

EDITORIALS.

ALL OF POLITICS.

HENCEFORTH, for several months, the dispatches and the newspapers generally are likely to be heavily laden with reports of conventions and with platforms and speculations and opinions, and speeches and resolutions and campaign proceedings and such things intensely political, among which will be more or less nonsense, mostly more. We presume we shall be expected to publish a great deal of this kind of matter, or be considered unpatriotic, or indifferent to the welfare of the country, or something else of that sort, though what vital relation a great deal of the political nonsense that crowds into the newspapers has to do with patriotism or the welfare of the country we are at a loss to determine. Lots of men who are full of politics and can talk them off like a well-worn tale, do not do half so much for their country's good as the farmer who raises a crop of grain, or the miner who brings iron ore or coal to the surface of the earth, or the mechanic who makes a wagon or an engine. Yet the glib and mouthy politician will make ten times louder professions of his regard for his country's weal than all those useful working citizens put together.

We drop these remarks that our readers may be ready to excuse us if, during the summer and fall, they should find in the columns of the NEWS, a larger amount of this political matter than they may desire, for the publication of it is a concession which we suppose must be made out of an expected deference to the spirit of the times and of the country.

THE STORMS AND THE COLD.

THE recent snow storm and the frosts at night have been severe upon the tenderer vegetation, nipping it to a hurtful extent. Such things as beans, tomatoes and grape vines have suffered much in different localities and may require to be replanted. The nipping of the shoots of the grape vines is a serious matter, for it will in all probability materially lessen the crop of grapes the coming fall. Second growth shoots may put out some bunches, but they cannot be depended on for much of a crop, and that not early, so that it will be in danger of early frosts before it is ripe.

There will probably be a good crop of apples and stone fruits, of apples if the worms permit.

So far as the staple crops are concerned, such as wheat and grass, this cool wet weather is excellent, and will tend to make them large and good. The faller lucern and clover, however, is laid pretty flat. But the ground is soaked, which is favorable to further growth, so that there will rather be a gain than a loss by the storms. So far, we believe, the promise for a large grain harvest is very good, even though some corn should need replanting. Besides, there is prospect of plenty of water for irrigation, at least for main crops.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—There is much talk just now of haunted houses in Washington.

—The largest pork packer in Cincinnati is said to be a Jew. That is right enough. He does not want to eat the pork himself, so he packs the more up for other people to eat, who have not his scruples about eating pig, but are rather inclined to hog.

—Japan is sending bricks to England. They are of superior quality and at low prices, and there is no duty on them. The United States shuts them out of this country by a 20 per cent. tax.

—The New York Times thinks the appointment of Mr. Wirt Sykes, as U. S. Consul at Florence, is not the best thing that could have been done in that direction. But it is suggested that Wirt will have the assistance of his wife, Olive Logan, which may make up.

—The Trenton Gazette thinks Philadelphia "is a greedy sort of a city any way." The Gazette's special grievance is that in the city of

Brotherly Love, the Centennial City, street car rides are seven cents, while New York and all other eastern cities have five cent fares.

—Here is a little bit about Liverpool—"The immense landing stages at Liverpool are completed. The docks of the port now cover an area of 420 acres, and form a continuous line of more than six miles in length. Their value is twenty millions sterling. Twenty thousand vessels enter the harbor of Liverpool every year."

—The Cincinnati Enquirer tells the story in this style—"One of the standard industries of Texas is likely to be interfered with, if not wholly discouraged, by legislative enactment. A bill is pending in the State Legislature to punish horse-thieves for the first offense by the whipping post; for the second offense by whipping and branding; for the third by hanging."

—Here is another version of the spring lock drama. Two women went to see the body of a friend who had died in a Troy hospital, and closing the spring-lock door of the room, imprisoned themselves. They screamed, but the only persons who heard them were scared by what they took to be the demonstrations of ghosts, and kept away from the place. Darkness added to the terror of the women, and when, after several hours of fright, they were liberated, they both fainted.

—A useful invention has been made by M. Hallez, of Lille, France, being an appliance by means of which, on the occurrence of an accident in any part of the factory, the steam may instantly be shut off from the engine and the machinery stopped at once. A torsion or coil spring is in constant tension, and by telegraphic or mechanical communication with buttons in all parts of the factory, the spring is released and the throttle closed.

—Dr. Mary Walker says that if the American girls in San Francisco were not closely watched, many of them would marry Chinamen.

—Goldwin Smith, in the Canadian Monthly, says that there is no absolute proof of a future state, but, in the absence of anything to the contrary, we are bound to accept the great mass of evidence which makes a future life an extreme probability.

—The Philadelphia hackmen think the Centennial is, by all odds, the grandest exhibition of a nation's progress ever made to an admiring world.

—Cremation societies are increasing in Europe, and there is to be a cremation congress at Dresden next month.

—A young man named Marcee, on Sandy Fork, near Harwood, Texas, went into the woods hunting. His father went in the same direction hunting horses. The youth saw something move through the brush, and, thinking it was a panther, fired and ran away. He was recalled by his father's voice, who said, "My son, you have killed me," and immediately expired.

—The Emperor of Germany, learning that the Jewish cemetery at Berlin urgently needed extension, has voluntarily offered that community a piece of a royal park adjoining, at a nominal price, to be added to the cemetery.

—Mr. Corwin, of London, endorses Dr. Thompson's theory that hydrophobic patients are not mad, and there is no such thing as madness connected with the disease. The Duke of Richmond, who, while Governor General of Canada, was bitten by a rabid fox, and suffered from the most violent paroxysms, which ended in death, had sufficient fortitude and self-control in the intervals to give all necessary directions for the conduct of public business and the settlement of his own private affairs.

—Nobody seems to admire Lanier's slabby Centennial poetry. The New York Sun says, "If it has taken us a hundred years to get up to Mr. Lanier's poetical level, the mind refuses to forecast the heights to which we may attain at our bi-Centennial. It is a bewildering string of rhymes without reason."

—Mr. E. A. Wunseh, of the Glasgow Geological Society, thinks as many as twenty generations of trees are compressed into three or four inches of coal in the Isle of Arran, and that eighteen centuries

are requisite for the formation of one foot of coal.

—A waiter at a hotel spilt some soup on a lady's dress, and the court gave the lady judgment for \$25 against the hotel keeper. This was in Keokuk.

—Foreigners at the Centennial Exhibition are surprised to see so many well dressed American people visiting it, in fact to see everybody well dressed. One German exclaimed, "Der lieber Himmel, what a country! A hundred thousand people in a crowd and not one peasant!"

—A. M. Grasse hung himself at Nananee, Canada, recently. His father and mother disposed of themselves in the same way, and left him to the care of an uncle named Smith, who also hung himself. Self-hanging must have run strong in that family.

—Hereafter if a Japanese official takes a bribe, he is to be decapitated. If this were the law in the United States, the republic would soon be almost destitute of officials.

—The English and the French at the Centennial Exhibition, as the result of experience, have settled upon a plain black color for their show cases, as the best setting for the display of the goods within.

—From a sea marsh on the route from Brashear to New Iberia, on the River Teche, Louisiana, rises an island 185 feet high, containing 300 acres of excellent land, on which the vegetation is prolific. On the island is a mass of 90,000,000 tons of pure rock salt.

—The New York Herald says, "Hon. George L. Woods, of San Francisco, ex-Governor of Oregon and Utah, is mentioned in many quarters as a favorite Pacific Coast candidate for Vice President on the republican ticket. He is a pioneer of early days, a statesman and one of the most accomplished orators in the country." And why not the Emperor Norton? Many are named, but few are chosen. Only to think of our old, long, spread-eagle governor in connection with the vice-presidential candidacy. That is rich.

—The London Saturday Review does not doubt that the suffering caused both in America and in Europe by the past building of railroads has its compensation in the greater general increase of wealth than there would otherwise have been.

—One of the characters in a play says—

History makes me sad: in history Good men are always dying—ay, are killed For nought but being good.

That explains the reason of the incessant attacks upon the "Mormons."

—The following is the most hopeful thing that we have heard or read of New York for a long time—"During the last ten years crime among children of New York has greatly decreased, and this is to be attributable to the various societies for their protection and also to the increasing number of petty industries which give them employment."

—Recently five young women of Hoboken informed Justice White that a well-known resident of that city had seduced each under promise of marriage. The girls were in great distress and wept bitterly. If they had wept before the business was done, and so prevented it, it would have been much better. Their betrayer took Greeley's advice and went west, probably in search of fresh fields and pastures new.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, MAY 23.

The Temple.—A number of stonecutters have commenced working on the Temple Block.

Good for Utah.—Some of the public journals speak highly of the art productions of Utah, exhibited at Philadelphia.

Spanish Fork.—Brother John Murray, sen., writes from Spanish Fork, May 22—

"Nearly all our dams in Spanish Fork River are swept away. The people are working manfully and with the blessing of rain the Lord has sent, all will be in order to save our crops by the last of this week."

Wants to Hear from Them.—If this should meet the eye of Stensine Larsen, Maren Larsen, or En-

ger Larsen, three sisters, who emigrated to Utah in 1868, they are requested to write to their brother, at Trammenklit on Hanherred, Judland, Denmark. He purposes emigrating this season.

Found Dead.—The following, by Deseret Telegraph, was received last evening—

LOGAN, May 22nd.

Yesterday a trader, named William Ralph, from Mill Grove, Canada, was found dead, in his wagon, on the Church Farm, near Logan. It is supposed the disease of which he died was apoplexy. He was about forty years old and had considerable money about his person.

Escaped.—R. J. Filce, the fellow who was committed to await the action of the grand jury, for the perpetration of a most beastly crime, at Kaysville, escaped from the Farmington jail, last Sunday.

The escape was made after eight o'clock in the evening, as he was fed at that hour. He took the nails from his bunk and drove them into the lock, bursting it. Officers are on the lookout for him.

Sheep vs. Crickets.—Several districts in this Territory are threatened with depredations from grasshoppers and crickets. The method adopted by the people of Paradise, Cache Valley, to destroy crickets, recommends itself to general notice. When the pests commenced to swarm down from the hills, ready to devour the growing grain in its infancy, the Paradise people turned a thousand head of sheep upon the jumping crickets. The pests were not only stamped into the ground by the million, but the survivors decamped, leaving the surrounding hills to the victorious muttons. Sheep appear to be obnoxious to the ugly insects, and it is said they will not stay in the vicinity of a large flock. When crickets appear, turn out the sheep; better far to fatten mutton than feed the devourers.—Ogden Junction, May 22.

Jumbled.—Some of the newspapers are going after the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition managing committee, because of what they call the bungled and jumbled manner in which they have done their work. The first art catalogue has to be discarded, on account of numerous errors of omission and commission, and a new one is being printed.

Some of the journals draw invidious distinctions between the method and exactness in which foreign countries do up the exposition business, in contradistinction to the irregular and mixed manner of our own.

A Relic.—This morning we were shown a remarkably shaggy, uncemely looking cap, presented to the Deseret Museum by A. C. Ivins, Esq., of this City. The peculiar feature of this curious head covering is that it was made and worn by Vasquez, the notorious bandit, who was captured and executed in California, and by whom it was given, shortly previous to his sentence being carried into effect, with some other articles of clothing and arms, to Mr. A. B. Henderson, who, when in this City, gave it to Master Fred Godbe, who sold it to Mr. Ivins. According to the dimensions of the cap, it must have been worn on a head of merely medium size.

A Large Crop.—The crop of corner loafers is unusually large this season, and numerous specimens of this variety of the genus homo can be seen on the sunny side of East Temple Street any day, and especially at one particular corner.

The loafer is a peculiar animal, and may be divided into several squads or sub-divisions.

For instance there is the kind that is out of work, and waiting for "something to turn up," but does not appear to exert himself to turn anything up himself, except it be his little finger, when some less impetuous acquaintance asks him to "take a drink." If he owns a small piece of ground he appears to think that the soil ought to turn up of itself, as it "isn't his trade" to do it, and he doesn't expend so much exertion upon it as to raise a single turnip. Whenever there is any hard labor to do, this kind generally assumes the role of the party who said that sitting down, looking at other folks threshing, was the easiest and most congenial work he ever did. A loafer of that kind will never do much for himself, his family or his country. He cannot

be said to be a vagrant, because he has visible means of support, in the shape of sign posts, railings, stone walls and door steps.

Then there is the kind that really has been unable to get any employment, is able and willing to work, but, after repeated efforts to find it, has failed, and is consequently "down in the mouth," but such is not in reality a loafer, not being so either by nature or instinct, but almost, if not quite, from compulsion. The best advice to such is that, if he can find any kind of employment at all, whether or no it is in a line he has been accustomed to, that is the best possible way of inducing "something to turn up," and is far preferable to standing around street corners.

Women's Centennial Territorial Fair.

This Fair is to be held in the Social Hall, a few rods south of the Eagle Gate, and opened on or before the first of July.

The future welfare of Utah depends much on the establishment and success of her home industries. This consideration is the motive power that has prompted toward this enterprise; and it is hoped that all women of Utah, who feel interest in the prosperity of our Territory, will, for the promotion and encouragement of self-sustaining industries, especially in the department of women's work, unite their efforts to make the Fair a success. And, as the interest is a mutual one, assistance from our brethren, should any of them please to extend it, will be thankfully received, and highly appreciated.

The Hall will be at our service on the 18th of June, and the specimens of women's work should be forwarded to E. R. Snow, Lion House, as soon as practicable.

The following extract will explain the present organization:

"At a meeting in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms, May 15th, 1876, it was proposed that a committee be appointed for the management of the coming fair, when the following named ladies were nominated and unanimously sustained, to wit—

"ELIZA R. SNOW, Prest.
MARY E. COOK,
First Vice Prest.
PRISCILLA M. STAINES,
Second Vice Prest.
LOUISA A. ASHLEY,
Secretary.
CLARISSA YOUNG,
Treasurer.
EMMA WELLS,
MINNIE HORNE,
MAMIE JONES,
Committee."

(The last two were subsequently added).

"It was also moved, seconded, and carried that Zina D. Young, President of the Silk Association, and the Presidents of all the branches of the Relief Society in Salt Lake City, with their Boards, shall constitute a sub-committee, to assist in relation to the Fair."

"AMY H. ADAMS,
Secretary.
"THE COMMITTEE."

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.

SALT LAKE CITY,
April 21, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

I send herewith communications and clippings from J. C. Dexter, alias Evergreen Dexter, of Denver, Colorado, on the subject of transplanting our mountain evergreens. While in Denver a year or two ago I viewed with delight and much gratification numerous groups of beautiful evergreens as ornamental and shade trees, all over the city.

I do hope that our people will take hold of this matter and ornament their places and even streets with the fine trees so accessible in our near cañons.

I also enclose a clipping about the manufacture of beet sugar and fall sowing of alfalfa, alias lucerne, in California.

Several of our people in Gunnison and Sevier Co. are experimenting with the sugar beet seed, some of which was last year had in San Francisco. The soil in central Sevier Valley is peculiarly adapted to raising of tubers of all kinds.

Respectfully,
A. M. M.

DENVER, Col., April 20, 1876.

A. M. Musser:—

Dear Sir—In answer to your favor