

COMING EXHIBITIONS IN LONDON.

WILL UTAH TAKE PART IN THE GREAT AMERICAN DISPLAY.

LONDON, August 27, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The world constantly demands something new. Truth, consistency, morality, religion are a trifle to stale and common-places to satisfy the popular taste. The multitude thirst after novelty. To supply this perpetual craving there are a thousand and one devices in the great metropolis of England. The demand is good for trade. It stimulates exertion, starts new enterprises, and keeps money in motion. All this is beneficial in a business sense. But the public is never satisfied and scarcely anything that happens or is invented makes more than the proverbial

"NINE DAYS' WONDER."

There have been large numbers and a great variety of exhibitions, national and international, to feed the appetite of the millions, for the marvelous and bring shekels to the pockets of speculators. But among them there has never been a purely American exhibition in this great modern Babylon, nor indeed in any part of the globe outside the domains of Uncle Samuel. This "long-felt want" is to be supplied.

On the 1st of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, a purely American Exhibition is to be opened at a spot admirably selected for the purpose. It is not far from the site of the Inventors' Exhibition, where, at the same time as the American Exhibition, the British Colonial and Indian Exhibition will be held. The grounds, covering twenty-two acres, belong to the Midland and Metropolitan District Railway Companies. Adjoining are the Earl's Court and West Brompton railway stations, the former being a noted junction, and with the other giving communication with the whole railway system of Great Britain. This will facilitate the transportation of goods to the Exhibition, and enable visitors to take tickets to it from almost any station in the country. It is estimated that ten millions of people live within an hour's ride to the spot selected for the American Exhibition station.

In addition to the main buildings there will be galleries for the fine arts, an Industrial Hall devoted to handicrafts by men and girls, white and of different colors, in which labor-saving machinery of all kinds will be in operation; an Indian village, a theatre and concert hall, refreshment pavilions, etc. The entrance hall will be so arranged that the visitor can imagine he is entering North America from New York harbor, and he can travel across the country in miniature through the various States and Territories to San Francisco, which will all be as fully represented as their enterprise, liberality and response to the invitation sent them to exhibit shall extend. Their resources and products will be shown at a glance, and plans and maps and other means of conveying information will display the railroad connections and extensions.

The agricultural, grazing, mineral and manufacturing conditions and localities will be a specialty, and the opportunities and advantages of comparatively undeveloped regions will be made apparent. Amusements will add interest to the show, and electrical illumination at night will be one of its pleasing features. Roller skating, base ball, lacrosse, bicycling, billiards and other American sports will also be exhibited. Portraits of eminent Americans by American artists, among other subjects of the brush, will adorn the art galleries. Inventions and manufactures of various kinds will receive full attention, and medals and diplomas will be awarded to successful competitors in each branch of trade and industry and each profession represented.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION,

being held at the same time and but a short distance away, will aid in bringing patronage to the American Exhibition and cause friendly emulation which will enhance the value and interest of both. It will be pleasant and profitable to compare the growth, enterprise and intelligence of American and colonial competitors, and each will no doubt learn useful lessons from the other. The result cannot fail to be advantageous to the various sections of the countries taking part in the exhibition, and beneficial to all who visit it with a desire for information.

The projector of this praiseworthy enterprise is Gen. C. B. Norton, of Boston, Mass., the original suggester of the great Centennial Exposition of 1876. Mr. John Robinson Whitley, of London, aided in the elaboration of the idea. Although it is to be purely American in its character, it is not under the special patronage of the U. S. government, and will not be supported by national funds. An association has been formed to carry the project into effect, which was duly incorporated under the limited liabilities act, Jan. 1st, 1885.

A VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR UTAH

is, whether or not she will take part and appear in her place in this great display of American enterprise, development and progress. Although

smarting under indignities that may well make her chief citizens somewhat indifferent to affairs of this character, and weighed down by oppressions that would crush the heart out of most communities, can she afford to let her place be left vacant, or to be thought too little civilized for representation in this general exhibition of the States and Territories of the Federal Union? As the leading Territory of the United States, foremost in agriculture, horticulture, pomology, mineral development, manufacturing, commerce, art, invention, education and general progress, will it be proper or expedient to let the depression which has been caused by judicial outrages and official infamy, shut her out of any appearance among the ambitions and aspiring sisterhood, and thus give color to the story that she is the only un-American of the American commonwealths? It looks as though her best course, notwithstanding the circumstances existing, would be to show that she is neither crushed nor crushable, lazy or asleep, but alive and awake to the movements of the times and not behind in the race of humanity and the march of communities towards the goal of perfection. It would seem that Utah ought to fill a large space in the big American Exhibition in London.

The space at the disposal of manufacturers and others will, of course, be limited, and it is desirable that those who intend to apply for it will do so without delay.

FORMS FOR APPLICATION

can be had by sending to Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, New York, and information on all particulars may be obtained from Gen. Norton, at the office of the Secretary, 7 Poultry, London, E. C. The General is a genial man, fully alive to the importance of this enterprise and thoroughly familiar with all the details required in its conduct. He knows something of Utah, and would like to see it properly represented. And there is a man now in the Territory who is much interested in the project and especially in the Utah part of it, that is, Alex. Majors, well known to Utahans of all shades of opinion. He will be in London during the Exhibition and while here recently appeared to be quite willing to take an active part as agent for the Territory. This is not designed as a puff for the gentleman nor as a nomination to the post; but those desiring information can learn many things from him on this subject and for this reason he is mentioned in connection with it.

Private enterprise, public interest, co-operation of effort, and perhaps a legislative grant, would be required to make any representation of Utah successful. The world ought to know something about the Territory, its products, progress and advantages; for there is more general ignorance about it and its people than perhaps in regard to any other part of the globe. Among those who want to have correct information concerning Utah promulgated, and to see her shine in her proper place among the different parts of the American Union, is her humble servant and abiding friend, EXILE.

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

DANGER TO YOUNG PEOPLE.

Responsibility of Parents in the matter of Training their Children's Morals.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 13, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir.—Not long since I heard a very good man, one much interested in the young, one full of zeal and enthusiastic in what he thinks is right—but as I thought over much inclined to put a high estimate upon his own ideas—utter the following words:

"NO VIRTUOUS GIRL HAS EVER BEEN SEDUCED."

These words were called forth by a discussion concerning the danger of allowing our girls to attend night meetings without suitable escorts to protect them.

This circumstance caused me to reflect seriously about this matter, and I was forced to the conclusion that not only do the young require careful watching, but in some instances those who have the watchcare over the young need educating up to a point where they can comprehend the true condition of things in our midst.

There are those, unfortunately, who apparently are unable to comprehend anything beyond a certain prescribed line of reasoning, and will take for granted that, what they find to be the case in a single instance is true as a general rule, and capable of general or universal application. The fallacy of such reasoning is self-evident.

It is true that the general tendency of human nature is the same the world over, the deviations from which are the exceptions, and many of the mistakes which are made in life are the result of mistaking the exceptional cases as forming the general rule. Many times force of circumstances places the young in positions where they are subject to influences which lead to the destruction of virtue. Those parents or guardians who neglect to place around the young people under their watchcare every safeguard that is possible against evil are incurring heavy responsibilities, for which they will be called to account at some future day.

At the present time we are

PASSING THROUGH AN ORDEAL

that should call forth the vigilance of every Latter-day Saint in this regard, it being the avowed purpose of our enemies to corrupt the morals and insidiously instill into the minds of the young a disregard for the principles of holiness and virtue.

Do we not know that in the young girls—as well as the boys—there are certain growing and undeveloped inclinations and desires, with which they themselves are unacquainted, and which are liable to lead them into excesses and develop into criminal acts unless restrained and given the proper tendency, even as a young tree is trained and given the proper shape to make it appropriate to its position in the garden.

While there may be instances where individuals have inherited that strength of character and force of will coupled perhaps with an innate desire for what is good to enable them to resist evil tendencies, there are others who have inherited through some unexpected prenatal causes, a

MORAL WEAKNESS

or a lack of fortitude in resisting temptations. It should be a well understood fact that the external surroundings go far towards forming the moral character, and that familiarity with vice engenders sinful thoughts and *vice versa*. Well, says the objector, our girls must have some recreation and amusement, they must go somewhere we cannot keep them at home all of the time.

Very good, then see that they are properly protected when they go out until they are old enough to see through the thin sophistry of the seducer, and acquire strength of mind to resist the blandishments of the tempter, that you may not have upon your heads the awful responsibility of their sins.

"OF TWO EVILS CHOOSE THE LEAST."

I often hear the Latter-day Saint parents remark that they would rather their children would grow up in ignorance as regards the wisdom of this world than that they should be educated in the disbelief of the true principles of the Gospel. And I would rather my girls were kept at home, even should they be deprived of some advantages, than that they should be allowed, through neglect or carelessness, to have their minds tainted with the corrupting influence of the world.

There are no people with whom I am acquainted who are more given to excursions and pleasure parties than the people of this city, and too much care cannot be exercised in allowing our girls the privileges of these indulgences. Bathing in the lake is no doubt healthful and the ride back and forth invigorating, but at the same time excursions parties afford opportunities for forming acquaintances which may result in irreparable misery and lifelong regret.

When the shepherd sees the wolf prowling around the sheep-fold he is stimulated to extra watchfulness. So with us when there are in our midst those human wolves who openly avow their determination to contaminate our youth and lead them into dens of infamy. And when the results of their hellish work is glaringly before us in the victims whose ruin they have accomplished we certainly should be on our guard, especially when we know that those lecherous assassins of virtue and morality are continually receiving judicial protection and encouragement in their fiendish practices.

Respectfully,

PARENT.

OUR DIXIE.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF SOUTHERN SCENES AND THINGS.

St. George, Sept. 11th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The road from Leeds to Washington is just the same as it was five years ago; except that at the foot of the big dugway a road around a recent heavy washout has been advantageously made.

The same black, rocky hills, the same red sand, dotted here and there with cactus and mesquite, the road dreary and mountainous.

But raise thine eyes, weary traveler, what seest thou?

Is there not a panorama of rich beauty stretching away in the south? Do not the blue

PINE VALLEY MOUNTAINS

tower in the north like gigantic friendly sentinels? To the east and south rise hills, rare in lovely tints, strange in form and full of weird beauty. High table-lands rise one above another in palest pink, deepest red, gold and faint cream colors; it only needs the setting sun to tinge these distant hills with exquisite tints of yellow, orange, pink and rich purple. They are not rugged nor are they smooth, but regular in form and uneven in outline.

I am often reminded of life when I travel this road. If one keeps his eyes bent downward, how heavy seems the load, how long the journey, how weary the time. But look above at the

BEAUTY AROUND YOU

and the load is lessened, the heart rises with joy, that the world is, after all, sweet to live in.

Down and up, over the rocks, and through the sand, one is at last driven into

WASHINGTON.

Much the same as to looks, only a trifle weedier and less thrifty, and you hurry on to the goal of your present hopes, Middleton, deserted-looking in its once thriving vineyards, but green and luscious-looking in its orchards, you are surprised to find the road leading away around the old bridge road to get across the immense washout that occurred here two years ago.

Over another dugway, black ridge, over hills and sand, and at last turning the old tannery point, the familiar but ever-wonderful, ever-beautiful,

SIGHT OF THE TEMPLE,

white, calm, majestic and simple, standing in the center of this little valley, with the green orchards and vineyards of St. George stretching to the northern and western hills, the pink sand, sloping on the south to the river Santa Clara, that twists and winds its way from the southwestern to the southeastern cliffs, unfolds itself swiftly to your eager eyes. From cliff to cliff, from hill to hill, silently rests over all the patron spirit of this Temple City, whose name is

PEACE! PEACE!

Driving through the town, the general air of the place is less thrifty, less brisk, not so cheery and bright as it was in the good old St. George days.

As one paces the streets, attends church services, visits among the people, he will be struck with the number of white-haired and middle-aged, yet aged men who are here. The very great proportion of widows who dwell here, and the very few young men under and nearing the prime of life, who are seen at once attract attention. Young men have married and moved away by dozens. The stands are filled with middle-aged and old men. But as a bright recompense for this, one sees on all sides

PRETTY GIRLS

of every type of beauty. Tall and slender, tall and finely formed, slight and short; Hebe, with laughing black eyes; Juno, with calm brown eyes; fairies with gleaming eyes of blue—verily since I came here, I have feasted my beauty-loving eyes on this fair bevy.

I am sure I don't know what Mr. Edmunds will do about the matter, but there are only about half or less, the young men here than there are ladies. What is to be done about it? I am sure the girls will say with me—We will have pure and honorable fathers for our children, when the future brings us that honored lot, and we can very easily refuse to be "held out" to the wicked eyes of our enemies!

To go from Edmunds and Zane to "dams," the recent heavy storms did a deal of

DAMAGE TO ST. GEORGE.

The pile dam so recently put in at heavy expense has been badly damaged, and it will take about \$3,000 or \$4,000 to make matters secure again.

THE BRIDGE

over the river, that has been used by all the surrounding settlements, even very distant ones, is also badly injured. Lucern crops here are very heavy, but the last one is nearly spoiled by the flood. The once

BEAUTIFUL VINEYARDS

look withered and forlorn. The mildew has taken nearly all the white grapes (the raisin grape) and nothing but the Isabella seems to live and really thrive here now. Still, here and there one finds grapes that taste like old times. Mrs. Eliza Lund especially seems to have preserved her vines in all their freshness.

What is St. George you might say without her wine, and without her grapes. It is a

QUIET RETREAT,

where few but true faithful Saints will dwell; where the glorious redemption for the dead goes on within the sanctuary of the Temple walls; where the motto of men's daily lives is, "First the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all other things shall be added unto thee!"

HOMESPUN.

WASATCH NOTES.

HEAVY CROPS, FROST AND DEPUTIES AT HEBER CITY.

HEBER CITY, Sept. 9, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

A again write you a few items from our quiet little burg.

Summer seems to have ended, and the forerunner of winter "Jack Frost" has again made his appearance. On the 3rd we had a slight frost, and on the 8th we had a killing one to all tender vines and corn also.

Grain is about all cut, and the hum of the threshing machines is heard all day long. We have had this year, I think, the best crop that has been harvested since the valley has been settled, and the most also.

Our Stake house is progressing. The walls, which are red sandstone, and laid in courses six or seven inches thick are now up to the window sills.

The dimensions of the house are 50 by 95 feet. About 100 cords of rock are contained in the basement and foundation up to the water tabling, which is four feet above the surface. Quite a number of dwellings and barns have been built this summer, which add to the beauty of our city.

All was peace and quietness here until this morning. A little before sunrise when two loads of deputy marshals drove into town and created quite an excitement for a little while when their business became known. Three of our brethren and their families have been arrested or subpoenaed and taken off to Salt Lake City, supposed, to be brought before the majesty Commissioner McKay for acceptance or rejection.

The marshals were escorted around town by one Caleb Moore, the man who figured a few times in the Tribune last spring, extolling Heber for noble youth who he claimed were good to him that they rode him out of town. Well, every man will receive reward for both good and bad deeds.

This is the commencement of a raid, but when it will end no one knows; that is, I men in Provo Valley. Hoping it may soon have an end, with the assurance that it will, some time, I remain, yours,

A SUBSCRIBER

THAT EARTHQUAKE.

THE SHAKING ALSO FELT IN LOS VALLEY.

GLENDALE, Sept. 9th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

At a little past 8 o'clock in the evening of the 4th inst., there was quite an earthquake at this place which lasted three or four seconds. It was attended with a low rumbling noise, and direction appeared to be from east to west. It shook the table leaves in house, and in some of the houses rattled the dishes in the cupboards pretty freely. There was no damage done. It was felt at Ranch, and miles northwest of this place, also at Orderville. W. F.

CARD OF THANKS.

BEAVER, Utah, Sept. 14th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

As I am unable to write my numerous friends in the northern settlements of Utah and Southern Idaho, as well as in your city, who desired me to do so on my arrival home, and who so kindly administered to my wants after serious injuries already mentioned in your columns, I desire to tender my best thanks through your valuable journal, for I was afflicted and they ministered unto me and to my stranger, and they took me in husband, Brother Daniel Tyler, he joins me in kindest regards to all.

Your Sister in the Gospel,

RUTH M. TYLER.
Ogden Herald, Utah Journal and Lake Democrat please copy.

ADDRESS TO STOCK MEN.

SALT LAKE CITY,

Sept. 13, 1885.

To the Cattle and Horse Growers Utah:

Gentlemen.—The time of the annual Convention of last April drawing nigh (Oct. 1st); we would draw your attention to the importance of stockmen being present at that time as much important matter has to be attended to. Besides the instructions from the Executive Committee of the National Association, it will alone be necessary for us to ask the incoming Legislature to pass wholesome quarantine laws, but advise the Brand Sheet, as Mr. C. advises; to perfect our organization also, to perfect our detective system.

We further recommend that the County Association send fifteen delegates, through the proper officer, to St. Louis, so they can become members of the National Association, and three votes at the coming Convention. All individuals who wish to join the National Association will send \$1.00 for a life membership, and one vote in said Convention. Further hoped that in those cases which have no Association the men will get together and form one.

There has been some misapprehension on the part of a few about the authority of our proceedings. We will say, read President H. and the National Executive Committee's circular to us; and will say that each Association in the independent, holding the same territorial holds to the National.

H. J. FAUST,

JOHN S. HOUTZ,

FRANK ARMSTRONG.

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