

## EDITORIALS.

### INTERVIEWERS' IMPUDENCE.

ENTERPRISE is an admirable in journalism as in other professions, but is more apt to be pushed to extremes. A wide-awake reporter will gather up every item of news attainable that is likely to interest any portion of the public. In doing this he will necessarily become inquisitive, and if naturally modest and retiring will soon be so armored with assurance that those drawbacks to his success will not be particularly conspicuous.

The public are generally courteous to news collectors, and most people are free and frank in furnishing items to authorized enquirers. But the pertinacity of reporters is often carried to impudent excess. Particularly is this the case with "interviewers." We do not now refer specially to the falsehood which is one of the chief characteristics of many so-called "interviews" with noted persons, which are often fabricated entirely out of the "interviewer's" imagination, but to the insolent attitude assumed by such persons in demanding information when it is not volunteered, and by the papers they represent in abusing those who do not choose to be intruded upon by strangers.

Why should either private citizens or public characters be compelled to receive an impertinent catechizer, simply on the ground that he claims to represent some newspaper? Why should a reporter have any more right to force himself into the society of those who do not wish to associate or converse with him, any more than one unconnected with the press? The pertinacity and brazen impudence of some of these persons, are becoming a great nuisance which ought to be abated. Every home in the land should be sacred to those who dwell therein, and no one's privacy should be invaded without free permission, except by legal warrant. A brazen, irrepressible, journalistic inquisitor has no more right to enter a private domicile without the free consent of the inmates, than has the butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker, or any other person and public sentiment should be against the impertinent interviewer that berates an individual who declines to be "interviewed," and should sustain the latter in protecting himself against unwarrantable intrusion.

Courtesies, in all reason, should be extended towards members of the press who conduct themselves respectfully, and people ought to be willing to afford correct information, as far as lies in their power, to those whose business it is to disseminate knowledge of fact and principle. But no one is in law, custom or duty bound to submit to intrusion, impertinence or assumption simply because the questioner is a newspaper reporter. Everybody should understand this, and assist when necessary in maintaining the rights of all.

### TRIUMPHS OF ELECTRICAL SCIENCE.

FIFTEEN years ago there was little more than 2,000 miles of marine telegraph cable in existence; at present there is about 66,000 miles laid, representing a capital of twenty-five million pounds sterling—about one hundred and twenty-five million dollars, the bulk of which capital has been found in England.

At a recent banquet given to the members of the International Telegraph Conference now in session in London, the Chairman, Colonel Holland, remarked in the course of a speech made by him, that intercommunication is now an affair of minutes between London and Berlin, Paris, Rome, Brussels, Vienna, St. Petersburg and the other great capitals and cities of Europe; while even with the most distant parts of India messages are exchanged in from thirty minutes to one or two hours. He considered that the widespread portent of such great facts as these undoubtedly are—marvellous alike in conception and execution—was apt to be underrated and that too little

is thought of the fact that a message, owing to the arrangements so admirably thought out and skilfully conceived, traverses without hindrance or difficulty thousands of miles of territory safely to its destination.

Mr. Henry A. Severn, of Herne Hill, England, has succeeded in producing a mariner's compass which enables the captain or officer in charge to hear, by the ringing of a bell, when the vessel is out of the ordered course. The entire apparatus is contained in a small box easily carried about, and intended, as a rule, to be placed in the captain's cabin. In the construction of this compass Mr. Severn has availed himself of the constant position of the card and the ever-varying position of the ship, for the purpose of making and breaking metallic contact, which causes an electric bell to be sounded, and thus announce the fact that the vessel is off her course. Over the card are two index hands which can be adjusted to any angle, allowing of greater or less deviation in steering to either the port or starboard side. Assuming the captain, on quitting the deck, to have given instructions to steer the ship on a certain course, he sets the index hand to a certain angle, allowing the steersman a given latitude for deviation either to port or starboard of that course. Instead of having to be constantly watching the compass as at present, to see that his orders are carried out, the captain leaves the instrument to tell him by its silence if they are, and by its sounds if they are not obeyed. Should the ship be steered off her course beyond the limit allowed on either side, an electric alarm bell rings instantaneously, and moreover continues ringing until the right course is assumed. The index hands can be raised away from the card, when the bell becomes disconnected and the compass can be used like an ordinary one. The invention promises to subserve a very useful purpose in navigation. By its use the captain will be saved much anxiety, and the knowledge that a check is upon them will serve to render officers more vigilant and steersmen more careful. The dangers of navigation will be much lessened by its use.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Salt Lake bathing is the best in the world, and only needs proper and plentiful advertising to draw visitors from all parts of the earth on health and pleasure bent.

While Utah has been suffering from drouth, England has been deluged with continual too little moisture, her's are partially ruined through too much. The demand for American wheat will be brisk in Great Britain this year and this will help to bring good figures to the farmers of the United States. "It's and ill wind," etc.

There are many indications in commercial circles of a gradual recovery of business from the depression of the past few years. Among them is the difference in the number of failures in New York City this year from last. For the first six months of 1878 they numbered 514, with total liabilities of \$39,030,795, and assets of \$11,012,662. This year they number only 360 with gross liabilities of \$11,582,656, and assets of \$5,990,346.

The Omaha Herald, always a vigorous, plain-spoken and able paper, has donned a new dress, and looks the better for it. Instead of the bourgeoisie in which its hosts of readers have been accustomed to taking in its pithy and pointed articles, interesting local and well chosen selections, brevity, minution and nonpareil type are now substituted, making a pleasing variety and a bright, newsy and attractive paper. The Omaha Daily Herald we regard as a very valuable exchange, and a consistent, talented and influential journal.

Sergt. Boyd, of the Signal Service at Portland, Maine, was covered with flakes of snow on the Glorious Fourth. The remarkable occurrence of snow on a hot summer day was noticed by many astonished beholders. It is explained in this wise: "Shortly before 5 o'clock a cloud was observed rising from the south. At the same time another rose from the northwest. The current of wind which bore this along was cold, while the opposing current was warm and saturated with

vapor. These two intermingled, and the effect was to form crystals of snow. The preceding heat and dryness of the day also helped to produce this result."

Rewards of merit and testimonials are various and some of them singular, but are generally exhibited with pride by the honored recipients, and often referred to with amusing ostentation. The following, which appears in the Washington Star, is an illustration of this: "Washington, July 23, 1879.—To the Hon. Commissioners of the District of Columbia—Dear Sirs, Having learned that by a recent act of Congress the office of chaplain of the water board was created, I hereby make application for the aforesaid position. I have been a Baptist minister for the past twenty years; was for a long time chaplain of a North Carolina regiment during the late war, and have comforted many a poor sinner who has traveled to that bourne from whence no traveler ever returned. At the close of the war, was presented with a Scotch Bible and a mule as a mark of appreciation by the regiment. Should I receive the appointment, I will give the situation my most pious attention. Yours in C, H. J. TRAVERS."

### TOOELE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Tooele Stake of Zion was held at Grantsville City, Saturday and Sunday, July 26th and 27th, 1879.

Saturday morning, 10 a. m.

On the stand, Elder H. W. Naisbitt from Salt Lake City, Pres. F. M. Lyman and Counselor James Ure, of the presidency of the Stake, the bishops of the various wards and others.

The morning and afternoon meetings were principally occupied in hearing the reports of the bishops of the various wards, Pres. F. M. Lyman also presented the general authorities of the Church and of the Tooele Stake, all of whom were unanimously sustained.

Notice of a meeting was given to convene at half-past 7 p. m. for the benefit of the Y. M. M. I. Association throughout the Stake.

Sunday morning, 10 a. m.

Short addresses were delivered by Wm. Lee, President of the Indian mission; J. E. Lindberg, who has just returned from a mission to Sweden, Counselor James Ure, Patriarch John Rowberry and Elder S. W. Woolley.

2 p. m.

After the usual opening exercises and administering the sacrament the meeting was addressed by Elder H. W. Naisbitt, who delivered a most excellent and highly interesting discourse; he was followed by President F. M. Lyman, on the practical and every day duties of the saints.

President Lyman then announced that conference would be adjourned until the last Saturday and Sunday in October next to meet at Tooele City.

At the close of the meeting the brethren drove to Tooele City and at half-past 7 p. m., when Elder H. W. Naisbitt again addressed a large and attentive audience, on the present condition of England and the saints in the European mission, also showing the duties and obligations of the saints in Utah, in regard to rendering them all the assistance in our power.

GEO. ATKIN, Clerk.

### NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

The Semi annual Conference was held in Brooklyn, L. I., June 15, 1879. Present Elder W. C. Staines, of Utah, Pres. H. G. Bywater, of the Brooklyn Branch, Pres. J. Loftus, of the Yonkers Branch, with all the members of the Yonkers Branch.

After the opening exercises Elder Staines addressed the congregation on the communion of Spirits, Elder French on Spirit of God, Elder J. Held on being steadfast, Elder T. Pullan on the gospel, Pres. J. Loftus on practical religion, Elder J. Flashman on faith and zeal, Elder W. Bentley on unity, Elder T. Miller on first principles, Elder C. Schwartz on fraternal love.

Statistical and financial reports were then read, showing the branch to be in a remarkably sound condition.

Elder W. C. Staines presented the authorities of the Church in their respective order, which were unanimously accepted. Branch organizations were next presented, which were also unanimously accepted.

Sacrament was administered by Elders T. Pullan and T. Miller.

President Bywater gave us a lengthy discourse on the Second Coming of Christ.

Elder Staines on Experience, Faith and Practice.

Closing prayer by Elder W. C. Staines.

H. G. BYWATER, Pres.  
P. A. FRENCH, Sec'y.

### BOX ELDER STAKE CONFERENCE.

The regular quarterly conference of the Box Elder Stake, was convened in the Public Hall, Brigham City at 10 a. m., July 26th, 1879.

Present on the stand, Lorenzo Snow, of the Quorum of the Twelve, O. G. Snow and E. A. Box of the Presidency of the Stake, Wm. Box, Patriarch, Bishop and leading Elders from most all the wards in the Stake.

Singing and prayer. Bro Crandal Dunn stated that at the time of the martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum he was on a mission in the State of Michigan, he related the scenes which occurred after his return to Nauvoo in reference to the Presidency of the Church, and the power of God displayed in the appointment thereof.

Bishop A. Hunsaker remarked that in proportion to our faithfulness in observing to keep God's laws, so shall we be blessed; referred to the martyrdom of Bro. Joseph Standing, the affair had caused him to feel sad.

Bishop Wm. Neeley; the common lot of the people of God is persecution, and an ill name. Made some remarks on the transgressions and abominations being committed by the ungodly.

Bishop Thomas Harper spoke of God's kind providences over those who have heeded to his will and to keep his commandments.

Bishop O. A. Perry urged on all to avoid intoxicating drinks, and to be humble and obedient to the Lord and his government.

Bishop John Welsh felt an increased desire to assist in building up God's kingdom. He gave a good report of his ward. Adjourned till 2 p. m.

Afternoon.

Singing and prayer. Bishop Henry Tingey, after making a few general remarks on the spiritual and temporal condition of the people, reported his ward in a flourishing state.

Bishop A. Nichols reviewed the early settlement of these valleys, and the increased fertility of the soil, and its development to sustain the people.

Bishop J. D. Burt bore testimony that the spirit which rested upon the Prophet Joseph had rested upon his successors and the brethren to the present time. He desired to be on the altar with all he possessed to aid in building up God's kingdom.

Bishop G. W. Ward said God has sent many to testify to the truth of this work, and now he is sending the testimony of thunder, lightning and tempest to the nation, but it is not understood; but for an explanation of these signs they look to stargazers.

Brother George Facer made a few remarks. Singing and benediction.

Sunday, 10 a. m.

The people met in the new Tabernacle. After the opening exercises,

Pres. L. Snow addressed the congregation, taking for a text, the 24th to 27th verses, chapter xlii, of St. Matthew. His discourse was full of instruction, counsel and exhortation; for us to see that the foundations of our faith, was doing God's will and keeping his commandments, through Jesus our Lord; warned the people to be aware of the seductive influences of evil and the pursuit of apostasy, and the deceitfulness of riches. Jesus said, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God; after making some remarks thereon he said Latter-day Saints should learn how to possess and obtain riches and yet be fit subjects for eternal life. Every one who is living the principles of righteousness and truth, is an heir of glory in the celestial kingdom.

Wm. Box, patriarch, and Bishop J. C. Dewey made a few remarks. Adjourned till 2 p. m.

Afternoon. Singing and prayer. The sacrament was administered.

President O. G. Snow said it has been thought best to divide our sabbath school; hereafter there will be four, one in each ward of this city. The names of the officers were presented and unanimously sustained. He then urged, very forcible manner the preparation of children by their parents, speaking at considerable length on this important subject, closing by relating in an interesting manner his recent visit to wards in the western part of the county.

Brother H. P. Jensen gave an account of the settlement, rise and progress of this county.

Bro. W. L. Watkins said a correct account of donations for the Tabernacle had been kept, which will be presented at some future time.

Bro. James Pett spoke of his blessings, and urged the people to do their duty.

Bishop J. D. Burt, remarked the unity of the saints in temporal as well as spiritual things.

Councillor Box said our religion is a practical one; we are increasing in numbers rapidly. Let us be united and so live that God will surround us with his holy influence.

Pres. O. G. Snow read the appointments for Sunday, August 3rd.

Prof. R. L. Fishburn's rendered efficient service during conference by discoursing sweet and inspiring music. Closing an anthem, "Daughter Zion." Benediction by Pres. O. G. Snow. JAMES BYWATER, Clerk of the Stake.

## Correspondence.

Healings.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
July 29, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

On the 4th of July I went with an excursion train to Provo for an outing there I found and took dinner with a family that I had baptised 15 years ago, 15 miles south of Layton, Indiana, under the following circumstances: The wife had been bed-ridden for 7 years and she was mere skeleton. We put a bed in a wagon and put her in it and drove to the water. Her husband and I carried her into the water and I baptized her for the remission of her sins. I held her up for a while and then baptized her several times for the restoration of health, after which she walked of the water by my side.

Their daughter and her husband were also at Provo with us. She told me she had two shakes of the ague a day until she was baptized, and never had another after I baptized her. And another brother, who was also shaking with the ague, never had but one shake after he was baptized. When I bid them good bye I blessed the woman, and told her I should yet see her in the west. She says, "Do you think possible, Brother Merkle?" I say yes. And never saw them again until I saw them in Provo City.

C. MERKLEY.

Grasshoppers.

CHESTER, July 30th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

Dear Sirs—While we were looking over our grain fields, a few days since, we saw the grasshoppers in the millions, devouring crops. We concluded to go down on the hay meadow, to see if they were depositing their eggs in the ground; and see what the prospects would be for raising grain next year, but alas! we had laid them by the billions.

We examined many places; on one piece of ground we judged to be about four acres, and, by actual count and careful average we found 2,973,696 eggs to the square inch of ground, making a total of 743,424,000 eggs to the acre, or a total of 2,973,696,000 to the four acre piece. And we believe there are many places of this kind in this large meadow, which is situated about the centre of the county, or rather Sanpete valley.

This hay meadow contains thousands of acres; and affords a nice