

of life; while an enterprising barber was busily engaged in wielding the razor and the brush.

Boston sent the largest delegation, which included several well-known and respected citizens, including Isaac B. Rich of the Howard Athenaeum, and D. B. Rich, Superintendent of the Cary Brick Company.

Utah has sent her representatives in the persons of Elder C. C. Rich and son, who has only six wives and fifty children—27 boys and 23 girls—all told. The son was accompanied by his wife, and the three were the "lions" of the occasion. Their autographs were largely sought, and they received the marked attention of every one present, especially from the ladies.

The oldest person was eighty-five years of age, who looked on all that transpired with a lively interest. She was the recipient of many congratulations. Her presence was looked upon with surprise, she having traveled nearly two hundred miles to attend the convention.

The genealogy, written by John F. Rich of Ware, is to be published at once. It will make a volume of some six hundred pages, and Mr. Rich has been engaged in its preparation for the past twelve years. It has been traced as far back as 1371, and will contain the names of fifteen thousand descendants of the Rich family.

The Executive Committee reported that a balance of \$500 was wanting to liquidate the remaining expenses of the occasion, and within five minutes' time the entire amount was raised by contribution and placed in the hands of the Committee.

On Thursday there was between 2,000 and 2,500 persons on the ground.

Thus ended one of the largest and most successful family gatherings on record. Everything connected with the affair was conducted in the most unexceptional manner, and reflects the highest credit upon those having its management in charge.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Tribune, writing from this city, says—

If I wanted to break down Mormonism, I would put a dozen French millinery stores in Salt Lake City, give Gen. Morrow, the military commander, \$15,000 or \$20,000 to entertain with during the winter, and station a strong corps of good looking young army officers at Camp Douglas.

This means that extravagance and licentiousness are the most potent weapons with which to fight "Mormonism." To which we may say we consider it a high honor to "Mormonism" that it is considered mortally opposed to the folly of extravagance and the crime of licentiousness.

The Latter-day Saints' business in Denmark presents peculiar attractions for apostles with a taste for martyrdom. The government has issued an order that all Mormon preachers shall be tied up and soundly flogged under the superintendence of village magistrates, and one of the proselyters has actually been treated in that uncompromising way. The convert product of the Mormon missionaries is likely to fall off under this vigorous treatment.—Exchange.

We doubt the truth of the report. But if true, what then? Persecution is what the Jews tried when they hung the Lord Jesus on the cross between two thieves. It is what the Romans tried, under the reigns of different emperors, in killing and flogging his disciples. It is the process that has been repeatedly resorted to against the Latter-day Saints during the past forty-two years, and with what success can be seen in the hundred thrifty and happy settlements in these mountains. The writer of the above paragraph evidently does not believe that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

THE recently signed treaty between France and Germany provides that two months after the ratification of the treaty France pays one-half milliard of francs, and then the Marne and the Upper Marne departments are to be evacuated. Another half milliard is to be paid on the 1st of March, 1873, and another half on the 1st of March, 1874, and then the Vosges and the Ardennes departments are to be evacuated. The last milliard is to be paid on the 1st of March, 1875, and then the departments of the Meuse and the Meurthe and the fortress of Belfort are to be evacuated.

A broom with a heavy handle was sent as a wedding gift to a bride, with the following sentiment:

"This trifling gift accept from me,
Its use I would commend,
In sunshine use the bushy part,
In storm the other end."

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, JULY 9.

WICHITA CATTLE MARKET.—Joseph G. McCoy, Wichita, Kansas, sends circulars concerning the cattle market at Wichita, situated "on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe R. R., at the mouth of the little Arkansas River, upon the cattle trail, one hundred miles south of the Kansas Pacific Railway," where buyers can "get the first chance at the cattle as they arrive fresh from Texas."

SPRINGVILLE, July 8, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

I am informed that my name appears in the DESERET NEWS in connection with others, as having signed a petition or memorial to Congress, villifying the characters of our people. I hereby certify that I have not seen said petition, neither did I know till recently that such instrument had an existence. Will you oblige by giving publicity to the above.

Yours in the gospel, J. W. COOK.

MEETINGS, CROPS, &c.—Bishop E. F. Sheets returned yesterday from a visit to Summit and Morgan counties. On June 29th and 30th Elder Joseph F. Smith and himself attended two days' meetings at Coalville. During the night of the 29th and all day on the 30th, there was a tremendous rain-storm, with an occasional fall of snow, which made the attendance at the meetings lighter than it would have been under more favorable circumstances. There are some grasshoppers at Coalville, which are damaging the crops to some extent.

Grasshoppers have visited Morgan county. The grain crops there do not have a very promising appearance, but there will be a fine yield of potatoes. Bishop Sheets, accompanied by Bishop W. W. Cuff, held meeting at Wanship last Wednesday. Meeting was also held at Kamas Prairie, where the grasshoppers were also destructive.

Last Saturday and Sunday they attended two days' meetings at Heber City, where Bishop Hatch had a fine bowery erected, and the attendance was very large, many being there from neighboring settlements.

At all the meetings above alluded to, Bishop Sheets says a good time was enjoyed, and the people manifested great eagerness to give substantial assistance in emigrating the poor from the nations.

TO-DAY the Democratic Convention meets, as per appointment, at Baltimore, Maryland, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. The proceedings will be watched with exceeding interest, for upon the action of this convention depends, to a very great extent, the result of the presidential contest. It may suit party tactics to understate the importance of this convention, and to affect indifference respecting its action; but this deceives no intelligent person. The action of a party which numbers three millions of voters, which at the last election, handicapped as it was with an unnecessary load, made so good a race, is far from being unimportant; it must, if it remain united, have great influence in determining who shall be President of the United States for the four years after March 4th, 1873.

The Opera House, where the convention will be held, will hold 2,500 people. It will be decorated for about \$5,000, about one-half the cost of the decorations at the Philadelphia Convention. It is designed to erect in front of the building a grand portico of evergreens over the pavement, bearing the words:

"Every mountain has sent forth its rill; every valley its stream; every river its flood, and, lo! the avalanche of the people is here."

Over the main entrance of the building will be the following:

"The constitution is still the object of our reverence—the bond of our union—our defence in danger—the source of our prosperity in peace."—Andrew Jackson.

Over another entrance will be the following motto from Thomas Jefferson:

"The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest."

On the front of the building, above the first story, there will be four quotations from Washington's farewell address. Within the house the coats of arms of all the States, and the portraits of distinguished Americans, will be conspicuously displayed. Beneath the portrait of Washington will be the following—

"In short, that I was no party man myself. The first wish of my heart was if parties did exist to reconcile them."—Washington to Jefferson.

Maryland with her 16 delegates will be placed in the rear. The Territories will be assigned places in front of her, and they will be flanked by Utah with her two votes and Nevada with her six.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, JULY 10.

WILL CLOSE OUT.—The City Council decided last night to close up the City liquor store by the end of the present month, and cease the retail liquor business from that time.

IN TOWN.—Bishop Liljenquest, of Hyrum, Cache County, was in town to-day.

He says there are no grasshoppers in Cache Valley, the first season it has been free from the "pests" for four years.

THE EMIGRATION.—The following dispatch has been courteously handed in for publication—

"NEW YORK, July 10, 9 a.m.

"Brigham Young—Patterson's company, over 400, leave here to-night, all well."

"W. O. STAINES."

COMPARISONS.—The Indianapolis Journal has the following—

"The Mormon women dress so simply and neatly that odious comparisons are made by the unprejudiced between their attire and the comparatively flashy costumes of their Gentile sisters."

JUBILANT.—The "Greeleyites" in town, and they number not a few, are quite jubilant to-day over the nomination of the old philosopher. We noticed a large number of Greeley hats, owned by Cincinnati endorsers, adorned with slips of paper on which the action of the Baltimore Convention was announced. Many of the possessors of smiling countenances have been shouting on the street to-day, "I'm for Greeley."

THEY DON'T WANT IT.—A petition was presented to the City Council last night, signed by citizens residing in the Fifteenth Ward, complaining that a drinking saloon had been established in that part of the City, contrary to the wishes of a majority of the people living in that locality, and praying for its abatement. The petition also set forth that preparations were making for the establishment of another saloon in the same portion of town, and asked that it should not be allowed to open. The matter was referred to the City Marshal and the Chief of Police, that they might see that the law was enforced.

A HARD CASE.—Sheriff Kane, of Pioche, sends information to Marshal McAllister concerning a prisoner named McCausland, now held in this City on a charge of horse stealing. It appears he has been before the Courts at Pioche three times on as many separate charges, similar to the one with which he is now charged. Mr. Kane also states that McCausland also, in conjunction with two others, stole a number of cattle at Shoal Creek, in this Territory, which cattle were sold by McCausland in Pioche, he giving a bill of sale for the same in his own name, and getting \$150 as his share of the proceeds of the plunder.

CAN'T FAIL TO ADMIRE.—"Wyoming," writing from this city, June 30, that very wet day, to the Colorado People, is good enough to say—

"You cannot fail to admire the wonderful energy that has turned a wilderness into a garden full of delights. A hundred thousand people fill up a region but yesterday a barren desert, and a populous town with a wonderful growth and a still more wonderful people rest under the shadow of these mountains, all along this most wonderful valley."

Nevertheless, W. thinks, nor do we blame him, that Colorado possesses superior attractions, and he urges the Coloradans to "advertize" for an immigration of producers. That's right. The News is ever open for that kind of business. As for Utah, she looked after and secured the producers first and she has not forgotten to look after them now. The non-producers come soon enough of their own option, without asking.

"SAXEY"—Our friend Joseph C. Rich, who with his father, Gen. C. C. Rich, is now on a visit to their relatives in the States has written to his mother, and we are permitted to make extracts from the letter. It may be interesting to "Saxeys" friends to know that he comes honestly by his habit of spelling the English language and of getting off funny things in such style as he does, for another member of a collateral branch of the great Rich family, in the person of "Josh Billings," is guilty of similar atrocities in orthography and wit. Blood will tell. He writes from Boston, 29th ult.:

"This leaves us well. The meeting of the Rich family is over, and was attended by nearly fifteen hundred of the family. It was a grander affair than I anticipated. The Mormon delegation were the heroes of the occasion, and we have done much to allay prejudice and acquaint them with our doctrines. Truro is situated over 100 miles from here at what is called the "jumping off place" on Cape Cod. We were treated splendidly by all, notwithstanding the fact that we believed in polygamy and told them all about wives and everything else. They nearly talked us to death. Eliza [Mrs. Rich] is becoming a pretty good preacher, especially on polygamy. We will go to the Jubilee to-day, and leave for Albany, N. Y., this evening on our way to New York and Philadelphia. From New York father will go into Kentucky, where I may meet him; if not, we shall be separated till we get home. In this family gathering we have had a better opportunity to preach to the people than I ever had before.

"Sister Sarah Jane's letter was read to the assembly of over 2,000, and warmly applauded; also one from 'Josh Billings,' who, with Ben Butler, are relatives of ours."

COMING UP.—Many individuals who have been for some time resisting the city

ordinances by doing business without license, are beginning to see that their course will not eventually prove to be a paying one, and are now asking the city authorities for license. This is caused by the widely established opinion that these matters will undoubtedly come out in favor of the city. Of course they will be so decided. It could not possibly be otherwise and be in accordance with law, justice and good order. We are not aware that there is a legal gentleman in the city who possesses an opinion other than this. We have advised the non-license payers all along to change their course and be good, law-abiding citizens, and had the advice been followed at an earlier date they would probably have saved a good deal of extra expense, besides having to eventually pay up all back claims of the city against them.

There are one or two cases, we understand, where parties still have some slight doubts about the matter resulting favorably to the city, and who have asked license to be granted to them on special terms, which are that, instead of paying license at the intervals specified by law, they should give security for the payment of license in the event of the city being victor in the impending cases.

Such applications are rather novel, and it might be said, ridiculous, and, it is needless to say, have not been entertained by the city authorities.

There need be no special or half way course in this matter. The city must be sustained, good order maintained and the laws respected. There is not a right thinking, respectable person but will sustain the municipal authorities in performing strictly and impartially their official duties.

THE general appropriation act, passed at the last session of Congress, sets aside \$75,000 for the establishment of an astronomical base, and the continuance of military and geographical surveys and explorations west of the 100 meridian of longitude. In southern Utah the surveys and explorations are under the charge of Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, corps U. S. engineers, who headed the expedition that explored a line last year from Elko to the Mexican boundary. He was to start from Washington about a week ago to continue his work, and will probably reach here by the 12th inst. Much is expected from his explorations, and many inquiries have been made for printed copies of his last report, but the government printing office has not yet turned them out. Col. Ord is now in this city making the preliminary preparations connected with the expedition. He is a brother of Major Gen. Ord.

Arrangements have been made to secure the use of the observatory in the Temple block for the expedition. There will be a number of geologists, mineralogists, members of the topographical corps and other scientific men connected with the expedition, and the entire party, including the escort, will probably number about seventy. The party will probably be about a year in the field, and their labor will be so arranged that during the winter season they can be where the climate will be mild.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Herald, writing from Rivas, Republic of Nicaragua, June 16, describes briefly the results of the explorations to find a cheap and practicable route for an inter-oceanic canal through that region. On the death of commander Cresman, the command devolved upon Captain Chester Hatfield, who arrived at La Virgin, on Lake Nicaragua, April 28, and immediately went to work. Two days after, Lieut. Rhodes was dispatched with a party to survey the British route, and verify or disprove the results of Colonel Childs' explorations in 1850. This survey was highly favorable. Lieut. Noel with a party left La Virgin, May 1, to examine the route from Sapoa to Salinas Bay, which was determined to be utterly impracticable. The latter party, under Lieut. Leutze, subsequently were sent to survey the Ochomogo route, or routes as there are three of them, which was considered the best yet known. It is asserted that there are five practicable routes through Nicaragua, three of which have been surveyed—

First—From Brit, on the Pacific, to El Cojin, or Pass San Jose, on Lake Nicaragua; distance twenty miles; highest elevation above the level of Lake Nicaragua, forty feet.

Second—From Ochomogo, on the lake, to Escalanta, on the Pacific; distance about twenty miles; highest elevation from thirty-four to thirty-six feet; and the cutting through this summit is only about five hundred or six hundred yards.

Third—From Ochomogo to Nigualapa; distance twenty-six miles, with an elevation about the same as last. The deep cutting along this route will be about two miles.