

DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - AUGUST 1, 1877.

GRASSHOPPERS AND CROPS.

THERE are no grasshoppers worth speaking of now in this valley north as far as Hampton's, along the line of rail, except that there was a swarm just beyond Brigham City on Sunday, July 22. In Cache Valley they are gone, taking a north-eastern course into the mountains. The settlers feel greatly relieved from their presence, and thankful that all the crops were not devoured by the numberless and voracious insects. In Bear Lake Valley there are many of them yet, though on the wing much of the time. In that valley they have been severe on the crops. Hay will be perhaps a fourth or a third of a crop, small grain perhaps near half a crop. The range has also been badly used by the pests, and the settlers will be puzzled how to carry their stock safely through the coming winter, as that is a famous stock country. Some persons are thinking of disposing of all their animals that they may conclude they cannot winter successfully next season, and next winter in that region, it is anticipated, will be a rather hard one.

Bear Lake Valley has suffered much more from the grasshoppers than Cache Valley has this season, though the latter has been seriously ravaged by them. In the settlements in Cache little damage has been done, and there will be a large amount of grain raised. In many places the crops look very good, but in others they are very thin. As a rule, that well watered valley is very dry this year, the streams having been lower than usual.

Speaking in general terms, and with the exception named above, it may be said the grasshoppers are gone, from Salt Lake City to Hampton's and Logan and Franklin, on the line of travel, on the earth and in the heavens above, so far as the eye can reach. They are nowhere to be seen in quantity, and in most places on that route no specimens are left behind. In this valley the crops appear to be injured very little. But the hills at Hampton's are unusually bare and brown, and the cattle thereabout have a comparatively poor time. Indeed, the hills of Cache just now are very bare and uncommonly brown, dry, and desert-looking, discouragingly so. The broad sweep of meadow or prairie between Mendon and Logan, usually laden with hay and immensely attractive, at this time of year, has but little hay or grass in many parts of it this season, much of the hay-land being not worth mowing. The hills and benches generally on the western side of the valley have suffered heavily.

The crops from Logan northward through the fields of that city, Hyde Park, Smithfield, Richmond, and along the foot of the mountains to Franklin, are in most places good, though in a number of places thin yields appear. The grass is rather light through Utah and Salt Lake valleys, but it is very light in Cache. In that county there may be a third of a crop of hay cut this year, and half to two-thirds of a crop of grain. Some of the latter is already harvested. Much of the corn in Cache looks as well as much of the corn in Salt Lake and Utah counties. But the grass on the ranges in Cache is gone, apparently beyond redemption this year, unless soaking rains come before long, for most of the little which the grasshoppers have left is dried up or is fast drying up. The range around Franklin, for instance, looks pitifully poor just now, in comparison with its appearance in a favorable season.

In many of the pastures and hay-lands of Cache, and in places in this valley, that detestable weed, barley grass, or, as some term it, fox-tail grass, has attained to great prominence, which all farmers must be sorry to see.

A problem with the Cache Valley people is how and where to winter their numerous cattle, and it is a serious problem to many of the set-

tlers. As to grain, potatoes, etc., there will be large crops raised in the Territory this year, larger than usual in Salt Lake, Utah, and Sanpete valleys, and a large amount in Cache Valley, notwithstanding the grasshoppers.

LABOR FIGHTING CAPITAL.

THE news which principally absorbs the public interest is the great "uprising" of the railroad laborers against the railroad capitalists. We therefore surrender most of our space to those particulars of the insurrection which have reached us by telegraph.

This is the most formidable conflict between capital and labor which has ever occurred in America. The story is the old one repeated. Capital demands returns for investments. If the business or venture in which it is risked does not yield dividends legitimately, something has to give way in order that the requirement may be met. Generally the laborer, out of whose toil and sweat come the dollars to make dividends, is squeezed a little harder that he may receive less while Money-bags obtain more.

For the sake of dependent families, whose very lives hang on the scanty stipend of husbands and fathers, the pinching process is endured, and reduction of wages is submitted to, until the pressure becomes unbearable. Then comes an outburst. And the oppressed toilers, whose wrongs have long rankled in their bosoms, close their ears to the voice of reason and right, and bent only upon vengeance and retaliation, combine their strength and wield it with giant power, at which wealth trembles in its gilded trappings, and monopoly quakes with terror.

The violence and lawlessness which have attended the great railroad strike are indefensible. Every workman has the right to refuse to labor, and to persuade others to do so; but he has no right to prevent his fellow-laborers from accepting what he refuses, nor to destroy life or property, nor to block the wheels of industry or travel in any alleged attempt to right wrongs however flagrant.

In the present strike it is gratifying to perceive that most of the deeds of violence which have spread dismay throughout the land, have not been perpetrated by the strikers, proper, but by lawless people who have taken advantage of the circumstances to commit crime and feast on plunder.

We hope good will grow out of the trouble. Several railroad companies which intend to grind the laborer down another notch have loosened their hold on the wheel. Others that had already inaugurated the squeeze have also eased up, and the plutocracy of the nation has learned that it is unsafe to push too far the business of coining dollars out of the blood, bones and sinews of the wealth-producers.

The war between capital and labor will never cease until they are harmonized by true co-operation, in which identity of interests will preclude strife. And this can never be established until a fraternal spirit inspires the hearts of men, and selfishness, the bane of the world, is conquered by that desire for the universal welfare of the race which is kindled in the soul by the heaven-born gospel of peace.

ANOTHER MOVE IN THE WAR.

BRITISH troops are now on their way to the Mediterranean. This morning the *Euphrates* sailed from Portsmouth with two regiments of soldiers. Their embarkation was witnessed by great crowds of spectators, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

The war feeling is steadily increasing in England, and as the intention of Russia to occupy Constantinople, contrary to the Czar's declarations at the commencement of hostilities, becomes more and more apparent, the desire to thwart the policy of the ambitious Muscovite increases in the British heart, and the cause of Turkey is growing popular.

The dispatching of these troops to the vicinity of the threatened Turkish capital, shows that England fully appreciates the position

and indicates that she will not permit the occupation of Constantinople if she has strength to prevent it.

The first gun fired by Great Britain in defence of the Turk will be the signal for a general outburst. The other Great Powers will find it impossible to keep out of the conflict. They will step forward in quick succession and take sides with the chief combatants, and the general war which has been long expected will be inaugurated, with all the horrors that have been predicted or imagined.

Rumors have been in circulation that Turkey was about to sue for peace, and that the war was, consequently, near to a close. But the forwarding of troops from England is an emphatic denial of these tidings, and speaks loudly in favor of intervention, and the spread, instead of the cessation, of hostilities.

We are living in troublous times. The spirit of strife and turbulence is in the air. It is rampant in the United States, and exhibits itself in the scenes of riot and carnage now spreading dismay in many cities. It is hovering over the various countries of Europe, and at any moment we may hear of a general collision of nations that will culminate in the deadliest and most eventful war in the history of the world.

To the believer in the predictions of the prophets of ancient and modern times, these events will not be unexpected, and they will serve as signs to prepare the minds of the faithful for the coming of Him whose right it is to reign, the end of misrule, oppression and war, and the establishment of the never-ending dominion of righteousness and peace.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

THE great strike proceeds. Its proportions increase daily, and there are no signs of yielding on the part of the working men. With many of them it is a matter of life or death. Continued reductions have brought their wages down to such a pittance that men with families cannot obtain for them common necessities. Hence their desperation; hence their firm determination.

It is doubtless a fact that many of the railroads have been running without profit to the stockholders, and it may be argued that expenses must be reduced or the roads will be stopped and the workmen have no employment at all. But strict investigation will disclose fraud, chicanery and recklessness in the management of those roads, and the leakages will be found, not in the legitimate outlets for workmen's wages, but in official greed, watered stock, and various manipulations by the highly salaried and well fed fellows, who see no other way to economize except by oppressing the laborer, and clipping still smaller the scanty allowance of food doled out to the laborer's family.

The mismanagement of the great railroads has suggested the idea of their control by the general Government. This subject has been discussed freely, but, of course, has met with strong opposition from the bondholders and stockowners. The subject has again come to the surface, and the Working Men's Party have issued a manifesto, which will be found in our dispatches of to-day, calling upon the Government to take possession of the railroads and run them for the benefit of the people.

A movement of this kind is not likely to take place at once. But the matter will not be allowed to rest. The warfare now inaugurated will not be permanently put down. Labor will continue its conflict with capital at intervals, and it is not at all improbable that at some future period the United States will control the railroads, as Great Britain now manages the telegraph system of England.

The present uprising is of a very formidable character. Apart from the turbulence and disorder which have grown out of it, and which will be subdued by the strong arm of the military if civil authority fails, the power of the bone and sinew of the nation will be felt, and money will find that it is not omnipotent.

The people of the United States are differently situated from the

masses of the Old World, and have far better facilities for asserting their rights. The trouble which has burst upon the country has been brewing for many years, and cannot be calmed in a day. The sympathies of the majority are with the strikers, and the power in this republic is vested in the people. Concessions will have to be made. It is to be hoped that wisdom will enter the councils of the corporations whose property is in danger, and that the hand of soulless capital will be taken from the throat of labor. Wealth demands interest, but the workman must have bread.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JULY 23.

Hail and Rain.—There was a light fall of rain and hail yesterday a few miles south of the city.

Petty Theft.—To-day a Chinaman was caught in the act of robbing Mayor Little's orchard. He was arrested and fined \$5.

Burglary.—This afternoon a well dressed young man broke into the house of Mr. Thomas E. Jeremy, 16th Ward. He was arrested by a special policeman, named Evans, and taken to the City Hall.

Refuse to Serve.—The Beaver Square-Dealer states it has information to the effect that the Second District petit jurors refuse to serve unless paid mileage and per diem, and the U. S. Marshal says he is without funds.

At New York.—Elder Orson Pratt and party of missionaries, on their way to Europe, reached New York yesterday. When they left here it was their intention to sail for Liverpool last Tuesday, but, being delayed on the overland trip, by the railroad strikes, they will not sail till next Tuesday.

The Victors.—Another large crowd assembled on Washington Square yesterday evening, to witness the deciding game between the Deseret Base Ball Club of Salt Lake and the Red Stockings of Cheyenne. The result was in favor of the Deserets, they scoring 17 to 11 by the Red Stockings. We understand the latter have challenged the victors to play a return game at Cheyenne.

Croyden.—Brother John Toone writes from Croyden, Morgan Co., July 25th—

"We expect shortly to commence our harvest. The grasshoppers have done us a little injury, but they are leaving. Yesterday we had a visit from a large flight of gulls; for a time they settled down in our fields. Peace and prosperity dwell with us."

Utah Western.—On and after Saturday morning, trains on this line will run as follows—

Will leave Salt Lake at 7 a. m., arriving at Lake Point at 8:40 (about right time for breakfast) and at Half-Way House at 9:20.

Coming this way the morning train will leave Half-Way House at 6:30, and Lake Point at 7:20, reaching Salt Lake at 9 o'clock.

The outgoing evening train will leave this city at 5 o'clock, reach Lake Point at 6:20 and the Half-Way House at 6:40.

The incoming one will start from Half-Way House at 7 o'clock, Lake Point at 8:40, reaching Salt Lake at ten p. m.

These trains as arranged present an excellent opportunity to parties who wish to indulge in the healthful and pleasant exercise of bathing in the Salt Lake.

Returned Missionary.—This morning we were pleased to receive a call from Elder Rulon S. Wells, who reached home from a mission to Europe on Monday evening. He left this City October 26th, 1875, and proceeded to Switzerland, where he arrived November 25th the same year. He labored in that country nearly the whole of the time he was absent, excepting a short time he spent in Germany. He baptized between twenty and thirty persons into the Church. He enjoyed his labors greatly, and returns in excellent health and spirits. He is grateful for the experience he has gained on his mission, having had the opportunity of proving, to his entire satisfaction, the power and efficacy of the gospel, and has had many evidences and assurances that the Lord was with him in his labors.

He stopped over in the States a few weeks, on the way home, to visit relatives and friends.

Personal.—This morning we had an agreeable call from R. P. Yorkston, Esq., representing the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, of 39 Beckman Street, New York. He is on his way to San Francisco.

Suicide.—At four o'clock this morning Mr. Daniel P. Bell shot himself through the head, at the Valley House, killing himself instantly. Owing to the report of the shot being muffled, probably by the muzzle of the pistol being placed close to the head, he was not discovered until two hours afterwards. He arrived from San Francisco yesterday, and was in very depressed spirits, having a cancer in his jaw, which caused him great suffering, and had been pronounced incurable. He was a native of New York, aged about fifty years, rather fine looking, and was an intelligent and capable man. He leaves a young wife and one child, who are in this city.

The funeral to be conducted under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, was to take place this afternoon.

Coroner Taylor held an inquest over the remains, and at the request of the friends of deceased, we publish the verdict in full.

Territory of Utah, }
Salt Lake County }

An inquisition holden in the Second Precinct, Salt Lake City, at 10 a. m., July 26, A. D. 1877, at the Valley House, on the body of Daniel P. Bell, there lying dead, before George J. Taylor, Coroner of said County, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed.

Said jurors, on their oaths, do say that he died from the effects of a pistol shot, fired by his own hand, about four a. m., July 26th in the Valley House, Salt Lake City. And we further find that said Bell, at the time of his decease, was laboring under great mental depression, caused by a cancer under his jaw, which by his physicians was pronounced incurable.

In witness whereof they have hereto set their hands, the day and year aforesaid.

L. B. THURMAN }
J. D. M. CROCKWELL } Jurors.
G. M. ANDERSON }
GEORGE J. TAYLOR, }
Coroner. }

Convention.—The Davis County Convention of delegates for the selection of a People's Ticket to be voted for at the approaching election, was held at Farmington yesterday. Twenty-four delegates attended.

Thomas F. Roushe, of Kaysville, was elected temporary Chairman, and Chester Call, of Bountiful, Secretary.

The permanent organization was Chester Call, President; Nathan Porter, Vice President; John Telford, Chaplain; William Thurgood, Secretary.

The following ticket was elected:—

Commissioners to Locate University Lands—John Rowberry, of Tooele, John Van Cott and L. S. Hills, of Salt Lake City.

Territorial Superintendent of District Schools—John Taylor, Salt Lake City.

Councilor for Davis and Morgan Counties—Wm. R. Smith.

Selectman for Davis County—Jacob Miller.

County Superintendent of District Schools—Chester Call.

Sheriff of Davis County—Horton D. Haight.

Coroner of Davis County—Timothy B. Clark.

BOUNTIFUL PRECINCT.

Justice of the Peace—David O. Willey.

Constable—Jaren Tolman.

WEST PRECINCT.

Justice of the Peace—Louis M. Grant.

Constable—Joseph Fackrell, Jr.

CENTREVILLE PRECINCT.

Justice of the Peace—Philo Dibble, Jr.

Constable—Geo. O. Chase.

FARMINGTON PRECINCT.

Justice of the Peace—James Loynd.

SOUTH WEBER PRECINCT.

Justice of the Peace—Thos. H. Peek.

Constable—George Kendall.

For members of the People's Central Committee for Davis County, for the ensuing year—Joseph Hyrum Grant, John Benson, David Stoker, Philo Dibble, Jr., Jacob Miller, Thos. F. Roushe, Wm. P. Jones, Levi B. Hammond.