

DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - JULY 30, 1873.

TWO DAYS' MEETINGS.

THERE will be Two Days' Meetings held in the New Tabernacle, Saturday and Sunday, August 9th and 10th, 1873.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

THE crater of Mauna Loa, Sandwich Islands, is again in a state of eruption. The Hawaiian Gazette of June 18th, says—

Mr. William L. Green has just returned from a visit to the summit crater of Mauna Loa, which he found in full action, the fountain varying from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet in height. The appearance of the interior of Mokuaweweo, according to Mr. Green's description, has changed very much from what it was in September of last year. Now, the cone hills have disappeared, except one (probably lately thrown up), which is directly against the high wall on the west side. The fountain is located about where it was in September, but is now in the centre of a circular lake of molten lava covered over with a dark surface, and perhaps five hundred feet across. From the centre of this lake a constant lava jet is thrown up. Early in January (the 7th and 8th), this summit crater was in terrible action, and the lava was thrown so high as to be distinctly seen from Hilo. At this time the cones were probably thrown down and the floor of the crater much changed. As the walls of the crater are eight hundred feet high, the lava jet in January must have been at least from twelve to fifteen hundred feet high to have been seen at Hilo. The residents at the bay are very positive about its having been clearly visible at that point. What a grand sight that must have been—a stream of lava thrown up from an immense depth to a height over four thousand feet above the level of the sea! On this trip to the summit Mr. Green was accompanied by Miss Bird—the second female who ever visited the crater of Mokuaweweo—a fact worthy of record.

Of the matter of a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, the Commercial Advertiser of June 14th says:—

Since Thursday last the rumor has been current that the King in Cabinet council has agreed to the negotiation of a treaty of reciprocity with the United States on the basis of a cession of Pearl Harbor. The fact generally known that there was a Cabinet meeting last week, and that the reported subject of discussion was the proposed treaty of reciprocity, has, it may be surmised, given rise to the statement now so confidently made that His Majesty's advisers have agreed to make the offer of a cession of territory. We applied at the Foreign Office, but were courteously informed that the Minister was not at liberty to make any statements in reference to it. The public must therefore form its own conclusions as to the truth of the rumors alluded to, and the most natural one under the circumstances will be that, not being denied, the rumors have a basis of truth.

The same paper gives the following as a sample of the productiveness of the Islands—

We have been informed that the Lihue Plantation took off 400 tons of sugar from a hundred acre lot. We question whether a larger quantity has ever been taken from the same area in any other country. If this is not proof of the extraordinary richness of our soil what further proof is wanted? Most of the arable land on Kauai is of the same character and well adapted to farming.

And this comes concerning a local character of celebrity—

POOR BILL RAGSDALE.—Anyone who has been to the Sandwich Islands knows William Ragsdale, better known as Bill Ragsdale—one of the most extraordinary characters we believe we ever met. In Mark Twain's "Roughing It" a graphic description of poor Bill is given. No better hearted man we ever met; a true Bohemian; he never was anybody's enemy but his own. Half Hawaiian and half American, he was a true blue Republican, and did much to inoculate the natives with his ideas. For the past three years he had been practicing law at Hilo, and now we learn from the Hawaiian Gazette that he has become a confirmed leper. On the last trip of the steamer he was conveyed to the leper settlement on Molokai. During the first ten days of June the disease developed very rapidly in him, and he became, we are informed, one of the saddest cases in the hospital. As soon as he found that the disease was rapidly developing he acted with noble courage, made up his mind to separate himself from his family and remove to Molokai. In this respect he showed the noblest patriotism.

The Visalia Delta says the weather there is delightful, and that the thermometer rarely exceeds ninety degrees. Very delightful at ninety. So it is at seventy.

A THIRD TERM AND CAESARISM.

The Washington Star thinks Grant does not dream of enacting the role of Caesar, and that Caesarism has no chance in this country—

We imagine our practical, common sense American people will make short work of the Caesar business should it ever show itself in a shape for them to get a lick at it. As for Gen. Grant, he tranquilly smokes his cigar and perhaps takes an occasional stomach-warmer to ward off the paralysis that seizes the unco-temperance folks like Henry Wilson, Colfax, Greeley and the rest; but we may be sure that he has no more idea of being a Caesar than he has of flying. Andrew Johnson was a good deal more in the Caesar line, and his inglorious fizzle serves to show just what amount of success that kind of ism is likely to get in this country.

The Troy Whig sees no danger, and thinks the subject need not be discussed—

Our constitution permits a re-election for as many terms as the people are willing. A man may be re-elected and hold the office of President until death shall close his term. But there is an unwritten law which is higher than the constitution. It is the example set by George Washington and followed by every President and accepted by the people. The party that shall undertake to run a candidate for a third term will be beaten and the candidate will be disgraced. We do not think Gen. Grant is required to say a word on the subject. He will go out of office at the end of his second term as quietly as any of his predecessors. He has never manifested any disposition to grasp or exercise power. He has been content simply to do his duty. The question ought not to be discussed as if a third nomination were possible. * * * But we will venture to remark that the politician who shall dare to propose a third term may as well retire at once to private life.

The Buffalo Courier thinks that "things are working," society is preparing, and danger is near—

It is justly said that history repeats itself, but it is always with variations which partly obscure its teachings from our sight. The change from simple republicanism to Caesarism in this country will not be marked by a coup d'etat, such as that of Louis Napoleon, but many of the social and political elements around us are favorable to it. There is an absence of those fixed sentiments on many subjects which pervaded the community when the revolution was accomplished; the country has become accustomed to the spectacle of military subordination and rule, and many of our young men have formed their opinions during its existence; enormous wealth and luxury have not only been obtained, but this has been done with a suddenness never before known. The prevalence of a widespread laxity in moral and political principles, especially among our public men, is too plainly proved by the Credit Mobilier and other extraordinary legislation in Congress and big railroad and other inequities in State legislation at Albany and elsewhere; property is becoming concentrated in fewer hands, and the opportunities of readily acquiring land and a farm at a nominal price are almost totally lost in the older States, and social distinctions, scarcely known in the earlier days of the republic, are becoming the rule instead of the exception, while honest labor is less respected. These things and others connected with them go far to make up the body of a different government and aid those who, for the sake of retaining their honors and emoluments, are desirous that Grant should be elected for a third term and as much longer as they can carry elections.

The Rochester Democrat thinks a third term a bad thing, but improbable at present—

We think the people will hesitate long about offering any man—even one who has earned so much consideration at their hands as General Grant—a third term, and he will be even more scrupulous to accept than they to proffer. It is well that no law has yet been established on this matter. The austere example of Washington is something that is more difficult to disregard than even a constitutional provision. The People make constitutions and might do away with them at will, but the severe majesty of that character, its cold, snowy purity of patriotism, cannot be forgotten or obliterated. We have little or no distrust of the intention of the people of this country to govern themselves, or of their ability to do it, and yet we think nothing but some dangerous crisis should induce the nation to choose even its greatest man Chief Magistrate for a third term. Such an event will be followed by the election of some less worthy candidate a fourth time, and worst of all, we shall have neither positive statute nor moral reprobation to prevent a man's becoming what Macaulay calls "perpetual President." After one has been elected half a dozen times, both he and the people may begin to think a repetition of the formality of voting for him useless. All such speculations must look far into the dim future for their realization.

The Paducah Kentuckian thinks it can and may be done, but the democrats and the people should organize and prevent it—

The question arises, Can Grant be elected for a third term? We have heard radicals scout the idea of his even being a candidate, and say that if he was nominated he could not possibly be elected. We do not place implicit faith in such views. The power that proposes to run Grant for a third term is very great. There are, first, all the office-holders, and their name is legion, scattered all over the country. Second, the national banks and railroad corporations. It is a recognized fact that in some way these banks and corporations have had power to control

Congress and the President for years past. Oakes Ames knew how to do this thing; that was by placing the stock of the institutions where it would do the most good. Thirdly, there are the capitalists. It is this class who hold the bonds of the United States, and who, having secured them during the war for one-half their value, can well afford to pay out liberally to keep the investment safe. Against this immense power, fully organized and ready for action, is the great body of the people. This sounds well, but the people are not organized; they have no paid leaders, and are liable to be led astray by the influences which the strong coalition above referred to can bring to bear upon them. The people were mistaken as to their true interests in the last Presidential election, and why may they not be mistaken again? There is but one chance to defeat the re-election of Grant in 1876. The people under some name or organization must unite and form a strong, powerful party that will stand as a unit against official corruption, iniquitous monopolies and money combinations. The democratic party offers the nucleus for such an organization.

The Johnstown (Pa.) Mountain Voice shows the origin of the third term nomination proposition, but thinks there is no danger, as the people would dispose of an American Caesar as decisively and effectively as the Roman Caesar was disposed of—

If report be true the money men, the politicians, the corporations, the immense monopolies have lately obtained this third nomination at Long Branch. Their flat is the law of this land. The people must accept it *volens*. In discussing this contingency some of the journals raise the cry of immediate Caesarism. We anticipate nothing of the kind. Hundreds of thousands of young men, with muscles of iron and hearts of fire for their country, would in this generation fly to arms in defence of the Republic the moment the signal for the inauguration of Imperialism were given. And if these in the open field should not be enough there would be a chosen few to dye the imperial robes in proper colors and with the proper dye, the heart's blood of the usurper, be he entitled king, emperor or president. But General Grant would never attempt to overthrow the Republic. He has not the army, and the moment an attempt is made to create one the people will become alarmed. The chief danger, in thus departing from the usages of our forefathers, would be the effect upon the people in accustoming them to rulers for long periods. So soon as our people reconcile themselves to a third-term President they have taken a long stride towards reconciling themselves to a fourth-term President. What is inculcated habit in this generation becomes natural to the next. They see very little wrong in a fifth-term President, a sixth, &c., which is the natural life of a ruler of the requisite age. But long ere coming to this, such easy though grand departures from usage would work just as easily through great departures from the constitution, and if such a ruler were not by that time king or emperor in name, he would be in fact.

The Sacramento Union thinks Grant will not be so foolish as to accept a third term nomination, but still that the nation is corrupt enough and the danger is not to be despised, that assassination is futile, and that a one term amendment is necessary to the safety of the public—

The Federal Constitution contains no prohibition. It merely fixes the term for which the President shall be elected at four years, but does not prohibit any man from re-election as often as he sees fit to stand and the country to support him. There is nothing in the law to prevent Grant from becoming a candidate, nor from holding the office if elected; nothing but precedent. That is all against it. President Washington, after reluctantly consenting to serve a second term, peremptorily declined the nomination for a third. This action was interpreted by the majority of the people as implying, on the part of the Father of his Country, a wish to establish a rule which, if faithfully adhered to, would avoid Caesarism in America and make it impossible for any man ever to use this office of so great power for the overthrow of republican institutions. The rule has up to this time been as religiously respected as any part of the Constitution, and we have no doubt that the man who lends his name to any party, upon any pretext of necessity, to a reversal or contempt of the precedent so long established, will be disgraced by the most overwhelming defeat. We do not take Grant for a man of so shallow judgment as not to know this, and therefore whatever may be done or done by interested and foolish friends to push him forward for a third term, we feel confident that he is not a party to it, and that at the proper time he will say so with enough emphasis to silence the report and set himself right before the nation.

Caesarism is one of the natural outgrowths of a Government like that of ours, which compares better with the Roman Republic than any other, and in which corruption is as rife now as it was in Rome during the days of Julius and Pompey.

Let no American flatter himself that the danger of the situation is overdrawn in these extracts, or that because we are Americans of the nineteenth century Caesarism is impossible. We are not better nor so well and long educated in the art of self-government and the love of liberty as the Romans were 100 years B. C. We are not as intellectual a people as the Athenians in the age of Pericles. The Roman Senate, when the republic fell, was not as corrupt as the American Congress of 1872. The body of the nation was not as much afflicted by the corruptions of the wealthy as our people now are by that class. We have not as strong an aversion to kings and kingscraft as the Romans had. Caesarism did not triumph until the greatest and first of the Caesars paid the penalty of his ambition at the hands of the lovers of liberty. The assassination was fruitless. History instructs us that we cannot rely on that as a remedy. The defective Constitution should be changed and cured of its defects, and this should be made a prominent issue in all our senatorial and congressional elections and in the next presidential campaign.

The one-term principle commends itself to our reason and to the safety of the republic. The danger is not now nor in Grant, but in the future, when some man of great capacity and corresponding ambition shall entrench himself in the presidential office and treat the precedent established by Washington and respected since with contempt.

THE BABIES AND THE MOTHERS.—A fine time was had in San Francisco July 20, when a prize baby show was held in Pacific Hall. Henry T. Bray, a natural blonde, aged 12 months, was decided the handsomest baby; prize, a carriage. Ada Florence and Iva Edna Stevens, born July 13, 1872, the handsomest twins; prize \$10. Heaviest head of hair, Constantine Policen. Smallest feet and hands, Alice Gilhurst. Fattest dark-eyed baby, L. Sherman, aged 14 months, weight 25lbs.; prize, silver cup. Fattest blue-eyed baby, William Bigelow, aged four months, prize, silver cup; in this there was a tie, but the decision was given by lot to William. His rival, Alvord Rollins, received a handsome white carriage. Smallest baby, Eugenie Olame, aged six weeks, weight 2½ lbs. in full dress; prize \$20. Handsomest mother, Mrs. Gracie Mestayer, nee Riddle; prize, gold medal. Youngest mother, Mrs. John R. Walsh, not quite fifteen years old, baby two months old; prize, a gold set. Oldest mother, Mrs. Sinclair, fifty-six years, infant 10 months; prize, a pair of jet bracelets. Best dressed of six babies, Georges Guittard; prize, large hobby-horse. Sweetest smiling (not smelling) baby, Anna Reid; prize, large doll. Biggest crier on shortest notice, Laura Estella Evans; prize, large black-haired doll.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON.—The Washington Star of July 16, has the following concerning the paralytic attack of Vice-President Wilson—

Information has reached Vice-President Wilson's friends in this city in regard to his physical condition. He has had a well defined though rather slight attack of paralysis. The stroke deprived him of control of the muscles on one side of his face, and has considerably disfigured him. It has, as a consequence, somewhat affected his speech. He has had the services and advice of several of the most distinguished physicians, who have given special attention to the treatment of paralysis, and they hold out strong hopes of permanent recovery in case he will wholly abstain from brain work for the present. It is regarded as extremely doubtful whether the physicians will consent to his presiding in the Senate at the opening of the next session.

METHODIST CENTENARY.—Sunday, July 13th, was the one hundredth anniversary of the first Conference of Methodist preachers in America, and centennial services were held in St. George's church, Philadelphia, and other Methodist churches in that city, in honor of the event. Invitations were extended to prominent ministers of the denomination throughout the Union, and the occasion was largely attended, Canada being also represented. The celebration lasted four days. Bishop James, the oldest efficient official, presided. The Canadian Methodists numbered 70,684, ministers 682, circuits 477, missionaries 233, Sunday schools 950, with 68,784 pupils and 9,476 teachers. In the United States, the membership amounted to 1,421,322, traveling preachers 9,699, local preachers 11,382, churches 14,300, valued at \$62,500,000.

BETSY KING, or "Kate Stoddard," who says she killed Mr. Goodrich, is reported to be a native of Plymouth, Mass., of respectable and wealthy parentage, well educated, a descendant of the Mayflower emigrants, and the flower of her own family flock. These things are also said of her, particularly when young—clever, sly, artful, odd, changeable, left home suddenly, romantic, story papers and novels and cheap literature the prime cause of her woes and misfortunes, occasional aberration of mind, once in the insane Asylum at Taunton, was violent, given to destructiveness, and would tear her clothing to pieces, left the Asylum surreptitiously.

UTAH SENSATION.—The papers East and West are reveling in another "Great Sensation in Utah," which, with some of our contemporaries, divides attention with the subject of a "third term and Caesarism." Here we hear of no marvel-

Correspondence.

By kindness of President Young we are enabled to print the following letter:

KANAB, KANE CO., July 19th, 1873.

President Brigham Young: Dear Brother—I arrived home here on the 4th of July from the Moyencoppy, where I had been instructed by Bro. Joseph W. Young to act as guide to the first company of emigrants, and there to wait till further orders. I remained there till the last of June, and hearing of the death of Joseph W. Young, I returned with Bro. Haight's company, as he had been ordered to make settlement on the Little Colorado, and could not find a suitable location. I visited seven of the Moquis towns, and found them all well pleased with the idea of our becoming their neighbors.

While at the Moyencoppy, with the help of Bro. Milton Burt, we put in thirteen acres of corn, beans, vegetables, etc. Several of the company remarked that they never saw a crop more promising than it when we left. This we watered from a large, pure spring of good water, which we judged would water from fifty to seventy-five acres. Tuby and some twenty other Oribes came down to farm some eight miles above where I put in the crop. Tuby and his brethren are anxious to have assistance to build a mill and improve the Moyencoppy, to get out the water on the best of the land, etc. Spring Creek, where they are farming, will afford much hay. A little labor at this point will avail much. By improving, I judge some 500 acres might be irrigated at this point, as it sustains now that amount of marsh and lake. I have seen some forty springs of pure water on the Moyencoppy, most of them small; some eight or ten will probably water some fifty acres each. There are probably more springs, as I have not fully explored. It is some thirty miles from the Moyencoppy to the San Francisco forest, which I have formerly explored for some sixty miles from east to west. At the southwest base of the San Francisco peaks are two permanent springs of pure water. As my mission requires me soon to return to the Moyencoppy, if you think best, I can, while there, make a trip to the San Francisco mountains. The Oribes are not only willing but anxious to assist us in any matter pertaining to forming settlements in Arizona.

I hope to see you at the October Conference.

Faithfully, JACOB HAMLIN.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JULY 25.

NEW PLEASURE GARDENS.—Yesterday Brother Wagstaff opened his pleasure gardens, at the Southeast corner of the First Ward, and the people of that ward spent the day there in engaging in various games and pastimes.

THE "NEVADA" COMPANY.—By courtesy of President B. Young we publish the following—

NEW YORK, July 24.

President B. Young: The Nevada company leave to-day. I leave on Saturday night, all well. W. C. STAINES.

HORSE STEALING CASE.—James Nolen and William Bean, who, it will be remembered, were arrested a day or two since on a charge of stealing a number of horses, the property of John Bright, of Riverdale, were arraigned before Justice Clinton yesterday, when the witnesses for the prosecution were examined. There appeared to be a very clear case against Nolen, at least. Bean claims to have been an employe of Nolen.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—One of the emigrants, a Scandinavian woman, met with a very severe accident at Ogden yesterday morning. In attempting to get upon the train while it was in motion she let go her hold and fell with one of her arms across the rail, the wheels of a car passed over the limb, near the elbow, crushing and mutilating it so badly that amputation was necessary. The unfortunate woman was left at Ogden, where she received every necessary aid and attention.

FOURTH WARD.—The people of the 4th Ward, of all ages, but especially the children, celebrated the 24th in fine style.