

is impure, whose conduct is that of a beast, and whose daily life inflicts upon his enforced associate almost unendurable mental and physical tortures, is contrary to our most feeble sense of justice. That the courts should instantly grant a divorce in such a case is freely admitted; but should they leave the offender, thus judicially decided to be an unfit person to sustain the marriage relation, free to enter it again? Should he be permitted to thrust his vileness upon another—a vileness all the more revolting because, perhaps, unknown to the victim until too late to retreat—and plunge her into a state of misery from which she, in turn, must apply to the same courts for relief? Does the well being of society demand that such a man be permitted to enter the married state at will? Does it not rather require that he be forever debarred from again debasing that relation, the purity and honor of which should be jealously guarded by the law?

Let us point, as an example, to an aggravated case recently occurring in this city—one which, it is safe to say, has had but few parallels in the world, though differing only in degree from thousands of others. A certain man had been married four times. Two of his former wives had been released from their revolting connection with him by decrees of divorce, and the third by a merciful death. The fourth was married for the all-sufficient reason that she was the possessor of twenty-five dollars, which she was willing to spend in a disgustingly convivial celebration of the event. It was not long before his beastly nature rendered his conduct unendurable even by one who was as unrefined as the circumstances attending the marriage proved her to be, and she also applied for a divorce, alleging conduct on his part too indecent for publication. A decree was granted, and the very next day this man, who had been three times judicially decided to be too degraded and vile to continue in the married status, was married for the fifth time. If there is anything sacred and noble in the social relations of mankind it is the institution of marriage, and our better natures revolt at the thought of our courts of justice thus becoming the accessories of its degradation. It is not contended that no divorces should be granted, for it is evident that such an extreme would be provocative of as much evil as that complained of, but that they be not granted upon trivial and technical grounds. The remedy lies not so much in lessening the number of divorces as in guarding more closely the pathways leading to marriage; not in closing the exits, but in contracting the too expansive entrances. A person who has so demonstrated an unfitness for sustaining the marriage relation that it has been necessary for a court to so decree, should be forever debarred from entering it again.

It is surprising, in view of the continued high price of dairy products, that more dairying is not done by the settlers on the meadows of Puget Sound. With abundance of good water, grass perennially green, and facilities for reaching market good, there seems to be nothing lacking to make the business highly profitable. Com-

bination is the secret of large and successful dairy operations. Let the settlers of a neighborhood form an association for the manufacture of butter and cheese; let them select a central or convenient location offering all the requirements of a good manufacturing and shipping point; let each one keep as many milch cows as he can attend to properly or has good grazing for, and every day take his milk to the factory and receive credit for it; let the factory be under the management of a competent dairyman, and the business affairs under control of members of the association selected by the contributors; then let each month's business be kept separate, and as soon after the expiration of the month as possible let each man be paid his *pro rata* of the profits, based upon the amount of milk turned in by him during the month. This is the method of conducting those successful mutual dairies so numerous in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and other Eastern States. Some of those dairies consume from thirty to forty thousand pounds of milk per day, and have an established brand of butter well known in the trade. Other factories are owned by private individuals, who, previous to building them, secured the promise of a sufficient daily supply of milk from the surrounding farmers. There is a market for all the good butter—well worked and put up in marketable shape—that can be produced; and beyond question there is large profit in the business when properly conducted. Factory butter rules several cents per pound higher than the home-made product, for the simple reason that it is better, of a uniform quality, and the same brand can be had in any quantity to suit. Not only should such enterprises be inaugurated on Puget Sound, but throughout the whole region west of the Cascades, where the conditions are uniformly favorable. There is little danger of producing too much butter in a region that annually imports tons of it.

It is a matter of common acceptance that the stock interests of the United States, such as are represented by the great ranges of the West, are very great, but the totals indicated by the great convention which has just been in session at St. Louis must astonish even those largely engaged in the industry. Delegates were present from Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming, Dakota, Indian Territory, Louisiana and other States, as well as from Mexico and Canada, representing upwards of five million cattle, vast bands of horses and countless thousands of sheep, property aggregating in value some three hundred million dollars. Many questions affecting the stock interests were discussed, the most important being a national cattle trail crossing the country from Mexico to Canada, to be forever kept open to the free passage of stock. This was especially desired by the delegates of Texas and other southern ranges, and as they were in a large majority, the resolution to Congress to that effect was easily passed, though opposed by representatives from associations further north. The growth of the stock industry has been marvelous, but it is maintained