

DESERET NEWS

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - JAN. 31, 1877.

NO PROSPECT FOR UTAH.

A SHORT time ago a dispatch stated that strong hopes were entertained of the passage of an enabling act the present session for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State. Yesterday we published a dispatch to the effect that there was no chance whatever of the bill being reported from the committee this session, as a majority of the House Committee on the Territories was opposed to it.

Which of these statements is correct, is a matter of conjecture. But there are a great many people, aware of the way Utah has been treated for many years, who probably never will have any strong expectation of seeing this Territory admitted as a State until that long delayed fact shall actually have occurred.

Why Utah should be so persistently kept out of the Union does not very clearly appear. That is, a valid reason is not clearly apparent. Reasons are advanced, but they are of such a flimsy nature that they have no inherent strength or substance pertaining to them, not a bit.

In asking for admission, Utah asks for nothing but what is her just right by fair implication. She presents a republican and liberal form of government. She has sufficient age, population, development, progress, resources, industry, and intelligence, while she is unsurpassed by any commonwealth in the Union in the important matters of morality, patriotism, high regard for law and good order, and efforts to keep out of debt and promote the general peace and welfare.

The common objection in regard to the domestic institutions of the people of this Territory amounts to nothing, being entirely irrelevant. There is no adequate justification for logging that question into the discussion of admission. Not the least. It is entirely foreign to the main question.

The objection of a small State having as many senators in Congress as a large State, is no great objection, and has no special application to Utah. Senators represent States, and representatives represent the people. That is the form and fashion of the representative government of this republic, and is hardly a proper matter upon which to base an objection to the admission of any one State, after having been acted upon in the admission of all the States during the existence of the federation. There were reasons for adopting that form of representation, and those reasons exist now. It was in the interest of equal rights. The States as States have equal rights in the senatorial representation, and the people as citizens have equal rights in the representative representation.

Utah asks nothing but what is fair and right, and she desires nothing more, but that she does desire, and she thinks it should be freely, ungrudgingly accorded her. Nevertheless, she can live and prosper either as a Territory or as a State, and whatever Congress may do or not do respecting her, Providence will overrule all for the best, and she will enter the Union as a State when the fitting time comes, in spite of all illiberal and carping opposition.

GRASSHOPPER ECONOMY IN MINNESOTA.

SPEAKING of the privations of some of the Minnesotans, resulting from the ravages of the grasshoppers, the St. Paul Pioneer Press says—

"If they want to know what economy really means let them go to the homes of the frontier settlers who have been studying the subject of economy under the stern discipline of Caloptenus Spretus, the hungry and high stepping iconoclast of human pride from the Rocky Mountains, otherwise known as the 'hopper. In his re-

cent tour of inquiry through these districts, Governor Pillsbury paid a visit to a family of four or five, whose dwelling, like a great many in that region, consisted of a rude log hut, partially sunk into the side of a hill, and buried with earth on the roof and sides, an excellent protection against the winter cold. This family had been subsisting for weeks chiefly on bran, and bran was all the food they had. Their small supply was nearly gone, and they knew not where to get another. The governor gave the man who presided over this luxurious establishment ten dollars. The man was overcome with astonishment, and wild with joy. Ten dollars! Why, he said, that was a princely fortune. It was more money than he had seen for two years. It was amply sufficient for the support of his family till spring. With ten dollars he could buy beans and meal, &c., enough to enable them to live like fighting cocks for the next four months.

"We related, on Sunday, some of the incidents of another visit of the Governor to another rude home, in which two families of twelve persons all told, were huddled in order to economize fuel, clothes and bedding. They had nothing in the world to live on but a few pounds of bran and the milk of one cow, to which, in a fortnight, they expected to add the milk of another cow, and these were their only resources for getting through the winter. But even with these they were much better off than some of their neighbors. The Governor made a list of the provisions sufficient to supply all their necessities till spring. Two bushels of beans, a sack of meal, a sack of flour, a bushel of onions, and some other articles were awarded to each family of six persons at a cost of \$11.50, and they looked upon this unexpected supply as if the very horn of plenty itself had showered its abundance upon them. Yet these were people of intelligence, accustomed to comfortable living, and who had never known want till the 'hoppers' introduced the subject to their notice. And this is about the average scale of expenditure in the relief of each destitute family, though, of course it does not include the item of clothing."

The people of Minnesota and some other States east of the Rocky Mountains are beginning to learn some things which the heroic people of this Territory experienced twenty years ago, in regard to the hard shifts and stern economies necessitated by the destruction of crops by the grasshoppers. The early settlers in these valleys had to endure all that our St. Paul contemporary speaks of in the above extract, and much more, but without the comfort of any extraneous assistance and with very little extraneous sympathy. In fact they had to endure or perish, for they were far away from prompt and adequate help, had any been proffered. Nevertheless, the hardy residents of this section lived through those privations and waited in hope for better times, which came after a while. But the experience then gained was of a nature that nobody wishes to have repeated in one lifetime.

Local and Other Matters

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 26.

Just So.—Delightful days and nipping nights. The comfort is that the former are lengthening and the latter are shortening.

An Open Question.—The great question now, with those who do not take a thermometer to bed with them, is, which is the coldest night.

Fish.—The American Fish Culturist Association intend having a grand exhibition, at the New York Aquarium, February 14th and 15th, where the public will have an opportunity of seeing fish in endless variety, and viewing the process of artificial hatching. Hon. A. P. Rockwood, of this City, has been specially invited.

Going on a Mission.—Yesterday we had a call from Elder B. P. Wulffenstein, up from St. George. He purposes leaving on a mission to the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Territory of Dakota, some time next week. He returned from a mission, to the same part of

the country, last Fall, after having been instrumental in bringing a goodly number of people into the Church, in that region.

Littell's Living Age for Jan. 20 contains "The Hellenic Factor in the Eastern Problem," by the Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone; an instalment of "The Marquis of Lossie," by George MacDonald; "How Russians Meet Death," by Ivan Turgunief, translated by Lady George Hamilton; "Melancthon, a chapter in the History of Education," "The Feast of the Roofs, a Christmas Fairy Tale," from the French, etc. The back numbers containing the first instalments of MacDonald's new serial are still sent to new subscribers for 1877.

Material Prosperity of the "Mormons."—Rev. S. Manning, of England, publishes a work entitled "American Pictures," in which he describes his tour to the United States. Speaking of this part of the country he says—

"The material prosperity of the Mormons cannot be doubted. The opening of the Pacific Railway, and the development of the mining industry of the Territory, have secured for them a market for the sale of their produce. Immense quantities of fruit and vegetables are forwarded to all parts of the States, and from their excellent quality command high prices. The policy of the leaders has been to prevent the people from working the mines themselves, and to be contented with the large and certain profits they may make by the sale of provisions to the miners and other Gentile immigrants."

St. Nicholas, for February.—Scribner's illustrated magazine for boys and girls. This is the finest juvenile magazine published. It is beautifully and profusely illustrated and printed on good white paper. Among the contents are "Andre, the Artist Soldier," "The Sandhopper Jig," "Clever Joe," "A Talk with Boys," "Stars and Daisies," "A Talk about Canaries," "Pattikin's House," "The Stars in February," "His Own Master," "The Peterkins at the Centennial," "Jim and the Watermelon," "Esther, the Flower-Girl," "Faces of Fishes," "Very Little Folks," "Jack in the Pulpit," with music—"Harum Scaram."

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 27.

Fog.—A little more fog early this morning.

A Fac Simile.—We have received from Mr. Dwyer, in a neat cover, and on excellent paper, a fac simile of the Declaration of Independence, in the handwriting of Jefferson. Its price is only ten cents.

Gregory's Seed Catalogue.—The annual circular and retail catalogue of warranted vegetable and flower seeds, grown and sold by James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass. 52 large pages.

Cheap Telegraphy.—Here comes a petition, for cheap telegraphy, to Congress, asking for the passage of laws to enforce the act of Congress of July 24, 1868, providing for the purchase of the telegraph lines in the United States, for the purpose of placing the telegraph business under the control of the Post Office department. In Britain the telegraph is managed by the Post Office department, and we believe with general satisfaction.

From Belgium.—To-day we had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Alph Mullender, Representative of the District of Verviers (Belgium) at the International Exhibition. He is Delegate of the Royal Belgian Government, and is making comprehensive notes of his travels and observations in America, for the purpose of making a voluminous report of the same to his government, which will be published. He was accompanied to our office by Major Goodspeed.

Wide Awake, for February. An illustrated magazine for young people. Much like St. Nicholas. Nicely printed and beautifully illustrated on good thick paper. This number contains, among other things, "Little True Blue," "Child Marian Abroad," "Valentines," "Quimbasset Girls," "Poets' Homes," "Peggy's Valentine," "Good-for-Nothing Polly," "A Nut to Crack," "Adventures of Militades Peterkin Paul," "Daughter and I," "Lulu's Pets," "The Dolls' Fair."

Scribner's Monthly for February

contains "Trout-fishing in the Rangel Lakes," "A Winter on the Nile," "John Romeyn Brodhead," "Nicholas Minturn," "A Morning with Sir Julius Benedict," "Farmer Bassett's Romance," "White, of Selborne," "A Valentine," "That Lass O' Lewrie's," "How Do I Know What is the Bible?" "The Microscope Among Flowers," "Topics of the Time," and many other things. One of the best of the American monthlies, beautifully and freely illustrated.

Leeds.—The following comes per Deseret Telegraph—

LEEDS, Utah, 27.

The Leeds Mining Company's mill was completed and sounded its first whistle and tested its machinery at noon to-day. It will commence crushing ore on Wednesday, with from eight hundred to a thousand tons of ore on the dump.

Dupaix's eight stamp mill is nearly completed.

Fischer's five stamp mill is expected soon, as it is now on the road.

The prospects of camp better than ever.

Organized.—George M. Spencer writes from Taylorsville, Jan. 25th, as follows—

"Pursuant to appointment, the people assembled at the school-house this evening, Jan. 22nd, to organize a Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. Elders Wm. S. Burton and Thomas Hull, of Salt Lake City, who had been appointed to visit this place as missionaries, in the interest of mutual improvement, stated the object of these associations and the benefits to be derived from them. The following were elected officers of the Association—Hyrum Bennion, president; Archibald Frame and Samuel Bringham, Jun., counsellors; Wm. H. Haigh, secretary; Geo. M. Spencer, assistant secretary; Wm. Harker, treasurer."

Fourth Ward.—Bishop Harrison Sperry writes, dated Salt Lake City, Jan. 27th, as follows—

"The 4th Ward has a very prosperous school. Capt. J. Witherell principal, at the end of the first term, gave two very interesting concerts on the 25th and 26th inst. The house was very well filled both nights and was a complete success both social and financial, the proceeds to go toward providing desks, &c. The principal pieces performed were "Pumpkin Ridge," "Phantom," a Charade; and "Honey Moon," performed principally by Wm. Jenkins, Wm. Thorn, T. Corlies, M. Preece, H. Quayle, H. J. Smith, Miss Mary Preece, Maggie Preece, Sarah Jenkins, Anna Jenkins. Also songs by J. H. Stay, J. Hardie, R. Irvine, Miss M. E. Bailey, Miss S. A. Bailey, which gave great satisfaction."

Periodicals.—From Mr. James Dwyer we have Frank Leslie's "Popular Monthly," one of the largest and cheapest, in its line, in America; Frank Leslie's Almanac for 1877, beautifully illustrated and containing a large amount of entertaining and useful matter; Ballou's "Magazine," an excellent periodical; the ever welcome Scribner's, and a nice little monthly magazine, illustrated, suitable for small children, entitled the "Nursery," just the thing for the babies. The above enumerated and all other live periodicals are for sale at Dwyer's.

Forms and Uses of Blanks. By R. W. Kent, counsellor at law. Second edition, greatly improved and condensed. By J. C. Bates, of the San Francisco bar. This work contains over nine hundred forms in ordinary legal and business transactions, drawn in conformity with the laws of the Pacific States and Territories. 500 pages.

This is a very useful work of reference to all engaged in law or business. There are forms of blanks sufficient for all general cases of ordinary business transactions and proceedings in courts of law, embracing affidavits, bonds, certificates, contracts, co-partnership, corporations, deeds, indemnity, landlord and tenant, lands, lease, lien, licence, mortgage, naturalization, notices, patents, promissory note, receipt, sales, sureties, trust deed, wills, service in the various courts, and many other subjects. A. L. Bancroft, & Co., San Francisco.

Y.M.M.I.A.—Gideon M. Mumford wrote from Mill Creek, Jan. 27th, as follows—

"Although behind some settlements, I hope we are not the last in organizing a branch of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. We were visited by Elders J. H. Parry and H. A. Wooley, and a very interesting meeting was held in the Mill Creek Ward-house, at which meeting the following officers were unanimously elected—President, George Calder; First Counselor, John F. Snedaker; Second Counselor, Edward Morgan; Secretary, Gideon M. Mumford; Assistant Secretary, Geo. P. Bailey; Treasurer, O. P. Lemons; Librarian, Edward Fairbourn.

"The speakers made some very timely remarks by way of exhorting the young especially to unite themselves with the association, and showing the good results to be derived therefrom; and as a result of their labors seventy-three names were enrolled from those present."

Let the Law Speak.—As an effort is still being made to make it appear that the school book convention of last spring was a legal body and its action binding, and that there may be no room for misunderstanding, we prefer to let the law speak. The following extract shows who was authorized to call it—

"(604.) SEC. 16. The territorial and county superintendents and the president of the faculty of the University of Deseret, or a majority of them, shall, at a convention called by the Territorial superintendent of district schools, for that purpose, decide what text books shall be adopted in the schools, and their use shall be exclusive and mandatory in all the district schools of the Territory."

The foregoing shows a special act to be performed by the territorial superintendent of district schools, he being the officer specially mentioned in that connection, there being nothing in the entire law that indicates that it could be done by any other person. The law provides for the election of a territorial superintendent of district schools, and defines his duties, that of calling the convention in point being specially directed to him. Did the law design the duty to fall upon the Territorial Superintendent of common schools it surely would have so stated, for when that officer is referred to in the law he is named by his title.

(610.) Sec. 22. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with any assessment heretofore made or contract entered into by parties under the former law, or suits pending that have originated under any former acts of this Legislature. Nor to appropriate any part of the school funds to any private, select, or high school, or any boarding school, or academy, or any school whatsoever not under the immediate control and direction of the school district trustees, excepting as provided in section twenty. Nor to prevent the present territorial and county superintendents of common schools from continuing in office until superseded by election as herein provided for."

In the last quotation it is provided that the Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools shall continue in office until superseded by the election of a Territorial Superintendent of District Schools, the person empowered by the law to call the convention. This continuation in office is entirely consistent with his not performing an act that another is specially delegated by the law to perform. If the law had required the calling of the Convention before the occurrence of the election provided for there might have been some question on the point, but, as it stands, there can be none.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 29.

Downfall.—Snowing slightly much of to-day.

Back from St. George.—Brother Truman O. Angel returned from St. George on Friday.

For the States.—On Saturday afternoon we had a call from Elders William Leany and H. Leany, father and son, of Harrisburg, Southern Utah, who are now on their way to Texas and adjoining States, on a mission.

Information Wanted.—R. W. Lovett, of Virginia City, Nev., writes to know of the whereabouts of his sister, who left England for