

pearance in European ports with which we are in constant communication. The then Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of a proclamation of the President, issued certain regulations, restricting and for a time prohibiting the importation of rags and the admission of the baggage of emigrants and of travelers arriving from infected quarters. Lest this course may have been without strict warrant of law, I approve the recommendation of the present Secretary, that the Congress take action in the premises, and I also recommend the immediate adoption of such measures as will be likely to ward off the dreaded epidemic and mitigate its severity in case it shall unhappily extend to our shores.

#### THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The annual report of the commissioners of the District of Columbia reviews the operations of the several departments of its municipal government. I ask your careful consideration of its suggestions in respect to legislation, especially commending such as relate to a revision of the civil and criminal code; the performance of labor by persons sentenced to imprisonment in the jail; the construction and occupation of wharves along the river front, and the erection of a suitable building for the district offices. I recommend that in recognition of the eminent services of Ulysses S. Grant, late General of the armies of the United States and twice President of this Nation the Congress confer upon him a suitable pension. Certain of the measures that seem to me necessary and expedient, I have now in obedience to the Constitution, recommended for your adoption. As respects others of no less importance I shall content myself with reviewing the recommendations already made to the Congress, without relating the grounds upon which such recommendations were based. The preservation of forests in the public domain; the granting of Government aid for popular education; the amendment of the Federal Constitution so as to make effective the disapproval by the President of particular ideas in appropriation bills; the enactment of statutes in regard to the filling of vacancies in the Presidential office, and the determining of vexed questions respecting Presidential inability, are measures which may justly receive your serious consideration.

#### CONCLUSION.

As the time draws nigh when I am to retire from the public service, I cannot refrain from expressing to the National Legislature with whom I have been brought into personal and official intercourse, my sincere appreciation of their unfailing courtesy and of their harmonious cooperations with the Executive in so many measures calculated to promote the best interests of the nation; and to my fellow-citizens generally I acknowledge a deep sense of obligation for the support which they have accorded me in my administration of the Executive Department of the Government.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR,  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1884.

#### OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

JUNIUS PUNCTURES THE ANTI-"MORMON" BUBBLE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Some of our Chicago papers which heretofore were characterized for liberality and progress, for the widest possible latitude in political and religious liberty, and for a moderation and toleration that bespoke, at least, a tendency to civilization; these same papers are now turning their

#### ATTENTION TO "MORMONISM,"

and judging from the language they use, there is blood in their eyes. These papers wish to be classed as "independent" in politics, and, in truth, they are very often offensively so. They are a good deal like Thackeray's traveling British snob, who used to keep perpetually saying, "I am an Englishman and pays my way." The average American independent paper is forever dinning in one's ears: "This paper is independent and untrammelled, and solely maintained for the public welfare." In a commercial sense this word "independent" means a good deal. It means that "I am in the market, and though I can't publish your views as party doctrine, I can as an independent and at advertisement rates." In fact this independence business is becoming in a large measure with the press an euphemism for licentiousness. And no doubt much of the irresponsibility in our public prints can be traced to this source. For the organ the party can be held responsible and this in itself is discipline.

There are many reasons for this little

#### OUTBREAK OF BILIOUSNESS

In the independent papers relating to "Mormonism." A sarcastic Frenchman has been visiting us lately and has said and published some harsh commentaries on us. He has noticed this offensive independence in individuals as well as in newspapers. The builder who blocks the sidewalk for weeks; the householder who maintains filth and nastiness and physical indecency around his residence; the newspaper which is perpetually thrusting on the breakfast table pig-sticking statistics and pork-packing improvements, and alleged Christianity in the shape of what are called sermons, and articles which commence in a

truly philanthropic vein, but end as an advertisement; these are samples of independence which the Frenchman would desire to be free from. He says our millionaires dine within a few feet of their horses' stalls; that they chop wood for kindling while diamonds and other jewelry glitter on their persons; and, worse than all, that our ladies wear gold rings on unwashed fingers. The society papers among us do not contradict this, but they come out in fierce style against Mormonism. They say we'll let the Frenchman know there are worse places than Chicago—Salt Lake City, for instance. And to grove that we are a superior, a moral, an esthetic people, we demand the extinction of Mormonism.

Horace Greely used to say that southern poor whites used to uphold slavery because it gave themselves a kind of birthright to aristocracy. On the same principle Yankee humorists and would-be wits used to ridicule German and Irish emigrants. And thus we meet foreign criticism and console ourselves with the thought that we are not Mormons, no matter what Sir Lepel Griffin and Jean Jacques think of us.

The accumulation of literature relating to Mormonism is becoming so prodigious that it is likely to submerge all other themes. Poole's index to periodical literature shows that some hundreds of magazine articles have been written about or against it. This index only comes down to 1882, and the

#### ANTI-MORMON LITERATURE

has increased since so as to be beyond indexing. The dime museum beauty critic of the Chicago Interior is, or was lately, in Utah, and in writing to his paper he says the women of Utah are positively hideous in feature. This is a good hit at the Frenchman who talked of our vulgar beauties with their gold rings and dirty fingers. During the last few weeks, nearly every religious paper in the country, from the great metropolitan expositor down to the snivelling sheet of the village Balaam have had something to say on Mormonism.

It is strange that all this

#### HIGH-MORAL INDIGNATION

Against "Mormonism" should manifest itself after the publication of the annual report of the New West Education Commission. This report was published in the early part of this month, and when it goes to the world under such guidance as that of the Rev. Noble, the Revs. Goodwin and Gilbert, and Bliss and Savage, and Ball and Burchard, we can easily tell what its fruit will be. This society expended last year

FOR THE BENEFIT OF "MORMONISM,"

Close on \$71,000.00, the official figures are \$70,142.39. For teachers in Utah \$36,000 were spent, and for printing, traveling and manufacturing public opinion against Mormonism the remaining 36,000 were spent. One eastern lady, a Mrs. Stone contributed as much as \$12,500 to this fund; a Mr. Hammond contributed an equally large sum. In fact a half-dozen wealthy persons have made up this large amount of money. At the close of the proceedings a Mr. W. E. Hale was so worked on by the eulogies of the learned parsons that he sent in his check for \$1,000. The anti-Mormon crusade is no longer made up of the nickels and dimes and silly stories of the Salt Lake mud-slingers. It goes in now for thousands and tens of thousands, and for high moral effect. The Christian school is now the fashionable dodge, and to carry this out we want money. There are a half-dozen other societies which are also interested in "Mormonism." I mentioned one some time ago, towards which a Mr. E. W. Blatchford contributed \$1,000. I have not the published report of that society at hand, at present, but I believe they claim to have expended \$69,000 teaching "Mormons." There may have been cents, these religious financial reports always give the cents. Altogether, during last year, there has been collected and expended for ostensibly educating Mormons, but really for manufacturing public opinion hostile to them, the enormous sum of \$250,000. And with the impetus that the anti-Mormon movement is now manifesting, the sum for the next fiscal year will be a full million. So it can be seen how nicely we can get in an advertisement among the "leaders" in a religious, ay, even in a secular paper. Truth is stranger than fiction. Mark Twain, in his novel "Gilded Age," makes the President of the Goose Creek Improvement Co., say that: "Your religious paper is by far the best vehicle for a thing of this kind, because they'll 'lead' your article and put it right in the midst of the reading matter; and if its got a few scripture quotations, and some temperance platitudes, and a bit of gush here and there about Sunday schools, and a sentimental snuffle now and then about God's precious ones, it works the nation like a charm, my dear sir, and never a man suspects that it is an advertisement."

Mark guilelessly asserted in his preface that he was embarrassed for want of real, living, illustrative examples, but then Mark knew very little about the religion of the republic.

There is a disposition among our high-moral anti-Mormons of a later day, to ignore the old mud crowd of Salt Lake. Their bungling

#### LEADS TO MURDER

and it will never do to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. The best Salt Lake secularists can do now, is to

try to ring in with the democracy, and if there is any very dirty work to be done, why their hand is in.

JUNIUS.

#### ATTENTION STOCK BREEDERS.

Editor Deseret News:

To the cattle and horse men of Utah: The time has come that we must take a greater interest in our stock. The late national convention, just adjourned in St. Louis, the interest taken elsewhere all over the land and the scrubby and unsaleable horses and cattle speak louder than all the rest and say improve your stock, not only to improve the breeds, but to protect ourselves against thieves. To this end I would advise the cattle and horse men in Cache County to get together and form an association; the laws and by-laws can be had by applying to me. One of them is:

"There shall be no man admitted unless a real cattle or horse owner and breeder."

The objects of these associations are manifold. The first object is to improve our stock, and thereby get more money for them, and to get a ready sale. The second is to protect ourselves against thieves, and to bring them to justice by notification from one county to another, and from our Territory to neighboring Territories. Third that we may work in harmony while at the National Association, as each association is entitled to three votes in the next convention. To this end I will cheerfully assist in forming these associations. Yours,

J. J. FAUST.

#### DEATH OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL OF ENGLAND.

England has had to mourn the loss of her Postmaster General, the Right Honorable Henry Fawcett, M. P. Such she does in all sincerity, for he was a man among men. One who in the language of Shakespeare "gave you an assurance of a man." He was professor of political economy in the University of Cambridge. He was educated at Kings College School, London, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar among its distinguished pupils, graduating with high mathematical honors, as seventh. In 1856, he was elected to a fellowship the same year, and applied himself with intense ardor to the study of political economy. For a short time all went well with him, but some two years after taking his degree, and when a prosperous, and distinguished University career seemed opening before him, he met with an accident which

#### TOTALLY DEPRIVED HIM OF SIGHT.

Shooting in Wiltshire in company with his father and some friends, an accidental discharge from the gun of one of the party struck his head, and destroyed the sight of both eyes.

To most men such a fearful calamity would have been destruction to all their future hopes, but to Mr. Fawcett the affliction that had overtaken him seemed but to

#### NERVE HIM FOR FRESH EFFORTS.

He proceeded to his M. A. degree in the following year, and continuing his studies in the path he had chosen for himself, published a "Manual of Political Economy," which at once raised him to the first rank of Professors of that abstruse science. He also contributed to various magazines and reviews on economical and political science, which still further enhanced his reputation as a political economist and powerfully contributed to his election in November, 1863, to the Professorship of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. As holder of this chair the lectures of Prof. Fawcett were an attractive feature in the curriculum of the University, and the course which he delivered, many of which have been published, served to instill into the minds of the under-graduates among his audience, and the larger world outside, a better idea of what, till Mr. Fawcett's day, had hardly been recognized as a science.

He also published a work on "The Economic Position of the British Laborer." His work on "Political Economy" ran through six editions, one of them containing two new chapters on "National Education" and the "Poor Laws and their Influence on Pauperism," and another, "Depreciation of Silver." Another notable work was one on Free Trade, and Protection being an inquiry into the causes which retarded the general adoption of free trade since its introduction into England. And yet another—three elaborate essays on Indian finance, which attracted much attention.

But it is

#### AS A POLITICIAN

that Mr. Fawcett will be best remembered by his party, and as an official administrator that he has rendered himself dear alike to both political friends and foes.

Desiring, at an early period of his career, a seat in the House of Commons, and professing the creed of philosophical radicalism, the young Professor came forward as a candidate for the metropolitan borough of Southwark in 1864, and nothing daunted by his non-success there, contested Cambridge, the borough, not the university, in February, 1863. Being again defeated, he a third time essayed to obtain a seat in St. Stephens, with the same re-

sult, yet with characteristic dauntless determination, he again presented himself to that constituency at the general election in July, 1865, succeeding this time in being returned, and was again re-elected in December, 1868. He continued his parliamentary labors till 1880, when another field opened for him. Holding definite and matured views, he was ever listened to with marked attention when he discoursed upon such subjects as Indian Finance, Woman Suffrage (of which, both he and Mrs. Fawcett were ardent supporters) or on Irish University Education, on all of which questions he ever spoke with much force, and earnestness.

#### THE FORMATION OF THE

#### SECOND GLADSTONE ADMINISTRATION,

opened the door of the ministry to Mr. Fawcett who were then offered and accepted the Post-Master-Generalship, with a seat in the Privy Council on May 1880. The advent of Mr. Fawcett to power immediately introduced a new rigem with St. Martin's-le-Grand. 1851 not content to be a political, or ornamental chief of this department of the State, Mr. Fawcett threw all his energies into the actual working of the office; and where his predecessors were content to take their keys from the permanent heads of the departments he declined to accept the journals of officialism as a guide for his own conduct. Thus it happened that his fresh and independent judgment within one year had introduced many improvements and reforms into the service. The

#### PENNY SAVINGS BANK SCHEME,

if we may so call it, or rather saving by means of postage stamps, was one of the first reforms of his administration. That attracted general notice; but I must omit many of his reforms that have been laid before me, and will just speak of the "crowing glory" of Mr. Fawcett's administration of the post-office department, namely the

#### PARCEL POST.

This will ever be associated with the name of Henry Fawcett as indelibly as in the penny post with Rowland Hill. It had often been in contemplation, but it was reserved for Mr. Fawcett to carry the idea into practice, reconciling the interests of the railway companies with those of the public, and making the government become the conveyor of parcels, as they already are of letters and telegrams. It may safely be said that the death of no statesman, not even that of Lord Beaconsfield, has within recent times called forth such widespread sympathy and expression of regret from persons of all shades of political opinion.

The question is asked on every hand, "HOW WILL HIS FATHER RECEIVE IT?"

The old gentleman has attained the age of 92, and there was such a strong band of love and sympathy between him and his treasured son, that fears were entertained for him that the shock would be too great. The family circle alone were able to appreciate the exceeding nobility of mind and heart, the sweetness and cheerfulness of temper which suffused his darkened life with radiant sunshine. It was simply impossible to be dull or dispirited in the company of one who was himself, despite his affliction, never dull or downhearted. How heavily he felt the burden of his maimed life, probably the world will never know. He lived the modest frugal life of a man of letters, perfectly free from

#### SNOBBISH OSTENTATION

quite regardless of conventional "appearances," utterly indifferent to the seductions of fashionable society; yet withal, a life which was in its way as dignified and full of quiet refinement, unpretentious elegance as that of the proudest aristocrat. It was impossible not to feel proud of being able to point to at least one distinguished man in England who had the courage to be "a poor man," to despise wealth and petty ambition, and who, while serving the State with credit to himself and his country, yet remained to the end a modest, unassuming, middle-class English gentleman. His career has been a striking one. His keen, logical faculty, his strong-brained common sense, his intellectual intrepidity, his fearless honesty and his high character for personal integrity, and an exhaustless industry, would have made him a great power in any legislative assembly, even had he started in life without the warmest sympathy in his favor. He strove to make every one around him

#### FORGET THAT HE WAS BLIND,

and he was wont to say, in his good humored way, that really, his infirmity was a vast advantage to him, for it saved him the trouble of reading books and writing letters. Even when on the threshold of his career he was apparently doomed to life-long helplessness. He resolved with that gay audacity that he would become a great statesman, and a great administrator. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett were staunch advocates for woman suffrage. Mrs. Fawcett is a lady well known as taking an active part in all subjects in which the social status of woman is concerned, and her noble husband lent his voice and cordial support to the same laudable movement.

HANNAH T. KING.

Steele Mackaye's plans of the new Lyceum Theatre has turned his inventive genius against ticket speculators. There are to be no tickets used in the house.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### A FRUITFUL COUNTRY.

PIMA, Smithville, Arizona,  
November 26th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

I have lived in Pima (Smithville), Arizona, over three years, and can say this is the country for farmers and stock raising. I cleared my land and raised over 600 bushels of grain the first year I came here. The second year I sowed my wheat in January and February, and threshed over 700 bushels in June. I plowed some of the same land and planted it to corn in July, and gathered 550 bushels in October; plowed the same land in November and sowed to wheat again, and the wheat was up and looking well before the first of January. This was the third crop growing on the same land the same year, and the second crop of wheat was the better. By cultivating a crop of corn on my wheat land every year it brings the land into splendid condition for a crop of wheat. By farming this way we can raise a crop of corn and a first class crop of wheat on the same ground every year. One acre of land is as good as two would be if the seasons were shorter. I have raised as good corn on the wheat land as I have seen in the Eastern Utah.

There is no time of the year, in this country, but what we can plow and sow or reap and mow. I was born in the State of New Hampshire, and I don't feel the effects of the summer heat here any more than I have felt it at times in Utah. I lived in Utah over twenty years. There is plenty of room here for Utah farmers.

MOSES CLUFF.

### A PASSION FOR VEAL.

SPANISH FORK, Utah, Dec. 2nd 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Since the fields are open, I have adopted the habit of allowing my stock to run loose on the range by day, fetching them home every night to the corral. Last Thursday evening a cow with a sucking calf (calved on the 19th day of August) was observed to be calling aloud for said calf, having evidently lost it. The cow was driven a portion of the way toward home, her driver believing that her calls would attract the calf's attention, but such was not the case. Eventually the cow broke and ran in the direction of a certain corral, calling as she went. She was again fetched and secured in the corral and kept on calling all night.

The next morning as soon as she was freed from her captivity she again made off in the same direction, but all in vain. Search was then instituted on Friday, with the same result. On Saturday I hitched up, tied the cow behind the buggy and went in search in another direction, but the cow would not call in the locality over which I was traveling. Retiring in disgust I made for home, but as we came near the old spot she again began to call, the call being this time responded to by the missing animal. It was well and whole, with the exception of two underbits taken out of the right ear in a semi-circular form. Probably the actor in this drama thought as the calf was not branded he would assist me in that direction.

Very likely some one of your numerous readers can inform me who the gentleman is that uses his knife upon his calves (or otherwise) as personally described. If he will kindly put in an appearance at my residence on the Indian Farm and prove to me that he has a greater necessity for or right to the calf than I have, he can obtain it at once in its present age and condition. In fact he has no need to wait until it is grown to procure it.

By inserting the above in the next issue of your widely circulated journal you will oblige

JOHN J. COOK,

### GENERAL SITUATION IN OGDEN AND VICINITY.

REVIVAL OF THE IRON WORKS—VALUABLE COAL DEPOSITS.

OGDEN CITY, Utah, Dec. 7, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

We have for some time past been threatened here with winter which, undoubtedly has caused

#### MUCH DISCONTENT

among a large number of the citizens of this city and adjacent places. They are as yet, at least many of them, ill-prepared to encounter a severe, inclement season. But such an event seems now to be once more postponed indefinitely, for although during the past and present months the dark clouds have loomed up, gathered thick and ominously in the heavens, and

#### A HEAVY DOWNFALL

has seemed imminent and inevitable, yet after a light rain, a little hail, and a few flakes of snow, it has again cleared off, and now the sun shines bright and, but the wind is cold, real estate rises high and warm overcoats are in constant demand.

This has been an eventful year in many respects in Ogden.

#### THE COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION

which was keenly felt at the commencement of the year has continued all the time from then until the pres-