

polygamy in this article. To assert that if it were forced on the thousand and one *bastard* who hide their faces in the notified precincts of the holy scriptures, so to speak, it would be a great relief to the nation and do justice to the wan victims who creep through life unhoused, miserable, or furnish material for bawdy houses to the disgrace of cities and the curse of the country. If they were forced to legitimize the rite they prostrate and support their victims and offspring, they would be appeased, otherwise not. I could enlarge upon this subject but enough is sufficient proof.

MISSOURIAN.

## OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

STORRS ON "CREEDS IN POLITICS"—AN UNUSUAL ENDORSEMENT OF MAYOR HARRISON—THE TELEGRAPH QUESTION—TRADE UNIONISM AND PRISON CONTRACT BUSINESS—MR. BEECHER ON THE FUTURE GOING—RELEASE OF A MURDERER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2, 1883.

Deseret News:

The great event of the week in a point of view is the lecture of Harry A. Storrs, entitled "Creeds in Politics." Mr. Storrs does not in a very great practical knowledge of creeds, but in politics he is a war-horse. Whenever sarcasm, abuse and vituperation are to be meted out to democratic chieftains, Mr. Storrs shines brightest. As to religion, he says: "This was the only country on the face of the earth where absolute freedom was guaranteed. The Constitution of the United States at the very start eliminated creed from politics, and guaranteed to the citizens absolute complete liberty in religion." This is Mr. Storrs' idea of religious liberty in this country, and Mr. Storrs is an authority in law both criminal and constitutional. Hoping to get at some future time an expression of opinion on the recent proceedings of the government in Utah, I have mailed him some issues of the DESERET NEWS. Of these the most cutting parts of his course were directed at Romanism. He lost considerable prestige among church folks owing to his position in a murder trial some time ago. The parties were all gamblers and pimps, with names suggestive of Romanism, and Mr. Storrs bought one of them red-handed from the gallows. Now by a good and pure condemnation of this religion and its followers he hopes to regain his social status he so meretriciously sacrificed.

For once the Tribune has endorsed one action of Mayor Harrison. This was regarding the removal of the Exposition building. Carter says it would be a disgrace to pull it down, and Joe says, "Right, Carter old boy, I'll support this time." This change of heart on Mr. Medill's part causes much surprise. There was a time when, if Carter went to a Methodist meeting, the Tribune would characterize it as an infernal proceeding, but age is coming, and Joe says "discretion dwells with years."

A section of the Chicago press is actively advocating the purchase of the telegraph system by the government, to be operated in connection with the postoffice. One of the newly-elected Congressmen made a speech the other night in support of centralization, and in the same time advocated an improvement of the navy. This the advocates of governmental telegraph control deem an inconsistency. It is no such thing. If the speaker advocated enlarging the army there might be some reason to shout inconsistency. The control of the telegraph would not doubt add to the voting power of the office holder, and if there is any objection to be raised to this scheme it is this of extending the office-holding power. It is hardly possible to hold England as a model or as a model for the new system, because the political condition of both countries is different. Right and conduct secure admission to the civil service of that country, the purchase and party will secure competency and disrepute in this country. So perhaps the Congressmen from the third district was not far in error as some of the political conjecture.

Trade-unionism is becoming a formidable power in the land. Regarding the recent action of the unions in New York, the Chicago

Tribune says: "Industry cannot live in an atmosphere of such deadly passion. Society itself would be dissolved if such methods were to be allowed to succeed." This is plain speaking, but it is a poor way of attempting the solution of an important question. A few days ago this same journal had an article condemning the action of the Pacific railroads in forming a syndicate to regulate tariff. A railroad is as much private property as a newspaper, and why not the same rule hold for both. But it may be said the one gets government aid, while the other does not. It is a well known fact, and the Tribune knows it too, that newspapers are built with public money as well as railroads. There are other causes tending to consolidate trade operatives. The establishment of technical schools, and contract work of prisoners are likely to interfere with the regular working of trades, and make the teaching of newspapers recoil on themselves.

New York State has taken an expression of voting opinion with regard to the prison contract business. The voting for its abolition has been almost two to one. Prisons ought to be self-supporting and whatever trade is required for any public institution might with justice be produced by paupers or criminals. If philanthropists are interested in giving trades or professions to convicts, why not teach them law, divinity or journalism. A good preacher is just as much wanted as a good shoemaker. And a good journalist or a good lawyer will be found as much to the credit of prison reform and discipline as the production of a good tailor or carpenter. Too much paternity in legislation is as bad as none at all. And if the natural results of such meddling are now apparent, it is not at all wonderful or strange. The criminal has sinned against the State, and during his confinement he ought to be employed only in State or public work. As to the technical teaching of schools, it may not be surprising some day to see tradesmen objecting to work with persons educated at public expense.

Mr. Beecher has once more got himself talked about all through the country. This time it is about play-acting. At 70 years of age he sees no harm in going to the theatre provided the play is a good one. I suppose there is no harm in reading if one gets a good book, but the trouble is, how are we discriminate. Must we get Mr. Beecher to publish an index of what is good and what is not. No doubt Mr. Beecher is the broadest and most cosmopolitan religionist in the country, and indeed the most tolerant of views foreign to his own. But it is rather singular that all his life he has opposed play-acting, and now in his senility takes to actors from abroad for pleasure and instruction. Mr. Beecher's action has evoked some very sensible articles from the editors of the principal papers here and elsewhere. While all reproach him for the inconsistency, the conclusion is that theatres are no so bad, and might be better if the logical talent applied itself a little more to the purification of the drama.

One more event of seemingly vast import to this community has also transpired this week. No, it is not the closing of the Chicago river, nor the rebuilding of its most important bridges, nor the passage of sensible temperance laws, nor the death of preacher Talmage. No, it is none of these trivial affairs, but it is the release from prison of St. Theresa Sturlata, murderess, courtesan and musician. It will be remembered that about one year ago "this lady" acquired almost a national notoriety. Her favorite admirer, a man of some moment in society, a prominent official of trade circles, an exemplary church Christian and a dutiful son, being short of funds occasionally, used to replenish his pocket book from the exchequer of this benevolent young "lady." Of course her money came from the public, and her admirer used to bring some solid Christians to her parlors, and it is to be supposed was entitled to a liberal commission. At all events Miss Sturlata, one hapless night, turned her silver into lead, and the result was carillon. She was tried and sentenced to one year at Joliet. During the trial, the mother of the murdered man was present to give effect to the drama, and also to testify to the worth of her dead boy. Now Miss Sturlata is free, and there is more excitement among church-ladies and newspapers about her future life than there is about Gen. Sherman or Gen. Grant, or Dennis Kearney.

Seriously speaking, does not this little incident reveal a most deplorable condition of society. Would a French, an English or hardly a Chinese mother come forth in a public trial in like circumstances. What mother could stand the disgrace of having her son a common pimp. Mrs. Samuels, of Missouri, is laughed and scoffed at for her grief for poor Jesse. But Jesse never took a cent from a common barlot, nor did he ever profess religion while in his outlaw career. Now this woman is taken in hands by society ladies and petted and pampered as if she were a martyr. This will have a bad effect on many a young girl. In fact it is rendering common prostitution a little too romantic. It would be well to care for this unfortunate woman and hide her out of sight, but there are many deserving young women, decent, industrious and honest, who are more deserving of the care and sympathy and assistance so foolishly lavished on the penitent? Dago.

JUNIAS.

## INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

HOW THE LIMA SETTLERS STOOD THEIR GROUND—DESCRIPTION OF PLEASANT VALLEY—MISSIONARY AND OTHER MATTERS—TALKING TO THE LAMANITES—COSTLY CONDUITS—A GOOD WORD FOR THE "ERA."

ALBUQUERQUE, Dec. 2d, 1883.

Deseret News:

Leaving Alpine, the place from which our last epistle was written, on the morning of the 18th ult., we traveled first up then down the mountains to Pleasant Valley, so named while we were there, but heretofore called Lima Valley. It is in the country of Socorro, Territory of New Mexico, and adjoining Apache County, Arizona, on the west.

Brother Jacob Hamblin and some few families settled here about January, 1882, but only remained a short time. We did not learn just why they abandoned the valley, but it is supposed that it was on account of the claims of one Mr. Lima, a Mexican, after whom valley was or originally named. The valley was again settled in February, 1883, and in March, the settlers, six families in all, were ordered to leave by Mr. Lima. He claiming the entire valley, stating that he had a government title for it. The settlers refused to go unless Mr. Lima produced proof of his ownership. This he could not do, as the land had never so much as been surveyed. Lima said he did not wish to use force but must and would have his rights. He afterwards came with a lot of armed Mexicans, claimed that there were 50 with him and that he had 40 as a reinforcement near at hand. The settlers prepared to maintain their ground by fighting if necessary and the six families succeeded in scaring away the 50 Mexicans not with standing their reinforcement. A few when they know they are in the right generally prove more than a match for the many.

Pleasant Valley is surrounded by high hills or low mountains, well covered with timber, mostly pine. It is estimated that there are 3,000 acres of land in the valley that can be profitably cultivated. There is not sufficient water to irrigate all of the land but the brethren are confident that by building reservoirs, an abundance of water can be obtained. Many are in favor of dry farming. We found quite a number that claimed the soil produced small grains and corn better by trusting to the natural moisture and rain than by irrigating. Good crops have been raised by watering but once. The average crop this year of small grain mostly dry farming has been 10 bushels per acre.

This was thought to be a satisfactory yield, considering the fact that the ground had just been broken up. The average, after a year or two of cultivation was estimated at 25 bushels. Pleasant Valley, although it does not compare with our large valleys in Utah, is nevertheless a nice spot, and will, no doubt, in the near future, have a large and prosperous settlement of our people established in it. There are at the present between 20 and 30 families located in the valley.

The day of arrival held meetings at 2 and 6.30 p.m. At the evening meeting Brother George C. Williams was sustained and set apart as

Bishop, Lorenzo Watson and John David Lee were sustained as his first and second counselors. The morning of the 19th was spent by some of our party hunting with the same good luck mentioned in our last letter. Have been all through the "wild turkey country," but return fully as ignorant as before starting as to how delicious is its flavor. At Omer we were treated for the second time to water melon. Have forgotten whether I mentioned the fact that our first feast of melon was at Woodruff. Among other good things found at Omer were a number of your valuable papers, and their contents were devoured with as much, if not more pleasure and satisfaction than the melon, and certainly with less fear of night visions of an unpleasant character. Either my reading appetite has improved or late or your paper.

We arrived at St. John's on the evening of the 21st and were pleased to meet Sister Young and others from the lower settlements, and the following day held three meetings all well attended. Our evening meeting was devoted to giving instructions to the Priesthood and to hearing the reports of the Lamanite missionaries, called when we were here last April. The great majority of the reports were very satisfactory and plainly showed that the brethren were earnestly working, so far as their circumstances would admit, to spread a knowledge of the Gospel among those among whom they labor. St. John's has improved greatly since we were here in April. Many nice dwellings have been erected, the *Orion Era* is located in a new office, the Co-op have nearly completed a fine stone structure, new fences, barns, etc., all speak of prosperity, as well as industry and ability.

Upon our arrival at Snowflake we were pleased to meet President Lot Smith and Bishop Joseph H. Richards of the Little Colorado Stake. Our meetings (Sunday 25th) there were well attended, and if anything the best we have held in the Stake.

On Monday the 26th we said good bye to President Jesse N. Smith and other friends and started for St. Joseph in company with Brothers Lot Smith and Jos. Richards to attend the Quarterly Conference of the Little Colorado Stake. During the conference (27th and 28th), we devoted one meeting to talking to the Lamanites, as quite a number came to meet us. They seemed much interested in our remarks. Saint Joseph Ward has 24 Lamanite members, some of whom have been baptized since we were here last. Our conference was an enjoyable one. We found the dam in the Little Colorado of the Saint Joseph people, again washed away. The people of this little place have spent in labor at \$2 per day without, or \$1.50 with board, on dams and canals in the seven years just past, something like \$35,000, or about \$135 per acre for all the land now under cultivation, and yet they are not discouraged, but express their determination to "keep trying." Surely, nothing but faith in our Heavenly Father and a desire to do his work by carrying the Gospel to the Lamanites, could stimulate men to cheerfully undertake such gigantic labors.

The *Orion Era* is a weekly journal edited and published by Miles P. Romney. It is a credit to the editor as well as the town of St. Johns. It is no small undertaking to successfully conduct and publish a paper, especially a "Mormon" one, as large as the *Era*, in a place with such a mixed population and the size of St. Johns. Enclosed you will find the announcement of the *Apache Chief*, "a fearless Gentile newspaper," to be commenced "on or about Dec. 14, A. D., 1883." "It will be an anti-Mormon journal to the heart's core." I don't think friend Romney, or any one else, has lost much sleep on account of the coming *Apache Chief*. "Barking dogs don't bite." Those of your readers having friends in Arizona can not do better than subscribe for the *Era*, and learn how they are progressing.

This trip among the Saints of the Eastern Arizona and Little Colorado Stakes has been the most enjoyable missionary experience I have ever had. The good feeling and unbounded hospitality of the people, in connection with excellent health and spirits have no doubt combined to make the trip one of real pleasure.

Brother and Sister Young as well as myself are in excellent health and spirits. We start for St. David in the morning.

HEBER J. GRANT.

## LOGAN LOCALS.

MR. B. F. CUMMINGS INTERVIEWED.

Logan has grown steadily during the year now closing. A number of residences and public buildings have been erected or completed during the year, which are very creditable to the town. Among these are the County Court House, the painting of which was completed a short time ago. It is a fine, imposing building, cost about \$20,000, and is the handsomest court house in Utah.

The new *Journal* building, a neat and handsome two-story structure, built of brick, situated on Second Street, is nearly ready for occupancy. But of all the structures, lately erected, in which the people of Logan take the most satisfaction, next to the Temple, is the new Brigham Young College building, the roof of which is now being put on. It is a highly ornamented structure, of fine proportions, and presents a pleasing and imposing appearance. It, together with contiguous buildings on the place when the College purchased the land, will afford ample accommodations for students for some years. A number of would-be pupils, non-"Mormons," residing in Idaho and Montana, have applied for admission to this institution.

Three failures have occurred in Cache Valley within a short time. Two of these had natural and legitimate causes, aside from any stringency of the times. The third, that of A. B. Harrison, of Richmond, was the honorable settlement with his creditors of a man who was tired of business, rather than a business failure. Mr. Harrison paid dollar for dollar. These financial misfortunes have had the effect of creating an impression unjust to Cache Valley, which is really in a prosperous condition.

The liquor business now by law established in several towns of Cache, is having its legitimate results, though as yet they are not as strongly marked as they will likely become in course of time. This traffic is separating the youth into two classes, the ones who will patronize it and the ones who will not.

## WHOLESALE PRODUCE LIST.

List of selling price of Produce in the Salt Lake Market from warehouses, corrected semi-weekly, for the DESERET NEWS, by the People's Forwarding Company:

Wheat, per 100 lbs.	\$1.00 @ \$1.85
Barley, " "	" 1.15 @ 1.30
Oats, " "	" 1.15 @ 1.20
Corn, Shelled, " "	" 1.10 @ 1.15
Corn, Chopped, " "	" 1.20 @ 1.25
Rye, " "	" 1.00 @ 1.15
Shorts, " "	" 1.25 @
Flour, Colorado, " "	" 2.05 @ 2.00
" Utah patent, " "	" 2.45 @ 2.40
" Straight, " "	" 2.00 @
" No 2, " "	" 2.50 @
" Graham, " "	" 2.75 @
" Buckwheat, per barrel, " "	" 12.00 @
Butter, according to grade, " "	" 28 @ 35
Beef on foot, " "	" 8 @
Mutton dressed, " "	" 08 @ 08 1/2
Pork dressed, " "	" 14 @ 15
Wool, per lb., " "	" 10 @ 14
Eggs, dry flint, per lb., " "	" 08 @ 10
" Salted, per lb., " "	" 04 @ 08 1/2
" Green, per lb., " "	" 04 @ 08 1/2

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