

tions caution will be observed by these with whom he comes in contact, if they have watched the progress of the latest scandal among the Brooklyn "Christians."

"A SHOCK OF SURPRISE."

We clip the annexed from an eastern exchange:

"The average Gentile reader of the DESERET NEWS, and it is a paper we peruse daily—and we trust with profit—runs across this concluding paragraph in an article on the Phair murder and execution with something of a shock of surprise:

Guilty or not guilty of the greater crime, John P. Phair consorted with a corrupt and impure woman, and this led to his downfall. His case should prove a warning to young men when tempted to acts of folly and sin. He followed the "strange woman" and found, as Solomon of old declared, that "her house was the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death."

"Considering that this appears in a paper whose editors and proprietors are chief among those who have a dozen or a couple of dozen wives apiece, it is rather impudent."

We hope the "shock of surprise" received by the writer of the foregoing has not permanently unsettled his intellect. Although he is in the habit of reading the NEWS, it appears that he has not "profited" enough by its perusal to understand the wide difference between marrying wives and practising debauchery, nor the immense gulf that stretches between lewd women who sell their bodies to corrupt men, and honorable wives, the mothers of children born in the sanctity of Biblical wedlock. Perhaps if he were to read the Scriptures he might learn something concerning this subject. But we are afraid that he would sustain several more "shocks of surprise," on finding that the same holy men who communed with heaven and wrote by inspiration the word of the Lord against following "strange women," and pronounced anathemas against all kinds of sexual sin, were, like the "Mormons," to whom he refers, the husbands of several wives. The "dozen or couple of dozen apiece" is a humorous exaggeration on his part, but the number is immaterial in view of the principle. Did it ever dawn upon his startled soul that the same God who punished David so severely for adultery, gave to him "all the wives of Saul into his bosom"? or that the four wives of Jacob are called "holly women" who "did build the House of Israel," in the same sacred record which denounces licentiousness and all improper sexual relations? After he has "run across" these passages which establish these points, if the "shocks of surprise" he receives are not too violent, we may cite him to further illustrations of the point at issue.

"THE KERNEL OF CONTROVERSY."

THE Sacramento Record-Union, under the head of "Mormon Fanaticism," has an editorial from which we make the following extract:

"The Mormons have recently been exhibiting the peculiarities of their religion in a very pronounced way. Miles, one of their Elders, has been tried for bigamy and convicted, and the occasion has been seized to make a display of hatred and hostility to the Federal Government."

It is a remarkable thing that the press usually goes off wrong on anything pertaining to the "Mormons." The facts are almost always misrepresented and the real situation misunderstood. The demonstration in honor of General D. H. Wells, to which the Record-Union refers, had nothing to do with the Miles case, except incidentally. It was a manifestation of respect for a man who preferred to honor his religion and be true to his sacred obligations, rather than bend to an illegitimate exercise of judicial force and the indulgence of professional impertinent curiosity. It was not an expression, pro or con, of popular feeling on the Miles case. The conviction of the defendant was not announced until the procession, numbering many thousands of people, was nearly over. And any one who

says that there was a single expression on that occasion of hostility to the Federal Government, either by speech, motto or implication, is guilty of wilful falsehood or is in blind ignorance of the truth. All through the proceedings the Constitution, the Executive, the Congress and the Judiciary were sustained. It was only the illegal and arbitrary action of individuals that received censure, and that referred to the improper incarceration of an honorable and respected citizen, and not to the conviction of any defendant for polygamy.

The Record-Union enlarges upon the probable consequences of our seceding from the Union, doubts whether any good would result from a fight over the matter, and says:

"But it may be doubted whether the United States army could be got to any pitch of enthusiasm over such an issue, and as the press would take up the question and discuss it in all its bearings, it is even possible that we should have pro-polygamy as well as anti-polygamy factions in the land. * * * Can we trust ourselves to make such a subject the kernel of controversy? This is a consideration which should be carefully canvassed before our able journalists advocate making war upon Mormonism."

One day there is an alarm raised that the "Mormons" are about to gain admission into the Union; next day the trouble is that they want to secede from the Union. Terrible people! It is frightful to contemplate letting them in, and awful to think of allowing them to go out! The Record-Union may rest easy. We are not thinking of secession nor any other revolutionary proceeding. Here is a quotation from the speech of President John Taylor, at the demonstration referred to, which ought to be enough to settle that matter:

"We sympathize with our country whose liberal and generous institutions are thus tampered with, but we do not propose to trample under foot just laws; we do not propose to violate the Constitution; we do not propose to place ourselves in antagonism to the Government. We will stand by it and be true to it, and when every other people shall desert it and the Constitution, the Latter-day Saints will be found to be its staunch supporters. [Applause.]"

And as to the controversy on polygamy, it will come, and neither the Record-Union nor any other paper or power can stop it. Indeed such misstatements as appear in its columns have the effect of bringing the subject repeatedly before the attention of the thoughtful, and when the facts become known, the results will be favorable to the principle. The right is bound to come to the top. The truth will surely prevail. The world will crack the shell with which our adversaries surround the question, and will get to the "kernel of the controversy." We await the time and court the issue.

SEEKING WHOM HE MAY DEVOUR.

A telegram from New York, today, says:

The Times states that Rev. Gallagher, a Presbyterian, has come east from Utah to arouse interest in the mission stations there, and preached in the Spring Street Church yesterday, vigorously denouncing and exposing Mormonism. He says the principal difficulty in convicting polygamists under the recent decision is proof of the marriage. Anti-polygamists there want the common law rule of evidence to prevail, which holds parties living together and acknowledging themselves as such, husband and wife; also a law excepting "Mormons" from the jury in these cases. "If ordinary proof of acknowledgment and consort will hold, we could convict every Mormon in a week." He intends lecturing through the State on the subject.

The person above alluded to is one G. W. Gallagher, who, struggling for subsistence in Ogden with a congregation only claimed to number twenty, has found it necessary to copy the tactics of his Methodist confreres and go east to make a raise. But he is too late with his plagiarized plan to "solve

the Mormon problem." It has been promulgated for a number of years past and several bills have been introduced in Congress to make it into law. But in every instance Congress has rejected them. However, there is no need for any legislation on the subject. Judge Emerson has cut the Gordian knot without the knife of a statute. He has established those methods as rules of procedure in the Third District Court, and further agitation is useless except in such cases as Gallagher's; he can gather support from the unsophisticated, and for a little while flourish as the originator of a new way to deal with the "Mormons."

But how are all the "Mormons" to be "convicted in a week?" With all the perversions of law and justice which have attended the Miles case, it has taken a long time to bring about a conviction, and the end is not yet. But the boast will answer the purpose of the voracious Gallagher, and he will probably return to Ogden with a full pocket. He has no thought of salvation for the sinful or the conversion of the erring, but wants all the "Mormons" convicted in a week. Gallagher is after the dollars of the gullible.

THE TEMPLE AT ST. GEORGE.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ITS ERECTION.

The following memoranda of the building of the Temple at St. George, are kindly furnished by Chief Mason E. L. Parry:

The ground was dedicated by President B. Young, on the 9th of November, 1871. The first stone was laid March 10th, 1873. The foundation was dug 10 feet deep below the present grade. In digging, the greater part was found to be very wet and soft, so much so that it was necessary to dig a drain around the outside 12 feet from the building, a little below the bottom of the foundation, connecting with the main drain 50 feet east of the square tower. It was so soft in places that a fence pole could be pressed in 12 to 15 feet, with ease. This caused considerable anxiety as to the best way of making it substantial enough to sustain the enormous weight of the building. President B. Young concluded to have the foundations dug 12 feet wide and to put in the bottom a thick layer of small volcanic rock and drive them down with a 900 pound spile driver. On top of this, flat, black rock were laid seven to 12 feet long, and three to four feet wide, 12 to 15 inches thick, weighing 40 to 75 hundred lbs; each load was weighed. The walls were gradually diminished in width to the bottom of the window sills in the basement. They were three feet eight inches thick under the water table, gradually diminishing in width until the roof timbers were reached, being two feet eight inches.

The stone quarries were found by President Brigham Young. There was no other rock suitable to resist the action of the mineral, causing limestone and particularly sandstone to decay. The rock were brought from the west side of the black ridge west of St. George. About two-thirds of the east end of the building is on what is called bedrock, and a portion of the northeast side; this is like decayed limestone. The amount of rock in the building is about 1,900 cords or 17,000 tons. The most of the lumber was brought from Mt. Trumbull, a distance of 65 or 70 miles; the scaffolding poles from Pine Valley Mountains.

There are 11 rooms in the basement. The first main room above the basement is 78 x 99 feet, the ceiling is elliptic, the centre of the ceiling being 27 feet from the main floor. On each side of the upper part of the main room 18 feet from the floor, are eight rooms, each 11 feet 6 inches by 13 feet 4 inches and 10 feet high. The second main and side rooms are duplicates of the first.

The baptismal font in the basement is of iron and cost \$5,000 at the foundry in Salt Lake City, 330 miles from St. George, and was donated by President Young. The weight of font, oxen, stairs, etc., is 18,000 pounds. The font room is 35 x 40 feet.

The number of inside doors 92, outside doors 6, round windows 50, long windows 58, extra long windows 8. The style of the building is modern gothic, tower, square

base, with octagon dome, length of building 141 feet 8 inches, width 93 feet 4 inches, height from grade 84 feet to top of parapet, tower 31 feet square and 135 feet high to top of vane; kinds of rock, volcanic in foundation, upper part of building red sandstone.

The walls were ready for the roof timbers on the 8th of March, 1875, and all the masons from other settlements were honorably released to return home. The remainder of the work was completed by home masons, tenders, quarrymen, etc. The cornice and parapet walls, the flagging and font walls, the water tanks, the steps and drain for outside tank, and the walls under the picket fence were all completed on the last day of February, 1877. The Temple was built by free will offerings and tithing, the brethren responding to the call from all parts of the Territory.

Correspondence.

May Day at Harrisville.

In accordance with a time-honored custom of electing and crowning a queen on the 1st day of May, our young folks, with the assistance of their school teacher, arranged a programme for a celebration, and a most pleasant time we had. The adobe school-house was most tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers by the young ladies. These decorations, together with the scenery of the dramatic association (kindly loaned by them for the occasion) gave the house the appearance of a beautiful garden. The recitations and dialogues of the younger portion of the scholars commenced at half-past 3 p.m., and continued without intermission for about two hours and a half. After an intermission of two hours we again assembled, when the following programme was carried out:

Crowning of the May Queen—Miss Randall; dialogue, May Queen; song, Spring; recitation, Seminole's Reply; dialogue, Writing a Letter; recitation, Gambler's Wife; song, the Cuckoo; dialogue, Novel Reading; recitation, Riding in the Cars; dialogue, Everlasting Talker; song, Gone Through the Beautiful Gates; recitation, Assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith; dialogue, Conversation after Marriage; Song of Spring Time; dialogue, Bound Girls; recitation, Rienzi's Address to the Romans; song; recitation, Avalanche; dialogue, Hoyden; song, My Dream; recitation, Lost Pantaloon; dialogue, The Man and the Money; recitation; dialogue, Not Ashamed of his Occupation; song; dialogue, Out of Debt Out of Danger; song; dialogue, Hard to Suit All.

Although it was nearly 12 o'clock before we dismissed, the entire audience showed by their attention the pleasure they derived from the exhibition.

The performance of some of the scholars would speak well for professionals; to particularize when all did so well would be useless. It would be an advantage to us all to have more of these literary entertainments and less dancing, that our young may acquire confidence before an audience, which may be invaluable to them in after years. GNAT.

Fire and Grasshoppers.

CROYDON, May 7th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

First, Brother Ephraim Swann's house caught fire yesterday, Tuesday, the 6th inst. (as usual a defective flue.) We had a good supply of water and plenty of strength to use it; men, women and children all did their best, and so the house was saved. Elder Swann and wife were from home, he herding and she waiting on the sick across the line on Summit county. In clearing the house of the furniture, etc., a curious circumstance transpired. A strong man gathered the bedding in his arms, when lo and behold, they seemed alive, and out crept an eight-year old girl, who had laid down, being a little sick and she had gone to sleep and knew not what was going on. The scare had like to have been too much for her. About 50 dollars will replace the damage done by the fire.

The second difficulty is our grasshopper visitation. I cannot describe it to you as it is, but there is one thing certain, we have 'hoppers enough to supply the Terri-

tory. Some of our farmers have their land as bare as though it had never been planted or sown. It appears that when the 'hoppers came last fall they laid their eggs in the mountains, and as they hatch out and get strong enough, they make their way down into the valleys, and, I am sorry to say we have not enough to supply their wants. How they are to be fed and sustained we do not know. We have read of Darwin's theory, and lest it should be true, we are trying to treat them very respectfully, not knowing but it may be to our advantage in a day to come. But really they are so very bad we do not know what to do for the best.

We have started to build a tithing store, but our prospects are very thin at present. The brethren have sunk a hole in the ground. From the look of it it is near 5 feet deep, some 10 or 12 feet square, and I am satisfied that we could fill it with our visitors if there would be any advantage in so doing, and then have enough left to supply our neighbors. But there is one pleasurable satisfaction—these pests do not seem to daunt our brethren and sisters, for they seem as happy and cheerful as ever, and say by their smiling faces, "we know in whom we trust." Our neighbors can look out, for I have no doubt so soon as they can fly they will be visited.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN TOONE.

PARAGONAH, Utah,
May 5th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

Spring opened fair and warm, but most too early for this high altitude, as our fruit crops are a little pinched by occasional visits of old "Jack Frost." The 'hoppers have made their appearance by millions both in and outside the fields, mostly outside, but marching steadily towards the grain crops.

We have well attended Sabbath meetings and feel encouraged under the instructions and counsel of our presiding officer, Wm. E. Jones. Our Sabbath school is in a good and healthy condition under the supervision of Daniel Stones, who takes a lively interest in the institution.

May Day was celebrated in a very respectable and appropriate manner by the Sabbath school and citizens assembling at the meeting-house at half-past 8 a. m., and after prayer, got into wagons, carriages, etc. and took a ride of four miles, when all halted on the pleasure grounds in Little Creek, and after appropriate songs, etc., Miss Eliza A. Barton was crowned Queen of the May by the maids of honor, after which the queen called upon members of the Sabbath school and others for songs and speeches, which were responded to in an appropriate manner, when all partook of a bountiful repast prepared for the occasion.

The remaining portion of the day was spent in various sports, such as singing, swinging, pleasure walks, etc. After visiting a pure ice bank all returned home in good season, and the evening hours were occupied in a social party. Both old and young enjoyed themselves until the hour of twelve.

General good health prevails throughout the settlement.

Respectfully,
J. P. BARTON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of SEYMOUR BLAIR, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of Seth M. Blair, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator, at his residence at Logan City, in the County of Cache, Territory of Utah.

JEDIAH M. BLAIR,
Administrator of the estate of Seth M. Blair, deceased.
Dated April 15th, 1879. w4t

50 Snowflake, Motto, &c., no 2 alike, or 25 elegant Chromo Cards, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

Blacksmiths, Attention!

WANTED

IN Rockville, Kane County, 40 miles east of St. George, a Blacksmith to do general shop work. A man with a family preferred. Tools furnished if required. Address—John Langston. w12