close to which she sat, and upon which were placed a guitar, tamborine, and some horns and bells. The light in the room was extinguished, leaving the medium and the audience in total darkness. The extinguishing of the light, it was stated, was one of the indispensable requisites to the success of the exhibition; another one was that all present must join hands, and that if the circle thus formed was broken, the instruments upon which the spirits would operate, would fall. Soon after the jugglery commenced one of the gentlemen present, evidently of the "Didymus" stripe, broke the circle and moved about in the space between the table and the first line of seats occupied by the audience; but, did not in the least affect the spiritual manifestations, consisting of vibrations from the guitar on the table, as had been predicted. The doubts of the unbeliever were thus strengthened, and having on a pair of very soft rubbers, he made his way noiselessly to the table and stood at the end opposite the medium. After waiting for a moment or two, he reached out his hand cautiously and discovered that the guitar was not lying on the table, but that it was being moved about in one hand of the medium, and in her movements he touched the sleeve of her dress. Being now more than ever convinced of the imposture of the affair he clutched at and caught the strings of the guitar, when the medium instantly dropped the instrument and called out that the circle was broken, and asked for a light.

When the light was procured the guitar lay on the floor a few inches from the bottom of her dress with the finger-board pointed toward her. The unbeliever had reached his seat before the light was procured, which baffled the attempt to discover him. The medium was indignant at the violation of the rules, and declared that she would not have given the seance had she not been assured that good order would be observed; she declared, moreover, that if the rules were again violated she would break it up sans ceremony.

Before continuing the show the medium so arranged some of her immediate friends between herself and the audience that none of the latter could get to the table without being detected. Having done this the lights were again extinguished and the seance continued. The lady announced that the spirit of an Indian had possession of her and that she was ready to converse with any one in Chippewaw. One of the audience inquired if the spirit knew Spotted Tail. The medium gave some very irrelevant reply, but vouchsafed no intelligence in relation to the departed brave. Much bell ringing, tying and untying of knots followed and finished the show.

When a light was again procured the circle breaker went up to the lady and felt the material of her dress, and satisfied himself that it was the same he had touched in the dark. He then told her that he was the one who had "broken the circle." A prayer closed the exhibition which disgusted the greater part of the audience. The medium intimated that she was prepared to give private seances. The writer of the article in the Omaha Herald, from which the above is summarized, thinks she unquestionably should give them in private only hereafter.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.  
The Alabama land grant bill was passed. A resolution was adopted fixing January, 1897, as the date from which consuls are to make returns of their fees. A bill was introduced to pay deputy collectors and assessors the same as collectors and assessors when discharging their duties; referred.

A bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Continent was referred to the committee on Commerce. A bill granting lands for a railroad from Lake Superior to Vermillion lake, was referred to the committee on Public lands. Kellogg introduced a bill granting the right of way to a railroad from New Orleans to the Rio Grande, in the direction of Mazatlan; also a bill to dispose of the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida.

Wool introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of irrigating canals in California. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a Joint Resolution, relating to removals from civil offices in Virginia; also, with amendments, a bill to reorganize the judicial system. The amendments allow more than one Circuit Court to be held at the same time in the same District by the direction of the Presiding Judge; also that Circuit Courts may be held by the Supreme Justices and Circuit Judges sitting together. The present Clerk of the Circuit and District Courts are to continue in office until other appointments are made. Also, with an amendment, the House bill to repeal the Tenure of Office law. The amendment suspends the act till the next session of Congress. Also, a bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment.

Cragin introduced a concurrent resolution, directing the auditing committees of the House and Senate to report a bill defining the number, duties and compensation of the employees of both Houses; agreed to. Morton offered a joint resolution providing that a majority of any State Legislature shall be sufficient to ratify any Constitutional amendment, and that the resignation, withdrawal, or refusal of a minority to act shall not effect the validity of such ratification by the majority. Davis objected and the resolution went over.

The bill to reorganize the navy was considered till the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the bill to strengthen public credit. Sprague spoke in opposition to the bill. A message from the House announced the passage of a bill to strengthen public credit. On motion of Sherman the House bill was substituted for one before the Senate. After further debate the bill passed in the same shape that it passed the House, 42 to 13. The Senate then went into executive session and afterward adjourned.

HOUSE.  
Several members appeared and qualified. A number of bills were introduced one by Julian to prevent further sales of the public lands, except under the preemption laws; also one to discourage polygamy in Utah by granting suffrage to women. One by Poland, allowing defendants in criminal suits to testify; one by Banks, authorizing the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Company to land their cable on the shore of the United States; also to create a chief veterinary surgeon, for the U. S. One by Ward to repeal the provision requiring all military orders to be addressed through the General of the army. One by Kelly to establish an assay office at Helena, Montana; one by Paine to provide a provisional government for Mississippi. The bills introduced to-day number 145.

The Speaker announced that the committees and the names of the chairmen had been telegraphed to-day. Bingham, under a suspension of the rule, introduced a joint resolution which passed 99 to 39, for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad. It declares that the late meeting of the stockholders at New York have been legally held, and approves their resolution of adjournment to Boston. It authorizes the company to remove its general offices from New York to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Council Bluffs or Omaha. It prohibits any court except a circuit or District court of the United States, from enjoining the company or appointing a receiver, and provides that after the next annual meeting at Boston, in 1870, the company's meetings may be held in either of the cities above named. Dawes introduced the Indian Appropriation bill.

Garfield introduced a bill, which was passed last Congress but was not signed by the President, placing the number of Judge Advocates of the army at ten; passed.

The business on the Speaker's table was taken up. The Senate bill, striking the word "white" from the law relating to the District of Columbia was passed, when the House adjourned.

GENERAL.  
San Francisco.—Savage and Smith, who murdered Lieutenant Commander Mitchell, of the United States Navy, in October last, were to-day sentenced to ten years respectively in the State prison.

Indian outrages are reported in Humboldt County, California. One man, while ploughing his field, was killed by the savages; his house was plundered and fired, the family barely escaping by flight. Immediate pursuit was made, but the Indians escaped into the mountains.

Late Arizona intelligence says Indian depredations and murders are numerous; the people are becoming exasperated and a war of extermination is suggested, commencing with the massacre of the Indians residing on the Government reservations.

Legal tenders 77.  
New York, 15.—The Overland mail, with California dates to Feb. 23rd, has arrived; an immense quantity of mail matter was received.

Washington.—The Senate Republican caucus nominated the following: John R. French, of North Carolina, Sergeant-at-arms; John M. Morris, of Conn., Executive clerk; A. D. Claiborne, of the Rutland Express, Public Printer.

Chicago.—The following are the chairmen of the House Committees: on Elections, Paine, of Wis.; Ways and Means, Schenck, Cooper second; Appropriations, Dawes, Beaman second; Banks and Currency, Garfield; Pacific Railroad, Wheeler of New York; Claims, Washburne of Mass.; Commerce, Dixon; Public Lands, Julian; Post Offices, Farnsworth; Manufactures, Morrill; Agriculture, Wilson of Ohio; Indian Affairs, Clarke of Kansas; Military Affairs, Logan, of Ill.; Militia, Shanks; District of Columbia, Cook of Ill.; Judiciary, Bingham; Revolutionary Claims, Boyd, of Mo.; Public Expenditures, Courn, of Indiana; Private Claims, Blair of Michigan; Naval Affairs, Schofield, of Penna.; Foreign Affairs, Banks; Territories, Cullom, of Ill.; Invalid Pensions, Benjamin of Mo.; Roads, Ingalls, of Ill.; Mining, Ferris of N. Y.; Freedmen's Affairs, Dechroy, of N. C.; Education, Arnell of Tenn.; Reconstruction, Butler of Mass.

Rochester.—Allen Smith was killed yesterday, while entering a church at the head of a funeral procession, by a trap door, which was blown by the wind from the belfry, crushing his skull.

Washington, 15.—A delegation of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians had an interview with the President to-day; they stated their desire to co-operate with the Government to preserve peace between the Government and the Indians. The interview was of a very pleasant character.

Boston.—Globe papers state that the gale of the 6th was one of the most disastrous to the fishing fleets ever experienced. As far as heard from sixteen were lost. Great fears are entertained for the safety of several vessels, which, when last seen, were in a disabled condition.

New York.—The Tribune's Atlanta special gives the details of more Ku Klux murders in Murray Co., Ga.

Chicago.—A boiler exploded in a distillery in the northern part of the city yesterday afternoon, killing the engineer, severely scalding a boy and almost demolishing the building.

Chicago.—The Republican's special says the removal of Deftrees, as Congressional printer, by the Republican Senate Caucus, causes much surprise, as it was not known that he had any opposition. A. M. Clarke, of the Buffalo Express, was nominated after a severe struggle. There was no effort made to remove Gorham.

The Tribune's New York special says that James Fisk, junr., recently offered a million dollars for the New York Times newspaper; the offer was declined.

Chicago, 16.—Cole and Sargeant have agreed to give Waite a naval office and Buckbee a postal agency, vice Truman of Oregon, declining. The following appointments have been agreed to: Postal agent, Benjamin Underwood; Surveyor-general, E. L. Applegate; Indian Superintendent, Presidential elector Meachin; Internal revenue collector, Dr. Bowley; Assessor Frazer is retained; Asst. Registers, A. T. Roseburg and Wm. R. Willis; Receiver, Flint; Indian agents, Jas. T. Gazely, Benjamin Simpson, Capt. Lovellette and John Smith.

New York.—Two hundred and sixty hogs, already dressed, were seized on Saturday at the Hudson river depot by the Sanitary Inspector, all somewhat diseased. It is believed the numbers of diseased hogs have been thrust upon the market.

Colonel Stockton has arrived at St. Marks, Fla., from the camp of the Cuban insurgents. He brings an address from the Supreme Junta, asking recognition and giving numerous reasons therefor.

New Orleans.—Gen. Canby has issued an order appropriating \$25,000 from the State Treasury of Texas to carry on the provisional government of that State for the current year.

Louisville.—The funeral of Mr. Guthrie was attended by the Masonic fraternity and a large number of citizens.

Washington.—Commander L. M. Powell has been commissioned a Rear Admiral, on the retired list.

The Executive Mansion was crowded with visitors this morning.

New York.—S. T. Clark, the financial editor of the Tribune, died to-day.

The Post says the Central railroad, having neglected to pay the Government tax of five per cent. of its net earnings, the question will come before the Internal Revenue Department. The amount involved is \$1,200,000.

The Commercial's special says A. T. Stewart asked the favor of naming a man for the office of District Attorney of New York; the President said he had promised that office to a friend last summer.

when the government promptly announced its intention to bring forward such a bill without delay.

Toronto.—Wm. H. Taylor, a prominent produce merchant, known as the Barley King, has absconded; his liabilities are heavy.

London.—The Duke de Montpensier declares that he does not seek the Spanish throne; should he be chosen he would accept the crown, but he wishes the question of his election not to be made a pretext for civil war.

London.—There was a slight shock of earthquake throughout eastern Lancashire this morning; no damage done.

Vienna.—The Reichsrath favors the Government proposal to subject the Landwehr to the military authorities.

The Evening Mail has Cuban advices via Nassau. General Lescoas has failed three times to make his way to Puerto Principe; the insurgents each time repulsed him with heavy loss. A large number of wounded have arrived at Neuviestas.

A deputation headed by the Mayor of Dublin has visited Windsor Castle to petition for the disestablishment of the Irish church.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.  
From the East.—E. P. Folger, Geo. Gunther, Isaac Merritt, J. L. Calis, O. Fuestenberg, T. Short, Wm. Halley, John Shea, C. Herrington, J. Sullivan, M. Sullivan, John McCarthy, John Leary, Patrick Dugan, Charles Murphy, Jerry Shea, Wm. Casey, S. B. Young.  
To the East.—H. W. Nesbitt, S. K. Dey, W. E. B. Bartholomew, J. T. Beanton, Robert Hannagan, D. A. Coe, Ed. Barber, E. R. Bulens, C. M. Brough.  
To the North.—Frank Bunn, R. Hawles, Clay Thompson, G. B. Moulton, W. E. Fredericks, J. D. Huntoon, D. M. Brown, G. C. Dean, A. Eldredge.  
To the West.—Richard Hall, Jos. Waller, J. King, J. W. Gilderleeve, T. Stapleton, Michael Devine, Ed. Doman.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VIREL

In the ever famous, highly-popular, Moral and Emotional Dramatization, by C. W. Taylor, Esq., in 5 Acts, of

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H. B. CLAWSON,

General Superintendent.

Salt Lake City, March 10, 1909.

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