

## DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE  
DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY - JAN. 21, 1885.

HE SUDDENLY STOPPED  
SWEARING.

A PROMINENT exchange states that the people of Lee Township, Brown County, Ind., were thrown into a state of considerable excitement a short time ago, by a singular incident, the interest in which had not at last accounts subsided. The story is to the effect that James Lyman, who spent his earlier years at sea, in that occupation contracted a habit of swearing. The slightest trifle met with a volley of oaths. Let some one vex him, and the air would be perfectly suldhurous with his wicked declamations. When excited, his wrath was terrible, and few dared to remain within earshot, while curses and imprecations rolled with mighty vehemence from his tongue.

One day recently while superintending a force of hands in making a clearing, a silly accident threw Lyman into an excess of passion. Words more blasphemous than ever before uttered rolled from his fluent tongue, while he danced about in a perfect paroxysm.

Suddenly the impious declamations ceased. Lyman fell, face downward, to the ground, and was unable to move a muscle. A genuine thunderbolt or a bullet through the heart could not have dispatched his senses quicker. Sight was destroyed, speech gone, and motion impossible. After thirty minutes' prostration he recovered slightly, but he was unable to regain his lost speech. His eyes were also dimmed. On the arms of two strong laborers he was carried to his house, where he has since been resting in a half-conscious condition.

Devout people in the neighborhood look upon Lyman's calamity as a righteous punishment and a fearful warning against blaspheming. They verily believe that it was a visitation of the wicked man's prolonged sins upon his own head.

## A MATTER OF REGRET.

THE announcement of the failure of the John W. Lowell Company is received with unfeigned regret. The gentleman at the head of the firm has, after a lengthy residence in this city, made many friends in the community, for two reasons—a belief in his business integrity and appreciation of his unvarying gentlemanly demeanor.

Mr. Lowell is now at financial low ebb, and we trust there will be a general disposition on the part of those to whom the company is indebted, to assist him in turning the tide to the flow, by enabling him to resume business at the earliest practicable date. We learn from him that he is already in receipt of telegrams from creditors in the East assuring him that they will do what they can to enable him to bridge the present crisis and again plant his feet on firm financial ground. If we judge Mr. Lowell correctly, he is not one of those men who, when down, remain long prostrate, being both enterprising and courageous. We heartily wish to see him extricated from his present difficulty.

A POLYGAMIST, BUT NOT  
GUILTY.

THE following interesting paragraph appeared in a recent issue of the London Standard:

"A few days ago an officer of the Russian army en route named Stechebrovsky was tried at Odessa on a charge of polygamy. He had married three women in less than three years. The second wife was called a witness, but refused to testify against him, said there was not such another man in the world, and declared that she loved him still. The prisoner found an eloquent defender in Prince Meschtersky, who in a brilliant speech invoked the example of Ivan the Terrible and other distinguished historic characters to prove that a man may rightfully have several wives at the same time. But his master stroke was an appeal to the letter of the Russian law, which, though it declares bigamy to be a penal offense, is silent as to polygamy; and the jury, taking the same view of the question, returned a verdict of not guilty. Stechebrovsky thereupon quitted the court amid the applause of the audience, with the second Mme. Stechebrovsky hanging on his arm."

## NO DECISION YET.

It was expected that the Supreme Court of the United States would render a decision yesterday in the *habeas corpus* case of Rudger Clawson.

A private telegram from Hon. John T. Caine states that it has not yet been given.

It is awaited here with unusual interest.

## POOR MR. COLFAX.

EX-VICE PRESIDENT SCHUYLER COLFAX, who died suddenly yesterday, was born in New York, March 23d, 1823. He was a man of towering ambition, but lacked the mental and moral force necessary to enable him to reach the goal of his desires. Consequently that portion of his life that should have been the most useful was spent in unfruitfulness and the bitterness of disappointment. He was possessed with an overwhelming desire for prominence, and as the general commonwealth considered him to obscurity, he sought, as a species of palliative, local notoriety, which, to a nature like his, only caused him to sense more keenly the fact of his having been irretrievably shelved by the nation at large.

When flushed with political pride, he visited this city, in 1866, if we recollect aright, and later, in October, 1869. On both occasions he addressed a crowd of the populace from the front of the hotels at which he stayed. On the first visit speeches were made by himself and party from the porch of the old Salt Lake House, and the second time at the Townsend (now the Continental) House. On the latter occasion he commended the Saints for their industry and gave them a theological lecture in relation to polygamy. He quoted from the Book of Mormon to show that that form of marriage was in contravention of the "Mormon" religion, assuming, of course, that he knew more about their theological views and practices than they.

Of course, all this was for the purpose of manufacturing political capital out of the ever-fruitle "Mormon" theme, the proceedings being subsequently published in the East by ex-Governor Bross, who was a member of the party. The speech of Mr. Colfax was replied to by Hon. John Taylor on October 20th, 1869, the latter being at that time in Boston. The answer was sweeping, ironical and cuttingly satirical, leaving the Vice President, so to speak, not a foot to stand upon.

Subsequently a paper appeared in the New York Independent, from the pen of Mr. Colfax, on "The Mormon Question." In this dissertation the smallness of his mind was exhibited in an attempt to throw cold "water" on the remarkable work performed by the "Mormons" in redeeming the desert and rendering it fruitful, and thus attempting to rob them of the credit which every liberal man will concede to be their due. He claimed that it was not the "Mormons," to any extent, but "water" that had accomplished the glowing result. This brought forth another paper in reply from Hon. John Taylor, who, with his trenchant pen annihilated every position taken by the popularity-hunting politician. The correspondence is preserved in pamphlet form and affords interesting reading at this late date.

Shortly after this the credit mobelier crookedness of Mr. Colfax leaked out and the country decided that it had no more use for him, and the balance of his life was passed in semi-seclusion, his name being only occasionally brought into public prominence in connection with a heartless joke perpetrated by some caustic journalist.

His career reached the culminating point when he was placed in the position of Vice President, from whence it took a downward rush, and he groped about on the lower level in an unavailing effort to find the ascending ladder with which he hoped to climb again into popular favor. His life partook largely of the nature of a failure, and, together with his sudden departure from earthly existence, teaches a useful lesson, tinged with a strong color of sadness and wishes that it might have been otherwise.

HARD TIMES AND THEIR  
REMEDY.

If there is one season of the year at which, more than any other, depression in business matters is felt, that season is the period immediately succeeding the holidays. People are usually more lavish in their expenditures about holiday time, and for a while afterwards many are per-force correspondingly contracted. In view of this fact and of the general dullness and unsettled condition of business matters throughout the past year, we hear fewer complaints of hard times in Utah than one might really expect. Especially is this the case when we consider the backlog which Utah received through the lengthy war in freight tariff which was carried on some months ago between the two railroads extending into this Territory from the east, destroying the outside market for the surplus produce, flooding the country with goods which there was no immediate demand for, tying up a large amount of capital and sending a great deal of money out of the

country that might otherwise have been in circulation here. But there is no denying the fact that money is very scarce and that times are hard.

The Latter-day Saints are, however, wonderfully recuperative. When they meet with a financial reverse they soon recover from it and regain their equilibrium. They possess the quality which rendered the French nation conspicuous soon after its war with Prussia. The heavy debt which, as the nation emerged from the war, weighed like an incubus upon it, was lifted in a remarkably short time by the plodding perseverance and economy of the people. How often it has happened that the Latter-day Saints have had their crops—their chief dependence—cut off by grasshoppers or destroyed by frost, yet no governmental or other help, except from the Almighty was ever afforded them to enable them to live! How often they have lost a great proportion of their stock—another of their chief sources of revenue—through lack of provision for their support and the length and severity of the winter! How often marauding bands of Indians have preyed upon the people, stealing their cattle and rendering life so unsafe that settlements have had to be broken up, valleys abandoned and an amount of expense incurred that is really incalculable! Yet the people have in a short time recovered from these several disasters and been apparently as prosperous as ever.

Surely, then, one would think, a people who could survive such troubles as those mentioned ought, scarcely to be disconcerted over the difficulties which present themselves now in view of the scarcity of money and lack of market for their produce. But circumstances have changed. A great many of the people have outgrown the simple, frugal habits which formerly characterized them. They have surrounded themselves with many of the luxuries of life, and their wants have very materially increased. Years ago they could live for months, and contentedly and prosperously too, and scarcely handle a dollar in money. They either produced what they required to subsist upon or were able to trade what they produced for such articles as they needed. But now they have grown into the habit of receiving and paying out cash: and that is not all—they depend more upon purchasing and less upon producing what they require. Many of those individual resources that formerly rendered them in such a great degree self-sustaining have been allowed to languish or have fallen entirely into disuse. The hum of the spinning wheel and the rattle of the loom are scarcely ever heard in the homes of the people now. The wife and daughters no longer engage in those primitive methods of manufacturing the family clothing, but depend instead upon purchasing imported fabrics instead. The raising of sorghum so universally carried on years ago has given place in a great degree to the purchasing of imported sugar and syrup. And so with other articles we might mention. Thus it may be readily seen that the scarcity of money is likely to be felt now more than it would have been years ago. And it is felt more, notwithstanding, as we first asserted, there is less complaining on that score than one might really expect. But what about the remedy?

The first solution to the difficulty which presents itself is a return to first principles—a renewal of the old system of barter and exchange of commodities produced among us, and a revival of the individual home industries that formerly tended to render the people self-sustaining.

The next is a change in our agricultural policy—the raising of other things for exportation than grain, which there is now no outside market for. The chief sources of revenue for the Territory during the past year have been stock and wool. The present prospect, we think, would warrant our farmers in paying more attention to the rearing of stock instead of devoting themselves so exclusively to the culture of grain. The raising of hogs might, in view of the present prices of pork and bacon, and the extremely low price of grain, be also made a profitable business, especially as they will thrive on a diet of lucern, of which our farmers raise such a great abundance. We think there would be no difficulty now in finding an outside market for all the hogs the people chose to raise.

A checking of importations by entering more generally into home manufactures is another plan that deserves attention. Home manufacturing has made little progress in our Territory during the past few years. Perhaps the main reason is that capitalists have seen chances of making money faster by investing in other directions—purchasing and selling imported goods, for instance. The veriest tyro in political economy knows that when a country's imports greatly exceed its exports it must in time become impoverished. That has been the case with Utah in the past, and it is time that a change were brought about. We cannot hope, however, for some time to come to change the current of commerce, and export instead of import manufactures, but it is possible immediately to check importations by a more united effort on the part of the people to patronize the home industries already established, and to establish others even in a small way.

And there is still another way in which importations can be stopped. If the people have been unusually extravagant in any line in the past it has been in

the purchase of imported agricultural machinery, buggies, etc. The recent failure of the John W. Lowell Company in this city has reminded us of the fact that many of the people have gone far beyond their means in the purchase of articles in this line, and far beyond what was actually necessary. The idea of every small farmer of our country thinking it necessary that he should possess a mowing machine, reaper, sulky plow, grain drill, etc., of his own, is really absurd. There are in many of our settlements three times as many threshing and reaping and mowing machines as are required for the work there is to do. With a little more forethought and union on the part of the people this needless expense might be avoided, and if proper care were bestowed upon machinery of this kind, and wagons and carriages generally, it is safe to assert that they would last at least twice as long as they do. Many of those who possess such articles leave them exposed without shelter to the scorching rays of the summer sun, the soaking showers of the spring and fall and the frosts of winter—a practice which, to use a mild term, is sheer waste.

The use which many a farmer has for such machines as we have mentioned is not sufficient to pay the interest on the money required to purchase them. How much better, then, for him to hire the use of his neighbors', especially as this can frequently be done by an exchange of work. Let the people combine to use the machinery of this nature already in the Territory, instead of importing more, and one of the chief sources of outlay will be checked.

A great many things suggest themselves in connection with this subject, but we have probably said sufficient for the present, and can leave the balance for another time.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF THE  
UTAH AND NORTHERN.

WE learned to-day that Mr. W. P. P. St. Clair had "resigned" his position as Superintendent of the Idaho Division of the Union Pacific system (practically Superintendent of the Utah and Northern Railroad). Mr. Blickensderfer, Superintendent of the Oregon Short Line, assisted by Mr. J. A. Edson, chief train dispatcher of the latter line, has been appointed to fill the position vacated by Mr. St. Clair. It is not unlikely, however, that the appointment of Mr. Blickensderfer is a temporary arrangement, as it is scarcely practicable for one man to have the superintendency of the two divisions.

It appears that the removal of Mr. St. Clair has been in contemplation for some time, as we recollect a few weeks ago a petition being forwarded to the President, Mr. C. F. Adams, and General Manager, Mr. S. R. Callaway, based upon that probability. The petition was signed by a large number of prominent business men of the community of all classes, and requested that, in case of such a vacancy occurring in the superintendency of the Idaho division, Mr. Geo. W. Thatcher be appointed to fill it. In response to this popular endorsement of Mr. Thatcher, both President Adams and Manager Callaway politely informed the petitioners that their request, so strongly sustained, should receive due consideration.

We but voice the general popular sentiment of all classes here and along the line of the Utah and Northern when we express the hope that Mr. Thatcher will be appointed to the position which he formerly held, and in which he gave such unqualified satisfaction. The desire is not based on a mere matter of preference on personal grounds, although strong in that direction, but because of a prevalent confidence in his competency to fill the position.

Here appears an opportunity for the U. P. chief officials to show a spirit of conciliation not to say accommodation toward the people whose patronage they receive, in a matter that would in no way compromise their interests, but rather enhance them.

## PORCINE PRODUCTS.

THE propriety of more attention being paid to the production of hogs in this Territory, as a means of compensating for the occasional stagnation of the grain market, has been casually touched upon in these columns. The more consideration it receives the more feasible it becomes.

We learn from Mr. S. W. Sears, Assistant Superintendent of Z. C. M. I. that the imports of hog products into Utah for the year 1884 amounted to the handsome sum of \$350,000, in round figures, and the average cost of dry salt pork laid down here is 10 cents per pound. The probable surplus of grain, potatoes, roots, etc., at the present low prices amount to about \$200,000. If this was judiciously fed to swine it would produce double its present value, and leave in the hands of the farmers the money that now goes out for hog products. It would also render them independent of an outside market for their surplus products. Besides, to feed the surplus grain would raise the price of the remainder probably 50 per cent, and the farmers would be benefited in this, as the higher prices of produce would be paid by a class of consumers who can well afford it.

It has been estimated by a person of experience that the grain produced up-

on one acre of land and 6,000 lbs. of mixed grain properly fed would produce 3,000 lbs. of pork. Assuming these figures to be correct the pork could be produced at a cost of not over 4 cents per pound, and instead of having to hunt a market for grain it would be found right here.

But home consumption of hog products and the practical creation of a home market for grain are not the only questions connected with this subject; for if the industry were entered upon on a large scale, Utah could supply the surrounding region, as Eastern producers would be unable to compete with her in that line. Lucern flourishes here and is raised in immense quantities. Hogs do well on that kind of fodder exclusively, almost up to the fattening point, a comparatively brief period of grain-feeding being necessary in order to harden the animals preparatory to their being sent to the slaughter house.

But essentials in this connection are establishments where the hog meat could be properly and skillfully cured according to the most improved methods. The practical ability is here, there being men in the community who have had a lengthy experience in this line; notably Mr. Crawford, late from Glasgow. The necessity of instituting such establishments in connection with an increase of the hog-raising industry is made plainly apparent now by the fact that notwithstanding the present limited supply of home-raised hog meat, raisers of swine frequently experience considerable difficulty in disposing of carcasses which they bring into town from the rural districts. The reason is obvious. Imported pork has had such a lengthy and firm hold upon the market that unless a strong effort is made it will be difficult to displace it. Yet there are few if any people who use either lard or hog meat who would not prefer the home raised articles to the imported if they were placed within easy reach and in presentable shape.

We cannot but think that there is a good deal of money in this industry in all its branches to the raiser and manipulator, and indirectly to the consumer, and it is rather remarkable that some person or persons do not enter upon the curing business on a more or less extensive scale even in the present status of the raising capacity of the Territory.

We are not induced to advocate this industry on account of any desire to see the consumption of hog meats and products increased locally, because we have not an exalted opinion of the flesh of swine as an article of diet, believing as we do that it is not conducive to health, because of its grossness, but if the people will use it, surely it is financially folly to send great distances to procure it when it can so readily be raised here. And as an article of export, as already shown, it could be made quite profitable. The Jews are ranked among the most healthful, and the most free from epidemics of any of the civilized races, and their comparative exemption from many of the ills that human flesh is said to be "heir to," is attributed to their almost universal abstinence from pork, and their less gross modes of living in other respects. The Latter-day Saints are advised to be temperate in the use of meat of that class especially and others generally, our argument being, not in favor of greater consumption, but of raising what is consumed, and the opening of a door for exportation.

So much for the hog.

## A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

THE news of the sudden, violent and untimely death, at Oakley, Idaho, of Brother G. S. Grant, is received here with profound regret. To those who were acquainted with the young man the intelligence was nothing short of startling.

The deceased is the son of the late President Jedediah M. Grant, and was about 29 years of age.

A few years ago he filled a mission to Great Britain, where we first made his acquaintance and learned to highly esteem him. We never knew a more valiant and indefatigable Elder. He was devoted, untiring and capable in that capacity, and bold almost to the border of a fault. The two years of his ministry abroad were one continuous scene of activity. In the winter season he visited the people from house to house, delivering tracts and bearing testimony, whenever an opportunity presented itself, and fine weather found him proclaiming the message of the Gospel on roads, streets and highways of his district. He was not only beloved by the Saints, but highly esteemed by many people not connected with the Church who would often inquire when that "good young man" would be coming that way again. He was frequently opposed in his ministry by sectarian priests and their satellites, but instead of dampening his ardor in the cause to which he was devotedly attached, it only proved a stimulus to increased activity.

He was one of the earliest settlers of Oakley, in the Snake River Country, where he established himself after his return from England, and was building up a home. He held the position of superintendent of the co-operative store at that place, and was doubtless one of its most valued and valuable citizens.