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For the information of those who do not understand, we may say that there is an intention cherished by certain parties to raise an extensive disturbance here the coming winter. The reason why this disturbance should be brought about, the conspiring parties themselves hardly know, but the whole affair is a species of diabolism, though its movers affect an entirely opposite character and intention.

To bring about this purpose secret conclaves are held, where divers plots are concocted and probabilities discussed. Dispatches and correspondence of the most startling, sensational and inflammatory character may be expected ever and anon, for the purpose of firing the public heart against "Mormonism" and the "Mormons." Nothing is too base for these plotters against the peace and welfare of this community to attempt, if they think there is any chance of success. The vilest calumnies and the grossest illegalities are eagerly perpetrated if they appear to promise the accomplishment of the evil purposes designed.

We merely refer to these things in the fulfillment of our journalistic duty, in order that the public may be on its guard and not be taken unawares by specious sensational communications. In all public matters connected with the people of this Territory there exists a more than ordinary necessity for the observance of caution and candor, for the reason that a deep and widespread prejudice exists against everything "Mormon" or reported as such, and when such prejudice exists it is very easily fanned into a flame of excitement which is apt to impel people to the commission of acts which they thoroughly regret when their temporary madness has subsided into sober sanity and they are restored to their right mind. We therefore say to all readers and hearers of news from Utah, receive everything sensational, exciting, or inflammatory with many, very many grains of allowance. So will you obtain a more just conception of the real situation, be kept from indulging in unnecessary and hurtful indignation and anger and be saved from exhibiting in your own persons the ridiculous spectacle of fighting the air. For one of the most pitiable spectacles which poor deluded humanity presents, is that of setting up an imaginary hobgoblin and going to work with all conceivable indignation, vengeance and fury to demolish it. Yet such is the spectacle invariably presented by those who believe the Munchausenish and vilely slanderous reports viciously invented and industriously circulated concerning Utah and who expend their supposed righteous anger upon our slandered citizens, as history abundantly proves. Of much of the news from Utah we may say profitably to all, don't believe it, unless you find it stated or corroborated in the DESERET NEWS. So will you be saved from believing many a lie, and from calling or thinking many curses upon those whom you ought to bless, as lovers of their country and benefactors of their race.

DURING the last twelve months England has been passing through a peculiar experience. Strikes have been unprecedentedly extensive, embracing a great variety of trades and occupations, and more are threatened. The summer has been an unusually wet one, with uncommonly violent and destructive thunder and rain-storms in many parts of the country. Small-pox has prevailed extensively. The potatoe rot has shown itself with much more than usual virulence and over a large extent of country, although in the earlier part of the season the crop gave promise of being one of the finest ever known. The foot and mouth disease spreads and is found in every county in Eng-

land, among cattle, sheep, and hogs, although it is not so bad in Scotland and Ireland.

The builders of London were out on strike the best part of the season—during the fine weather and long days. The joiners demanded nine hours for a day's work, and ninepence an hour for pay, but they obtained 52½ hours a week for hands in the shop all the year round, 52½ hours for 40 weeks and 48 hours for 12 weeks (in winter) for outdoor hands and eightpence halfpenny an hour pay all the year round, with extra rate for overtime.

The general strikes of the farm laborers have added darkness to this already somewhat gloomy picture. The laborers, in some instances, have obtained an advance in the rate of wages, but generally they have been defeated in securing what they demanded. When the men struck at harvest time, the farmers applied to the Secretary of War to allow soldiers to assist in gathering the crops, which was done, to the intense chagrin of the men, which finds expression in threatening murmurs and in mass meetings, at one of which, at New Bilton, Joseph Arch, a foremost agitator, is thus reported—

In replying to the Bishop of Gloucester, he remarked that if his lordship tried to give him a ducking, he would try to give his reverence a thorough baptizing in return. If he could find in the Scriptures that his divine master ever set his foot on the neck of the poor, then he might sneer at the agitation, but one of the apostolic succession with £5,000 a year, might have some sympathy for the down-trodden, and might feel some gratitude towards those by whose toil his table was spread with plenty. (Cheers.) Mr. Arch condemned the employment of the soldiery in the harvest field as a scandalous measure, because it was uncalled for, and only playing into the hands of the farmers. The laborers, having brought their grievances before the public in a law-abiding, Christian-like manner, were not going to be put down by the Duke of Marlborough, who should remember whence he got his estate, and that pen-sions usually died out with those to whom they were given. The laborer was worthy of his hire, and it would be the downfall of England if laborers were driven out of the country by bad pay. The time was coming when the country would be ruled by intelligence, and all men would be paid according to their worth. Let the men educate themselves, and thanks to the cheap press they were fast educating themselves in politics—for the franchise would be extended to them before long, and then they could take their grievances into their own hands. They must be sober and upright, not undersell one another, and they must one and all stick fast to the Union.

That the temper of the laborers is bitter is plain enough, and it is evidenced by the increase of incendiarism among the peasantry, in imitation of the destruction of the Northeastern Railway premises at Leeds and the Northwestern Railway premises at Kentish Town. Apprehensions are rife of serious trouble in the ensuing winter, as the farmers and the laborers are mutually embittered, and prices of coal, meat, potatoes and many other things will be high. Emigration is encouraged by some and denounced by others, but there is no doubt that much of the bone and sinew of the country will seek other climes in hope of larger remuneration for labor and more encouraging prospects generally.

Very likely the reality will not be so bad as is the apprehension, but there is no doubt that great dissatisfaction and bad feeling exist on the labor question throughout the country and that much suffering will be experienced before next spring.

It was doubtless a source of congratulation to Mr. Smith and his friends that he was discharged by Justice Clinton, in the late cattle-stealing case, the evidence, in the opinion of the court, though strong against Mr. Smith, being not of a character to warrant the holding of him for trial. If really innocent, the NEWS would rejoice as much as anybody in his discharge or acquittal in any such case. Legally a man must be held to be innocent until proved guilty, though morally and in the conviction of the public his innocence may not be so apparent.

There are some features in connection with this case, upon which, if Mr. Smith will take them in good part we will say a few words. These features are unpleasant ones. In the first

place the erection of a slaughter house on the range over Jordan, and beyond the purview of the city authorities and the range of ordinances made for the public welfare, is of itself a suspicious circumstance. Whether or not Mr. Smith knows it, that suspicion has sunk deep into the public mind, and it does not enhance the public estimation of the good character of the proprietor of that establishment. Again, it appeared pretty plain, by the evidence elicited in the late case, that stolen cattle were slaughtered at that slaughter house, and that the meat of those cattle was sold at Mr. Smith's establishment in this city.

Now we put it to Mr. Smith's good sense and his perceptions of propriety whether or not these facts are in any wise creditable to any firm, however innocent, and however properly conducted the business of that firm may be. We certainly do not think they are, and we take the liberty to advise all butchers to avoid, so far as possible, every appearance of evil of this kind, for a good name and a good business reputation are better than riches gotten without them.

By our Western dispatches it will be seen that in the great race at the Agricultural Fair Grounds, Sacramento, on Saturday, between *Goldsmith's Maid* and *Lucy*, for \$10,000, the *Maid* won the race in three straight heats; time, 2:20, 2:21½ and 2:23. Though this race was doubtless an interesting one, yet it lacked the element of excitement which will attend the race that is arranged to come off on the same track on October 12th, between one of these mares and Governor Stanford's horse *Occident*. The sum paid to the winner on Saturday, it was understood, was to be divided between the mares, as they are virtually in one interest. Both of them can make better time than is given above, and this will be shown in the race between *Occident* and them. The greatest hopes are indulged in respecting *Occident's* speed, and there will be heavy bets doubtless made upon him. This his owner, Governor Stanford, is averse to having done. He has great confidence in his horse; but he is a young, inexperienced animal, and is unaccustomed to racing. While his competitors are old well-tried and thoroughly trained trotters. The presence of the people and their hurrahs the mares are familiar with; they will have no other effect upon them than to incite them to greater efforts; but upon him, a nervous horse, they may have the contrary effect. In speeding him over the track he has made a half mile in a fraction under 1:06, and it is said that he can go his mile in less time than is recorded as having been made by *Goldsmith's Maid*.

AFFIDAVIT signers are in request just now. They are hunted after with great avidity, and, when discovered, collared, button-holed and variously plied and manipulated until deemed sufficiently limber for the grand Christian purpose which is in view. Apostates, with their proverbial venom, are favorite subjects and are in strong demand. The great thing to be accomplished is the criminating, by hook or by crook, of the "Mormon authorities." The means is an entirely secondary consideration. It is not the "Mormon people" that the shafts are aimed at. O, no, it is the head, because injury to the head affects powerfully the whole body, while to injure a hand or a foot is not so material an affair.

Come on, then, all ye who can be persuaded to take oath lightly, there is work being cut out for you, and it is not difficult to find the parties who are anxious to see and employ you. You are wanted for the express purpose of swearing to some dreadful and infamous crimes, which by certain legal kinds of legerdemain it is hoped can be traced to and fathered upon the "Mormon authorities." This is the grand object in view. If you will not take an oath of that nature, you are not the individuals wanted, you are literally of no account in this connection, and you can stay at home and follow the plow or push the plane, like other honest citizens, who can't be used as tools in infamous intrigues. It is the enterprising fellows with easy consciences and no scruples who are required to affix their sign-manual or "his X mark" to the most serious charges recognized by the law. Such are wanted to help on the incipient crusade which is designed shall "solve the Mormon problem" during the coming winter, and reduce the whole "Mormon" body first to the originally monstrous and then to the present chaotic condition of a recently loudly preten-

tions but blubbery local organization.

Now is the time for the takers of tall legal oaths to make a few dimes, be patronized, petted and plied by unprincipled lotterers, and earn the ultimate contempt of every good citizen. But it should not be forgotten that the business is not only disreputable but dangerous, for perjury sometimes meets its proper punishment unexpectedly and promptly, apart from the fact that all business of the kind perpetrated against the "Mormons" has hitherto been very unpromising, and that the inference may be justly drawn that, in the future, as in the past, and despite the atrocious bitterness of its enemies and the weaknesses and follies of some of its advocates, "Mormonism" will rise superior to every situation. That, we firmly believe, is its unpreventable destiny.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, SEP. 26

VIRGINIA.—Bro. O. C. Cleveland writes from Staunton, Augusta Co., Va., Sept. 18. He had been bearing his testimony to the work and he had baptized two persons during the summer. Others were manifesting a desire to learn the truth.

NIPPED.—The frost has nipped and scrimped up the leaves of vines and other tender vegetation. But it is capital working weather for humans and other animals.

THE OGDEN JUNCTION, semi-weekly, is out in an enlarged and improved form, with a unique engraved heading. The semi-weekly is an eight page paper, neat and spicy, a credit to Ogden, and deserves to be well received and supported by the people of the north especially.

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES.—By courtesy of Hon. O. H. Wells we are enabled to publish the following dispatch:

SPRING CITY, Sept. 26, 1872.

President D. H. Wells:

The Indians are upon us. Several horses were stolen last night. This morning a man was shot off from a load of lumber, and his little boy was wounded in the hip and wrist, near Snow's mill, in this place. The murdered man is said to be Miller, from Salt Creek.

UTAH WHEAT.—Mr. William Marsh brought to us yesterday a sample of splendid wheat, raised in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, by Mr. D. H. Peery. The berry is very large and full, and the mass is perfectly clean. We understand that the Orchard City mills have purchased a carload of it. We advise our farmers to procure some of it if possible for seed, as it is certainly the finest wheat which has been seen in Burlington for many a day.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawk Eye*.

HORRIBLE, MOST HORRIBLE.—Sensations thicken. The San Francisco Chronicle says—

"Another revelation of a terrible crime in Utah is promised in a few days."

Angels and ministers of grace defend us! Are not the sensationalists buckling down to their dirty work!

A RECEPTION.—The Scandinavian brethren and sisters of this city have appointed a committee, of which A. W. Winberg is chairman, whose duty it is to prepare a hearty reception in the shape of a bounteous collation, at Ballo's Hall, for the emigrants who are expected to arrive to-night.

On the arrival of the company at the depot they will be conducted, by members of the committee, to the hall where the entertainment will be spread. During the progress of the demolition of the viands, a band, we are informed, will be present, and will assist in the digestion of the guests by discoursing sweet music.

The Scandinavian residents of the City took a similar course with the previous emigrant company, and the latter seemed to enjoy and fully appreciate the hearty hospitality of their hosts. The committee, we are informed, purpose providing supper for six hundred persons. We think their estimate of the number of emigrants is a little too high, as a proportion of the company, whose original number was 600, remained in the States.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, SEP. 27.

EXPORTATION.—We are informed that 500 car-loads of wheat were shipped from this Territory to the east within a short period lately.

AN INVENTION.—We understand Mr. Hadyn L. Smith, of this city, has applied for a patent for a vacuum pipe, which he has invented, for use in drawing foul air from mines. It is claimed by the inventor that this pipe will render unnecessary the cutting of draft tunnels. The vacuum is produced by a water vessel and spirit lamp being placed in the pipe. It is said to not only produce the desired effect, but is cheap and durable.

INDIAN MATTERS.—We do not wish to detract in the least from the merit of the