

By Deseret State Telegraph Line:—

Brigham City, very cloudy and rainy to-day. Ogden, cloudy and windy, prospects of a storm soon.

Payson, very cloudy, muddy and rainy; commenced raining on Friday night, and has been raining at intervals ever since; still raining.

Nephi, very cloudy, rained all Friday night, all day Saturday and last night; indications of a very heavy rain.

Fillmore, cloudy and rather cool to-day, looks like a storm.

Cove Creek, very cold and cloudy; stormed yesterday and most all the day before.

Beaver, very cloudy, windy and cool; had a slight fall of snow yesterday.

Kannarra, clear, but a cold wind from the north.

Tekerville, very clear, with a slight wind from the north.

St. George, clear; thermometer at 60°.

THEATRE.—The Theatre was open nightly during the past week, Mr. Heller giving his performances of illusions, mirth and music. He is not by any means a common performer, conjurer or musician. Whatever he does he does well; and some of his illusions are astonishingly wonderful. To particularize them would require much space, for his programme has been several times changed, each one containing things startling in his line. As we have never been visited by any person so clever as a sleight-of-hand performer and illusionist, those who desire to see such performances, and get bewildered about they scarcely know what, have a good opportunity to be gratified during Mr. Heller's brief stay. As a musician his selections, which are beautiful, are rendered in a most masterly style.

The performances of Mr. Heller are announced to terminate on Thursday evening, his engagements elsewhere necessitating his leaving immediately after. His performances are most astonishing, and every one who wishes to see a first-class operator in quick motions, who is capable of deceiving the eyes of the most keen-sighted, and a musician who has justly won great fame among the best musical critics of the age, will do well to take advantage of the limited opportunity yet remaining to see Mr. Heller. Some of his illusions and marvels are astonishingly wonderful; all of them are good; and his music reveals some exquisite renderings.

RAIN.—On Wednesday evening last there was a heavy shower of rain, which helped forward finely the springing seeds. Since the break in the dry weather which we had, there has been sufficient rain, with cloudy weather, to keep everything green and cool.

POLICE.—On Tuesday, 21st inst., William Clark was arrested, by officers Dewey and Calder, for stealing three spurs and a revolver from Charles Davy. Fined \$50.

On the same night Henry Munday, a discharged soldier, having become a loyal subject of king alcohol, paid a visit to the Indian camp above the Arsenal, and after giving whiskey to some of the Indians made overtures to the squaws that disturbed the equanimity of both the male and female "reds." Indians thought a white man should know and do better, and posted off for Dimick, who sent them with a note to the police, and the officers soon relieved them from the filthy presence of a brute who is as far below an Indian as his education and opportunities should make him their superior. He was fined in \$50 on the ensuing day by his Honor, Justice Clinton.

GOOP.—Our friend S. M. Blair, Esq., has left for his "Dixie" plantation, confident that he and his fellow laborers, br's, Elijah Thomas and Jacob Hamlin, will soon be able to supply all our markets with castor oil of better qualities and at lower rates than the imported. We wish them abundant success in their mutually beneficial enterprise. Friend Seth, let us hear from you, and we will give you the aid of our large and increasing circulation.

MORE RAIN.—On Saturday morning early another prolonged rain commenced, continued until noon, repeated its libations at short intervals through the day, during Saturday night and Sunday; and was cloudy and threatening on Monday forenoon. The amount of water which has fallen since it commenced to rain, over a week ago, is shown in the large ponds and miniature lakes which are seen on the low grounds; and the cold undoubtedly has prevented a rise of the streams beyond the usual spring high. A hot sun now would, in a few days, most likely, show us that the high waters are not permanently gone for the season.

ROBBERY.—On Friday night as Oslow E. Roberts, a Michigander newly arrived, was passing down the State Road from the Theatre, about half a block below that building he was knocked down and robbed of a watch and \$11 in cash. On Monday morning, William Smith, Harrison Scott and Robert Jones, three young men of the "regenerative" persuasion, were brought before Justice Clinton, charged with the crime, and sufficient evidence was produced to warrant their being committed for trial before the Probate Court.

HOME AGAIN.—Our respected delegate to Congress, the Hon. W. H. Hooper, arrived by stage on Wednesday last from the east. He is well, excepting a slight cold, looks hearty and happy, and carries the evidence on his face that he has with him the consciousness of having well performed his duty to his constituents. His many friends will be glad to learn of his safe arrival and welfare, and heartily welcome him home again.

MOVING.—Almost every day now mule or ox trains are seen on the move, going north, east or west; some for Salmon River or Montana, some for the railway terminus east, some for Nevada. Most of the transients who wintered in this city have disappeared, having departed for other regions. As a consequence of this moving there has been some considerable bustle and stir for a few days, which may be the initiative of summer activity.

CRITICALLY SICK.—By a telegram from Elders Orson Pratt, W. R. Smith and W. H. Miles, received by President Young, bearing date New York, 23d inst., we learn that the health of Pres. Kimball's son Brigham W. is rapidly failing, and that he is in a critical condition. Fathers and mothers in Israel will know how to manifest their interest in the failing health of an absent son returning from his mission. Brothers Pratt, Smith and Kimball have most likely started from New York for home by this time.

CANNOT THE IMPOSITION BE STOPPED?—Passengers in eastern mail coaches are arriving and departing with commendable celerity, safety and dispatch, for which the Government does not pay, while some 100 canvas sacks of mail matter, for the speedy and safe transportation of which the Government DOES PAY a large sum, are lying at various places between this city and Denver; and many of those sacks, if the statements of passengers are correct, by the wayside, in mud holes to improve crossings, &c., &c. Is not such treatment of mail matter an outrage upon the public? and, to say the least, a breach of contract with the Government? Has money become so all-powerful at Washington that such imposition cannot be stopped? Were the roads at any time, from any cause, impassable, during such time we would patiently endure, as we always have; but to carry passengers and at the same time leave any portion of mail matter, even though it be left in a secure place, is not to be patiently submitted to, because it is a high-handed wrong.

CONFERENCE NORTH.—We have been favored with the minutes of a Conference held, on the 7th of April, in Montpelier, Richland Co., a notice of which should have appeared earlier, but our home mails are not at all seasons of the year prompt to schedule time, any more than the mails from the east. Pres. C. C. Rich having been at the General Conference, Elder James H. Hart presided over the meetings, at which interesting and instructive discourses were delivered, and remarks made, by Elder Hart, Bishop W. G. Young, Elders William Alfred, Alonzo Bingham, John Cozens, John Stock, Edwin A. Austin, Dudley J. Merrill, and others of the brethren. Good feelings pervaded the congregations, the Spirit of God was enjoyed, and several items of necessary business were attended to. Among other matters, arrangements were made to put a ferry boat on Bear River, for the convenience of travel and communication between the settlements. The singing of the choir aided in increasing the harmony of the occasion; and br. Alfred Oldfield sang a song entitled "Hard Up," containing some significant allusions to the circumstances of the settlement of Bear Lake Valley.

We are indebted to br. Alonzo Bingham for the report.

REDUCTION OF TARIFF.—The reduction of rates by the Directors of the Deseret Telegraph Line is a concession to the claims of business which cannot fail to be taken advantage of in a highly increased degree, by all who find quickness of communication desirable. Read the announcement of the Secretary, W. Clayton, Esq., and avail yourselves, as often as required, of the extremely cheap rate at which messages will be transmitted on the line. Everybody will telegraph now, when they can do it for such a trifle.

GONE EAST.—Our Merchants, Commission and otherwise, who design making purchases east this season, have all gone, so far as we know, Messrs. H. B. Clawson, W. S. Godbe, F. A. Mitchell, and S. P. Teasdel representing Mr. Jennings, bringing up the rear by starting on Friday morning. Messrs. H. W. Lawrence, C. H. Bassett, F. Ferris, C. R. Barratt, and some others are already in the east attending to business. There may not, however, be quite so much merchandise forwarded on this season as last, but there will be a much larger quantity of machinery. Mr. James Needham, of the firm of Bourne & Needham, started a few days ago, designing to purchase in the east and ship goods to this city before proceeding to Europe.

A. B. PALMER does blacksmithing in the 12th Ward.

Pro Lost; who has found it?

BURNED TO DEATH.—On last Thursday week, John C. Morris, son of Elder Elias Morris, now on a mission to England, a child aged between three and four years, took a match, went into the yard, kindled a fire with some straw, when his clothes took fire and he was so severely burned that he died the same evening. We forebore publishing the sad accident at the time, that the bereaved father, far away from home, might not first learn of his loss through the medium of our columns.

CACHE VALLEY.—Bishop George O. Pitkin, from Millville, Cache Valley, called in upon us on Monday, having just arrived from the north. He reports the waters very high on the road down. The Weber has changed its channel, running against the east side of the bridge. It was higher than it had been; and the Ogden was rising. In Cache the Muddy is quite high, and so is Blacksmith Fork. Crops are in through the valley. Wheat is coming up plentifully, and some grasshoppers have commenced operations, but not on a scale of particular magnitude. Millville, the Bishop's locality of jurisdiction, is improving; they have a good rock school house there, finished last fall, in which a good teacher is employed, br. C. C. Shaw. The spirit of educating the young thoroughly and well is on the increase. Glad to know it; keep it alive and pay the teacher. All is peace and prosperity through Cache, as usual; glad to hear that too.

GOODS YET.—Messrs. Ross and Barratt announce that they are still supplied with a large stock of goods, which they offer cheap. Mr. Barratt is east purchasing goods for the firm; and will no doubt replenish with a large assortment suited to the many wants of their numerous customers.

READ Estray list.

DRUGS, &c., at Prove, by W. D. Roberts.

[For the DESERET NEWS.]

STRONG DRINKS ARE NOT GOOD FOR MAN.

This life-time subject should engage the particular attention of the human race; but above all the Latter-day Saints. There is no truth but is designed for the interest of man, whether socially or morally. All the designs of our Father in the revelations of His providences to man, have been for the accomplishment of the same general object, namely to redeem fallen humanity from the depths of dishonor, ignorance and vice.

The revelation on the Word of Wisdom, so spiritedly spoken of at last Conference, is one of unbounded magnitude; and endless benefit will be the reward of those who adhere and live by this counsel. That strong drinks are injurious to man has been abundantly proved by the experience of the past, and daily we have thousands of surrounding evidences that fully convince us of the fact. The revelation contained in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, on the Word of Wisdom, coincides with ancient sacred records. The Old Testament refers to liquor in seven ways: the various stimulating liquors in use among the Hebrews; their use in the offices of religion; their medicinal qualities; their use as beverages; the sin of intemperance; its punishment; and its remedy.

Three kinds of stimulating drinks were in use among the Jews; wine, mixed wine, and strong drink. Wine was the simple juice of the grape. Mixed wine was prepared by mingling intoxicating substances, myrrh, and other aromatics, with pure wine. Strong drink included different intoxicating liquors obtained by the Hebrews from honey, dates, grain, &c. To this kind of drink the ancient writer had a reference when he exclaimed, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging."

It is evident that our Savior administered wine to His disciples. "This cup is the new testament in my blood; this do ye, as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of me." The apostle Paul advised Timothy in this manner, "Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine often infirmities." These and similar references, from the Bible, are often used, as a basis of justification for drinking strong and intoxicating drinks. It should be remembered that even the wines now in use, differ from those made of the pure grapes of Palestine. Ours are re-inforced by additional poisonous drugs, logwood, sugar of lead, and many other perilous and destructive ingredients.

In consequence of this great evil, the Lord cautioned His Saints in the revela-

tion, given Sep. 1830. in the following language:—"Wherefore, a commandment I give unto you, that you shall not purchase wine, neither strong drink of your enemies; wherefore you shall partake of none, except it is made new among you; yea, in this my Father's kingdom which shall be built upon the earth." The foregoing corroborates with ancient history: "And the Lord spake unto Aaron, saying, do not drink wine, nor strong drink, thou, nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die: it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations." "Neither shall any priest drink wine, when they enter into the inner court." "Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess." "At the last it biteth like a serpent, it stingeth like an adder."

Man's physical, moral and intellectual organization is materially injured by the continual use of strong drinks. "But they also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way; the priest and the prophet have erred through drink, they are swallowed up of wine, they are out of the way through strong drink; they err in vision, they err in judgment."

From ancient revelations we learn that three classes of the people were strictly forbidden to partake of strong drinks, and were required to practice total abstinence; namely the priests, the princes, and the Nazarites, or those devoted to practical religion. Manoh's wife was instructed, and commanded by an angel, "not to drink wine, nor strong drink." The mother of Samuel declared; "I have drunk neither wine nor strong drink." It was foretold of John the Baptist, by an angel of the Lord; "He shall drink neither wine nor strong drink;" and we are informed by his historians that this prediction was fulfilled in his life.

While the displeasure of the Diety is made manifest towards those who do not observe this important duty, the tokens of mercy, power, strength, wisdom, long life and glory are promised to the observers of this law. But first, the threatened judgements of punishment have been predicted to be the reward of the drunkard, for they are classified among those guilty of the crimes of "adultery, fornication, idolatry, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders." We are told emphatically that such "shall not inherit the kingdom of God." And again "Woe to the crown of pride, to the drunkards of Ephraim."

Under the Mosaic law, drunkenness was punishable with death. Deut. xxi, 18-21. References of similar character might be produced from the Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants, and other modern revelations, but this suffices for the present. Reflection on the penalty affixed to this crime, presents to our view, the reward offered to the observers of this law. We read in the Book of the prophet Jeremiah, that Jonadab gave a commandment to his posterity, for ever, not to drink wine. This commandment was fully obeyed, and in after years the word of the Lord came to his posterity, saying,—"Because ye have obeyed the commandment of Jonadab, your father, and kept his precepts, and done according to all that he hath commanded you; therefore, thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel, Jonadab, the son of Rechab, shall not want a man to stand before me for ever." In the book of Doctrine and Covenants, sec. 81, promises of unlimited magnitude are offered to the "Saints who remember to keep and do these sayings" contained in the Word of Wisdom.

There are temperance societies organized in the world, which no doubt have resulted in much good; but the promises alluded too, are made to the Saints, those in the Gospel covenant. There is no necessity for the Saints to sign the temperance pledge. They signed it, or should have signed it, in the waters of baptism; and in all the covenants which they have made and obligations they are under to their God and their brethren, it is a part and portion of our sacred religion, and should command the special attention of all the Latter-day Saints.

Provo. DAVID JOHN.

—If you and your sweetheart vote upon the marriage question, you for it and she against it, don't flatter yourself as to its being a tie.

ONE million of the inhabitants of London says an English paper, never see the inside of a church or chapel.