

south) which also must be accomplished before the coming of the Lord.

Zion must be built up also, and the temple of the Lord erected, or the prophecies of ancient Scripture would not be fulfilled. But Christ declared, in reference to these same matters, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my word shall not pass away." There are preparations to be made for the Second Advent, known only to those who have received of the light of the gospel, which are absolutely necessary for the reception of "the King in his beauty," and for fit those who "look for his appearing," to whom he shall come "the second time, without sin, unto salvation."

None of these things have yet been accomplished, and it will take considerable time to effect them; therefore all who regard the signs given, may perceive the fallacy of the guesses and calculations of those who fix days and dates to that which is kept even from the angels.

Among the bad effects produced by the mistakes of these mathematical Adventists, are the extremes to which they push the deluded persons who adopt them. While their belief in them lasts, they are unfitted for the duties of life, their minds are unbalanced, they become irrational, and their whole energies being directed towards an expected translation from this world, they are rendered impractical and indifferent to everything that promotes individual and general prosperity and progress, and are transformed into wild and visionary fanatics. And when the disappointment comes, and they awake from their dream of ascending in the air to meet the angelic hosts, on a set day fixed and certain, they generally fall back into the opposite extreme of infidelity, and not only lose confidence in the interpretations of their disappointed leaders, but in the prophecies from which the false deductions were drawn, in all scripture and revelation, and finally in the existence of a God. Indeed, the Maine Adventist, to whom we have referred, announces himself so sure of the correctness of his calculations, that if they are not realized he will lose all faith in scriptural prophecies.

It may be asked by objectors, seeing that the Latter-day Saints are believers in the Second Advent, what effects follow their faith different to those described above? We answer, they are exactly the reverse. They are seen in our practical life, the improvements that mark the places of our sojourn, and our surroundings in this once houseless and treeless desert.

We believe that Christ will come before "this generation shall all pass away." But our preparation for His advent involves building up cities and temples, and organizing a community of Saints who will live by His precepts and carry into practical effect His teachings on earth. This faith makes men and women better citizens and neighbors; it promotes virtue, industry, economy, temperance, charity, and all qualities that are admirable in the individual and in society. It teaches that when the Lord comes it will be to reign on the earth; that the "end of the world" is the termination of misrule, the destruction of worldly kingdoms and institutions, and that the earth, purified from sin, will be the future abode of the redeemed.

The belief is different from that of the Adventists, and its effects are different. It is practical and rational, not wild and fanatic. And even if it were possible that we should be mistaken in our belief and expectations, we are and shall be just as well off, to say the least, both temporally and spiritually, as those who have no faith in the coming of the Lord, and who live only for this world and its so-called pleasures.

But the assurances we have received of the approaching advent and future universal reign of the Son of God, are of such a nature that we cannot doubt them. The prophecies are right, it is those who fix dates that are wrong. And while they render us no less practical and energetic than those who differ from us, we have the joy of the hope and prospect of the coming regeneration, when He whose right it is to reign shall take possession of the kingdom and rule "from the rivers unto the ends of the earth." Nevertheless, we have a great work in hand to prepare for

His advent, and every one of us should keep his injunction continually in remembrance: "Watch therefore; for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The wheat crop of the United States for this year is pre-calculated at 400,000,000 bushels.

The Black Hills region proper covers an area of about 6,000 square miles.

Mrs. Jenks is still pottering round that fraud committee, but contributes more fun than evidence.

Texas has a town named Palestine. It cannot be called a "holy land," as its jail holds nine persons committed for murder.

In the German real Havana cigar factories, beet leaves steeped in tobacco juice are used in immense quantities. Nothing like a "real Havana."

Rice ought to be cheap this year. South Carolina expects 44,000 tierces, and Georgia 26,000. Rice is coming to the front again as a Dixie product.

Mrs. Jenks tells so many strange stories to the Potter committee, that a natural conclusion is she has been accustomed to relating anecdotes to the "horse-marines."

British India, exclusive of Bengal and Assam, has under cultivation an area amounting to 119,523,596 acres, and supplies England with one-fourteenth of its entire import of wheat.

Ninety-one degrees in the shade at 3 o'clock this afternoon was pretty high up for June. One of those storms predicted by the "weatherwise" would be appreciated just now in Zion.

A black beetle has been destroying the chrysalis of the codling moth, in the east. Something has been thinning out the apple worm in this city, for it seems pretty sure that the orchard pest is much diminished in numbers.

Bishop McClosky, of the Roman Catholic church, has issued a circular letter to the priests in the diocese of Louisville, forbidding the sale of intoxicating drinks at Church picnics, and censuring them for permitting young people to stay away from their homes at such parties after night has set in. The Bishop's head is clear on those points.

General Crook says "The Bancks have been driven to war by the Government and are compelled to fight for their lives." Yes, and if they succeed in defeating the troops sent against them the disaster will be called a "massacre," and the whole country will be aroused with demands for the "extermination" of the wretched savages.

About a week ago a farmer named Sawyer was plowing on his farm in Scott County, Illinois, when his plow struck a hard substance. Sawyer unearthed it, and it proved to be a pot containing gold pieces of the coinage of 1805 to the value of \$10,000. Several farmers have plowed against hard substances near this city, but on unearthing them they proved to be boulders.

Death from joy is exceedingly rare. But the other day an old lady in Leeds, England, named Judith Dixon, hearing of the unexpected return from America of her son Thomas, who had been absent nearly nine years, became so agitated that she could not stand, and on being informed that he was certainly her son, she at once expired from excessive joy.

The shingles on the meeting house of the Shakers, at Canterbury, New Hampshire, have been on the roof ever since 1792, and on examination recently, were found in good order. This speaks well for the durability of white pine, of which they are made, and the thrift of the shakers in keeping the shingles coated with oil and Spanish brown.

A miner in the Black Hills, a few weeks ago, found on the prairie the skeleton of a horse with the skeleton of a man inside of it. It is supposed that the man being lost in winter storm, killed and cut open the horse and crawled inside of it to keep from freezing, but as the flesh froze solid he became a prisoner within walls of unyielding flesh. A horrible and singular death.

The study of languages is an excellent exercise for the mind, and an acquaintance with French and German is essential to a thorough modern education. With a knowledge of those two languages—and a little cash—one may travel easily through the civilized world and some portions of Asia. J. H. Herman, who may be found at this office, purposes to give lessons, in private or in classes.

The Massachusetts Ploughman, as a device to save the cherry crop from those arrant thieves, the birds, recommends the following: "Tie a hen or well grown chicken to a brick and put it into an open willow basket and raise it up into the tree, where it may be fastened among the branches. Not a bird will touch a cherry, and you may have the pleasure of gathering this delicious fruit yourself."

Who says China is not rapidly acquiring the usages of advanced civilization. The "Celestial" government has recently effected a foreign loan of 2,000,000 taels (about \$3,000,000). The first and only other obligation of this kind was entered into by the Chinese authorities in 1874, and was for \$3,135,375. By patterning after the leading nations of the earth, China will soon run up a respectable amount of indebtedness.

The Spanish Minister has to defend a suit in the U. S. courts for \$100,000. He put a spy named Fernando Guiral on the track of Don Carlos when he was in this country and he followed him to Europe. Signor Mantilla de los Rivos refused to pay him when the "campaign" was over, according to agreement, and now Guiral wants the modest sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The spy business is expensive. It ought to be.

The name of the German member of President Hayes' cabinet is pronounced "shirts." The clerks in Schurz' department are consequently "under-shirts," and the query has been raised as to whether they ought not to be changed oftener than once in four years. Seeing that there is generally considerable starch about them, that there is often a good deal of white-wash about the department and that they are frequently button holed, it seems that perhaps they may be made to do for that length of time.

Now the Vosburgh trial is over, a New Jersey druggist says that while the preacher's wife was sick he conversed with him about antimonial poisoning, and while the druggist was out of the store, two and a half ounces of tartar emetic was taken out of a jar. This has caused a new sensation, and sides are taken by Vosburgh's congregation on his guilt or innocence. A separation from his wife is being arranged. It is a peculiar case, but the preacher is legally safe, whatever may be developed in relation to it.

Farmers, read this. The *Prairie Farmer* says: "Timothy grass should be cut as soon as it is entirely out of blossom. At this time the new bulbs, which form just at the top of the ground, are in a sufficient state of forwardness so the bottom growth will not be checked. When clover is mixed with the timothy, the hay should be cut when the timothy is in proper condition. Timothy should not be cut so close as any of the other grasses, since hot dry weather succeeding is apt to injure the bulbs at the base of the stalk, upon which the succeeding year's crop depends."

Some eastern cities have been disturbed lately by the question whether or not medical men should advertise. Some declare it unprofessional, and say that only quacks advertise their professional business and means. But we notice that those same objectors to a paid advertisement have no qualms of conscience or dignity over a gratuitous local notice when a limb is set or some remarkable operation in surgery is accomplished. If any trade or profession can be advertised with propriety there is no reason why medicine and surgery should form an exception to the rule. And if a card in a newspaper is unprofessional, so is a lettered shingle or painted sign. Isn't that so?

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." A triple crown seems to be three times as bad as a single diadem. Pope Leo XIII seems to be terribly changed from Cardinal Pecci. A Scotch physician long resident in Rome, coming out from

an audience of the Pope the other day, said: "Never have I seen such a change in any human being unless produced by some physical illness. Cardinal Pecci was a tall, erect, well-knit figure, his presence was imposing, his gestures commanding, his voice sonorous and vibrating. Leo XIII. is a bent old man, his hand shakes as with palsy, his voice is hoarse, and the glance of his eye uncertain and suspicious."

The Pearl of Great Price is now ready for the public. It has been much sought for but has been for some time out of print. It contains some choice selections from the revelations, translations, and narrations of Joseph Smith the prophet, and is highly prized by the Latter-day Saints. The visions of Moses; the Book of Abraham; the new translation of the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew; the prophecy on the war; extracts from the History of Joseph Smith; the Revelation on Celestial Marriage, etc., are among its contents. Several important additions have been made to the former edition and it has been carefully revised for the press by Elder Orson Pratt. It can be obtained at this office in paper covers, 50 cents; bound in cloth and lettered, 75 cents.

Correspondence.

The Indian Scare.

PARK VALLEY,
Box Elder County, Utah,
June 26, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

A meeting of the citizens of this valley was held, to take into consideration the best method of protecting ourselves against the Indians and to build a school-house.

This valley is beautifully situated on the south side of the Raft River mountains, and Indians frequently pass through here.

Yesterday two warriors, supposed to be spies, called at the house of a family while the man was away and behaved in a very unfriendly manner, and fires have been seen on the mountains around. The people thought it prudent to build some kind of a fort for protection for the women and children.

Thomas Dunn was chosen chairman of the meeting and William Godfrey secretary. It was unanimously resolved that we build a house of logs that will be suitable for a fort and that will also be a good schoolhouse. It was also resolved that we petition the governor for forty guns to defend our selves against any immediate attack. Thomas Dunn was chosen captain of guard.

Crops throughout the valley look very promising, and the people begin to think they will have the harvesting to do themselves this year, as there is no grasshoppers here to do it as has been for two or three years before.

Respectfully,
GUARD.

Dry Farming.

PLYMOUTH, Box Elder County,
June 26, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Being the first to agitate the theory of dry-farming in these parts, I feel it incumbent upon me to place before the public, from time to time, a report of its practical results. The success attending the experiment is indeed the fulfillment of the expectations of the most exuberant and fanciful. The advantages of the no-fence law have enabled many to try the experiment with but little expense, and now we have spread out before us the most flattering prospects for a splendid harvest. Bishop Hess, of Farmington, has one hundred acres of spring wheat which will soon be ripe, the yield of which, good judges estimate at from thirty to forty bushels per acre. This is but little above the common average, however, as the crops throughout the northern country will be much above the yield of other harvests. The annual increase of rain will, in the opinion of your correspondent, eventually, almost entirely, supersede the necessity of irrigation in any part of Utah.

Although the spring grain will be excellent this harvest, it is more safe to make fall the seed time, thereby giving grain the benefit of a winter and an early spring

growth. There are many acres of corn planted which will doubtless be a rich yield without irrigation. In fact everything planted looks remarkably well. It is now a matter of certainty that we can raise crops without irrigation. But many are annoyed by stock which are turned upon that portion of the country not yet claimed, which instinctively return to destroy the crops.

Now it is plain that agriculture and stock raising cannot be associated together without loss and inconvenience to both pursuits. In a section best adapted to farming let the people have stock enough to supply their wants in that direction, and secure pasturage for them. Those who prefer stock-raising will be able to find sections well adapted to that business. If success attends our efforts it is only when we direct our attention to one pursuit at a time.

Before closing I wish to refer to a correspondence from Malad Valley by J. D., which appeared in a late issue of the NEWS. In his closing remarks he speaks a good word for us, and takes a position that should be sustained by every good citizen in the Valley. FELTS.

Mail Irregularities.

EPHRAIM, June 22d, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

During the last four years, the people of Sanpete and Sevier counties have been greatly annoyed with the poorest mail that has existed here since the first line was established, many years ago. When we had a weekly mail, we could depend upon its coming at or near the appointed time and the same with the semi and tri-weeklies; but now, what should be a daily is the weakest of all. The sub-contractor seems to have been trying to find out by experiment, how poor, lame and worthless horses can be, and yet be made to travel, and also how many ropes and strings of different kinds and sizes can be tied to and around the wagons in order to hold them together, and still satisfy the contractor's ideas of a Sanpete and Sevier mail outfit.

To report the failures of this nuisance of a mail to the special agent seems to do no good. We are inclined to think that the gentleman agent does not care anything about our Sanpete and Sevier county mail. During last week we had one failure and two delays of six hours each time. Report says that the horses were on the range and it was late before they could be found, but another rumor is, that the driver was drunk, but we think perhaps the day was too deep, hence the delays of the last week, and we believe the following are the principal causes of so many oft repeated delays and failures.

First: An impecunious sub-contractor, who keeps moving skeletons for teams, and who uses old, rickety, worn-out wagons, tied together with strings and ropes in every conceivable way, and which, breaking, hinder the drivers from making time. Second: The drivers are of the poorest class, as the wages paid are too small to employ good ones, and the work of flailing these poor animals is too brutal and degrading for any respectable persons to engage in. Third: A careless, high-toned, but well-dressed agent to look on and see the work poorly done.

We have borne with this miserable outfit as patiently as possible, hoping for better things when the next contractor shall take hold, but appearances indicate that those hopes will be blasted, as report says that one of the parties that have been connected with the sham of the last four years is to have the sub-contract for another four years, and at lower figures than before. If such is the case, judging the future by the past, we know about what we will have for the next term, if the party referred to is installed. Under the circumstances we think the people of Sanpete and Sevier counties should make an attempt to secure better mail service than they can expect from any one that has been in any way connected with the last sub-contract, and we believe the department will help us in the matter, if a petition, setting forth the facts in the case, be numerously signed and sent there.

SANPETER.