

CORRESPONDENCE.

Malignant Misrepresentation Re-
futed.

FRANKLIN, Idaho, July 15, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

I see, an article in the Salt Lake Tribune, over the signature of "Hawkeye," that tells plainly what kind of a spirit is possessed by the anti-Mormons of this place. While I am ready to admit that they had a very good time on the Fourth in the grove at A. Stalker's, and while I do not wish to detract one syllable from what he says on that subject, I cannot see why he should go into wholesale lying about the celebration at Franklin. Every word he wrote is false and is in accord with everything published by the anti-Mormons about the "Mormons" and about everything they do. I am not a Mormon, neither do I belong to any other church, but I was at Franklin on the Fourth, and we had a very good time listening to songs, recitations and patriotic speeches. Not a syllable of what "Hawkeye" said about disloyal speeches and cursing the union and government is true.

Although there were doubtless loyal men at Stalker's, yet I am of the opinion that all the disloyal element of Franklin was there also, as there was none at Franklin. There are lots of men in this country that are keeping up an everlasting howl about loyalty that are continually violating the laws and really don't know in what loyalty consists. They will violate every principle of the Government; violate the laws, trample on the Constitution, and then raise a furore about the "Mormons" to hide their own crimes, and the people of this nation appear to listen to, and believe them, and pass unholo laws to try to meet something that does not exist. We think "truly" judgment has fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason.

Very truly yours,
AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

A GOOD TIME GENERALLY.

PANGUITCH, July 8th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Agreeable to arrangement, quite a number of the residents of Kane County, with a few visitors from Garfield and Washington Counties, assembled in the vicinity of Upper Kanab, at what is known as the Leverage Lake, on the evening of July 3rd, to participate in a Sunday school jubilee.

The good people who reside in the immediate vicinity, had erected a substantial framed bowery, capable of seating one thousand persons, and had also built three substantial boats. These, together with a good supply of mutton, which was donated by some of the sheep owners, and liberal offers of milk, tended to make us all feel welcome to our newly located summer resort; which (by the way) bids fair to become a popular place of gathering during the heated term, for the surrounding country.

Sunday the 4th was devoted to exercises of a religious nature, interspersed with singing, and short speeches from many of the local and visiting brethren.

Monday the 5th was devoted during the forenoon to bowery exercises, as singing, speeches, recitations, and in having a good time generally.

In the afternoon, quite a number of foot races were viewed by the assembly, near the Lake, also jumping wrestling, and rowing matches, which seemed to give general satisfaction. Horse racing was next in order, and was entered into with considerable zeal. Nine horses were entered, and showed by their conduct on the track some good training. Quite a liberal spirit was manifested by all present in donating cash towards the sporting business; each successful contestant receiving his reward as fast as the judges decided in his favor.

The evening was devoted to the dance, which was continued until all had an opportunity to indulge in that direction as far as they wished.

Everything went off harmonious and all seemed to enjoy themselves. Much good instruction was given, and the whole affair was considered a success, with the fond anticipation of many more and larger gatherings at this point in the future. The total attendance was 539.

Very respectfully,
ALLEN FROST, S. S. Supt.

[We have another excellent report of the foregoing proceedings from J. M. D. We publish the first which came to hand.—Ed. D. E. N.]

HOW MATTERS STAND AT ZENOS

Editor Deseret News:

Harvesting and threshing are completely through; and the able young, excepting the few who prefer freighting to farming, are once more at home busily employed in putting in their second crop. Up to within a few days ago the weather has been all that could be reasonably desired for out-door labor; but now a change is coming which makes old and young alike seek the shelter of a shade tree. The signs also portend a wet season, which would be of great benefit to the hills and valleys.

On Saturday evening last, the 10th inst., the gristmill matter took definite shape by a meeting of the stockholders therein, whereat was discussed

the relative cost, of a steam mill or water power. The meeting decided in favor of steam power as the most economical, and as such the directors, viz.: Messrs. C. R. Hakes, Bishop O. Stewart, C. I. Robson, H. Rogers and Bishop Jones, were duly authorized to begin operations without delay. It is to be hoped that they will not find themselves embarrassed in the work assigned to them, but will be able to push ahead a scheme, so fraught with interest to the people of this portion of the valley.

It is high time that the people of this section should look and work forward to their own benefit, and begin with a right good will to work up the valuable lands, and put to use the still more valuable water privileges which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon them. Continued freighting has been the curse of our community and whenever counsel is given, to remain as much as possible at home and work up their own holdings, and thus become independent of the few crumbs to be picked up here and there on the outside, a bowl of dissent arises, at what they suppose, is an interference in their way of earning a living. The advice of the heads of any community, whether Mormon or Gentile, which tends towards the improvement of the people thereof, morally, socially and financially, should be heeded and respected, and grumbling and fault-finding at such betray the inconsiderateness of the malcontents.

The impartial resident, who has lived here for a number of years must confess, that if the people, as a rule, had gone to work long ago, and cultivated the lands around them, as advised by President A. F. McDougal and other leaders, to-day Zenos and Lehi would have been flourishing districts, not only self-supporting, but likewise capable of supplying out-lying portions of the Territory with thousands of dollars worth of the necessary staples of life. The thorough cultivation of the soil and the sturdy industry of its people, and the capital germinating therefrom, would also have had its influence on surrounding districts, and the long desired and much talked of public improvements would to-day be working realities.

But no; the acting up to such counsel had the ring of a little honest hard labor and the sound a stay-at-home gearling attached to it. Freighting was good enough. Besides giving us the hand to mouth loaf, did it not give us an insight into what outsiders were doing? This may be the proper do-as-you-please style, but let me here remark, though it be not prophetically, that it will be the style to keep them in peonage to those who hate them. It is the proper style to bring up the innocent young, who are daily seen on the road, in ignorance and vice, and will finally be the style of wrenching from under our control the many advantages we now enjoy.

Those who have made home improvement the rule are to-day our substantial citizens.

The Fourth of July was duly and loyally observed. Zenos and Lehi turned out in their "store clothes" to do honor to the day, and to the credit of both wards be it said, not a sign of intoxication was visible.

THOMAS S. REILLY.

Zenos (formerly Mesa), July 10, 1886.

LETTER FROM EXILE.

BEECHER AND THE BRITISH—AN IMPERUNION EARL—TITLE WORSHIP—THE HOME RULE FIGHT—ENGLISH AND AMERICAN METHODS CONTRASTED—CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE, ETC., ETC.

42 ISLINGTON, LIVERPOOL, England, June 28th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

In these latter days, when current news is carried by lightning to the "ends of the earth," it is difficult to find anything to write about that will do to send by mail to a paper in another hemisphere, that receives cable dispatches and is read by a live people accustomed to the telegraph and the telephone, and to read accounts of occurrences that took place the same day in remote countries, and sometimes through electricity beating time in its flight—a little sooner than the hour at which they happened. But when something is expected from a distant friend, if it comes not there are queries as to the cause, and rumor with her thousand tongues—many of them forked, sets stories afloat that after explanations fail to correct. Therefore something must be sent to the Deseret News to silence curiosity as well as satisfy conscience.

Of course it will be no news to say that

BEECHER

has arrived, for before this can get into print, that will be stale news, with a vengeance. He was cordially received at this port, a crowd of friends gathering at the dock to bid him welcome to "Old England." He came on the *Elvira*, and received greetings from delegations, telegrams from societies and invitations from lecture agents. The American consul waited upon him at his hotel—the North Western, and he is to be present this Monday night at the Liberal meeting to hear Gladstone. The famous preacher landed in good health and spirits, but, by the way, he shook his head when questioned about his passage. It is evident that his stomach was not as level as his head

is reckoned to be. That Tilton escapade seems to be conveniently forgotten; not even a "best-biding" bird chirps about Elizabeth. But if the Brooklyn divine had ever married and acknowledged two wives on Bible principles, such a terrible offense against modern society would never have passed from public memory and condemnation.

Speaking of

MARRIAGE,

perhaps everybody in Utah has not heard of the broken-off matrimonial relations of the Earl of Cairns and Miss Grant. Rich American girls are in demand among the European aristocracy, particularly when the chief wealth of the latter lies in their title. And it is singular that people raised to a republic should entertain such an extremely snobbish adoration for

NAMES WITH HANDLES

to them. In the United States every man occupying an official position expects to have the name of his office tacked on to his own name. In addition to the majors, colonels, captains, senators, honorables, judges, superintendents, managers, etc., we hear Receiver this, Collector that, Constable so and so, Watermaster such a one. Every common school teacher and fiddle-de-dee musician and squibler and corn-extractor is a "Professor," every toothpuller a "Doctor," every village justice a "Judge," and every head of a war debating society a "President." This, in a land sacred to the simplicity of republicanism, is very ludicrous.

TITLE WORSHIP

is almost universal in Yankee dole-dole, and plain Mr. is used in monarchical England in nine cases out of ten where some high-sounding appellation would be heard in America. When a Prince or a Duke, a Lord or a Count flashes upon U. S. society, the giddy moths of girls are dazzled most to death by the glitter, and there is nothing so attractive to a gushing society belle in the land of the Stars and Stripes as a sprig of some foreign order of "nobility."

THE EARL OF CAIRNS

was to marry Miss Grant; that was settled. "Such a charming match!" She rich, he titled. Perfect fitness of things, is it not? Cairns made his girl fine presents, with which of course she was enraptured. There were strong stories about the prospective bridegroom, but they did not count until the bills for some of the costly gifts were sent to Mrs. Grant for payment. Then there was closer inquiry. Next a coolness. The Earl's impecuniosity made all his real faults apparent. And so the affair was said to be "off" although the Earl's mother, who has property, offered to help him out if the marriage was celebrated. The following conversation is reported to have taken place between the

PRINCE OF WALES

and Miss Grant at a private ball: "When are you to be married, Miss Grant?" "I do not know, your Royal Highness."

"How? You do not know?" "I simply do not know."

"Have you, then, broken off the engagement?"

"Would it be taken very much against me if I were to do so?"

"Not in the least, my child. The Princess and I will stand by you."

This is said to have helped materially in settling the case. Society will follow the lead of the Prince and not frown upon the dissolution of the announced engagement. "A friend at court" is always considered valuable, and when that friend is the heir apparent it must be apparent to every one that Miss Grant is all right in that quarter.

The Prince has become quite popular of late. His fast-and-loose habits are seldom mentioned, he is cheered heartily wherever he appears, and he is regarded as the coming King. There is a rumor that the Queen thinks of abdicating in his favor, but, as the court papers say, "the report lacks confirmation." Royalty still keeps a tight hold of the English heart, and there is far less likelihood of a revolution in favor of republicanism than there was a few years ago.

THE POLITICAL CONFLICT

over the question of Home Rule is the exciting topic of the times in the British Isles. The split in the Liberal camp is fraught with danger to England's greatest statesman, and the idea of the dismemberment of the Empire, which is diligently held up to scare the "loyal" people of England, is likely to damage Gladstone's prospects of success. Of course his enemies as well as his friends know very well that he is not aiming at anything of the kind, but rather the contrary. It is to prevent revolution and attempts at Irish independence of the British crown that the Premier urges a measure of justice to Ireland. The threatened coalition of Unionists, as the recalcitrant Liberals artfully call themselves, and the Conservatives who will use all their forces and spend lots of money to defeat their hated foe, will be very hard for Gladstone to overcome.

THE ORANGE OPPOSITION,

though in itself insignificant, cuts quite an important figure in the conflict. It is represented that the Protestants in Ulster will be brought under the domination of the Catholic

power if a Parliament is established in Dublin, and the prejudices of anti-Popery fanatics in England and Scotland and also in Wales, are being stirred up against Home Rule on that flimsy pretext. The outburst of the Irish for self-government, and the pretended danger of Papal predominance, will be urged vehemently in the political campaign, and cannot fail to have great effect and either keep many people from the polls who would vote for Gladstone, or win votes for either wing of his cunning opponents. The issue is regarded as extremely doubtful, for against the statesman's great popularity are the influences described and the power of the chief portion of the British clergy.

THE ENGLISH ELECTION SYSTEM

has some advantages over the American. The country is not kept in agitation for any lengthy period as in the United States. Everything is arranged with commendable precision. When the word goes to the sheriffs of the various shires, or counties, they at once issue writs for the election. They are received by the returning officers in the election districts. Each of these calls a public meeting of the "free and independent" voters. Candidates are nominated at these meetings and a show of hands is called for. If there is no opposition, or the show of hands is not disputed, that settles the matter without further trouble. The presiding officer declares the candidate duly elected and he receives his certificate. If a demand is made for a ballot, a day is set and the election is contested at the polls. Often members are returned without any balloting. This saves much excitement, controversy and expense. In about three weeks the agony is all over and the country calms down into ordinary conditions. This is far better than the protracted political campaigns that keep the United States in a ferment for months and disturb everything movable. The

DISSOLUTIONS

to which Parliament is subject, on the other hand are not incident to the American system. Congressmen are elected for a fixed term, and no "appeals to the country" unsettle the regular sessions of our National Legislature. If Gladstone is defeated and Salisbury should succeed him, another dissolution with its consequent election may be the result within a year, for this Irish question has to be settled and it cannot be shirked by Tory, Whig or Liberal, or any coalition that may be formed.

THE LADIES

have not yet been permitted to come to the front in politics, but they do a good deal of work behind the scenes. They cannot vote, but they can influence voters, and many an election has been won by the Tories through the active part taken by titled names in the canvass. Their influence will be felt in the present campaign, and the Conservatives rely on the potency of ladies' tongues to win over doubtful "burgesses" and hesitating "householders." There are several doctors of the softer sex in England but the first full-fledged

LADY SURGEON

in Great Britain has just received her diploma, or "Letters Testimonial" of the Irish College of Surgeons. Mrs. Mary E. Dowson is the new "sawbones." She is the wife of an eminent engineer, and received her education at the London School of Medicine for females and passed a full examination at the London College of Surgeons.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

are often matters of mere memory and routine in the old world as well as the new. Set answers to fixed questions are given as arranged and frequently there is little real education exhibited. The lack of understanding attending correct replies to the queries of the examiner is soon exposed when interrogations are made outside of the regular programme. This was illustrated recently in a funny way at a school board examination here. The proposition read off by the inspector was "Describe some effects of the proceedings under Queen Mary." The regulation answer was duly given in concert: "Many of the Bishops were deprived of their sees." But a curious member of the board asked the meaning of this reply. There was an awkward silence for a time, but an answer being urged, a boy put up his hand and blurted forth in a confident tone: "Had their eyes put out."

A case of

MISARRIAGE OF JUSTICE

was brought to light a short time ago which shows how careful courts should be in condemning accused persons on slight evidence. A man named David Wiley, who was employed as groom to a retired merchant at Ealing, in Surrey, was charged with highway robbery. His master testified, under oath, that he was attacked by Wiley on a dark night and robbed of a bag containing one hundred and eighty pounds. The man was convicted and sentenced to five years' penal servitude for robbery with violence, commencing his term in Cnatham Convict Prison last February. Since then the prosecutor has committed suicide. A post mortem examination showed that his brain was diseased, the indications were that he imagined the robbery supposed to have been committed by his groom. The case was re-opened, there was no corroborating evidence against him, the Home Secretary has released him and sent him home to his

wife and children "without a stain upon his character," but what can compensate him for the injustice from which he and his family have suffered?

A SERIOUS CASE.

In a former letter the wonderful journey of Miss Mount was described. She drifted in a deserted vessel from the Orkneys across the sea in a storm to Scandinavia. An almost similar case which might have been very serious for one of the parties immediately interested, occurred a few weeks ago. A young Frenchman who lives in the island of Jersey took his girl for a boat ride on the briny waters of the English Channel. While rowing he lost an oar, jumped overboard to recover it. The wind sprang up and the boat drifted out to sea. He was unable to reach it so turned round and swam ashore. His story was received with scornful incredulity. Some soldiers had heard or thought they had heard a cry of

"MURDER!"

on the evening of the event, so the young fellow was arrested and charged with wilful murder. No motive could be alleged for the crime, but the circumstances were suspicious, and the testimony of the soldiers was damaging. No tidings being received of the girl or the boat, he was held for the crime though he stoutly protested his innocence. But at length word came from Newfoundland that the brigantine *Zombala* of St. Malo had picked up the girl two days after the accident, in open sea, and she was taken across the Atlantic, from whence she was returned to her home in the Channel Islands. Miss Journeux had an experience almost equal to that of Miss Mount, but her lover had by far the worst of it. If she had not been

RESCUED

from her perilous position, by what means could the accused have cleared himself from the terrible charge against him? He might have escaped the penalty of the law, but the dark cloud of suspicion would have cast its shadow upon him for a lifetime. And if the boat had been found without its occupant it is not quite likely that he would have fallen another victim to

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE?

In Utah it only takes common rumor, reputation in the neighborhood, to convict a "Mormon" of a certain manufactured offense, and the evidence in the Journeux case would be considered enough to prove guilt beyond question with a jury packed to convict.

THE CRUSADE

appears to go on as vindictively as ever. Zion is truly passing through a severe test. It is gratifying to see the fortitude exhibited by the souls who are tried, and their fidelity to the principles which God has revealed for the obedience of His children. The reply of the prisoners to Governor West gives great satisfaction to the Elders and Saints in these lands, and there is no shrinking here on account of the difficulties "at home." The June company is a large and good one, and has departed in excellent spirits. All who remain look forward with anxiety to the time when they can follow, and none are more desirous for Zion's presence and welfare than

EXILE.

Flipkins was passing along the street and saw a trunk outside the door of a dealer bearing this legend: "This size for \$10." "So do I," said Flipkins.

"I clum in the window," exclaimed a Madison Avenue boy to his mother. "Clum?" gently inquired the lady by way of correction, "well, clum, then" amended the boy.

"These are hard times," said a young collector of bills. "Every place I went to I was requested to call again but one, and that was when I dropped in to see my girl."

"Young men believe in nothing nowadays," said Mrs. Kamsobham, with a deep sigh. "Why, there's my nephew Tom, who was brought up as a Christian, and now he's an Acrostic."

The anti-Wagnerites who contend that the music of Wagner was responsible for the insanity of Ludwig are crazier than the Bavarian king was. They are fools either in judgment or in prejudice.

It is said that new pens should be passed two or three times through a gas flame before using, in order to cause the ink to flow freely, and after this manipulation they ought to write dery articles.

A crowded horse car. Enter Mrs. Mulcahey with a jug. Mr. Mahoney, who is seated, facetiously: "Wud I bould the whisky for yez, Mrs. Mulcahey?" Mrs. M., with withering sarcasm: "Thank yez kindly, sor, but yer have all ye can hold now, I'm thinkin'."

A Western paper publishes an article on "How to Act in a Cyclone." Any advice on this point would seem to be superfluous. According to all accounts that we have read, when a man is in a cyclone there is not much chance for him to act; the cyclone does all the acting.

John Robinson, from the Isle of Man, recently swam across the Hudson River, from Nyack to Tarrytown, a distance of three and a half miles, in one hour and thirty-six minutes. The race was against time, the bet being Robinson could not swim the distance in an hour and forty-five minutes.