

world's future? Its power to civilize culminated when imperial Rome passed the zenith of its glory. Is it Mahomedanism? It is every where allied with semi-civilization. Is it sectarian Christianity? It has had a long trial and has signally failed in producing the regenerative effects expected of it by its adherents. Any offshoot from these religions cannot be better than the original.

To meet the wants of this new era in human affairs, some new point of departure in religion has become a necessity. Something that will stand the test of scientific research, of divine inspiration. Something that will satisfy the longings of the human heart in this life, and clothe the future with the hope of realizing in perfection all that is noble and exalting in manhood.

To meet this want of the nineteenth century, the circumstances and the means were prepared. The heavens have bent down to earth to reopen the channel of divine inspiration to mortals. The glorious precepts of the decalogue have been clothed with new light to man. The teachings of Jesus and the primitive apostles have been cleansed from the misty theories of the past, and clothed with new light through the inspiration of modern prophets and apostles. These principles develop the gathering element of the age. They do not leave their disciples scattered in detachments to make a feeble resistance to surrounding antagonisms, but mass them together to carry on the great work of social reconstruction.

These principles comprehend every element of strength pertaining to man's nature. They are equal to every emergency in life. They have enabled their disciples to lay hold of the future with unwavering faith. With them adversity has given experience, that has ever assisted to develop future success. If scattered and peeled, mutual affinity has drawn the fragments together again, purified and fitted for a more perfect union. The religion of the Latter-day Saints comprehends the wants of the age. It is a living, practical, progressive religion. It will mould man to the principles of Divine ethics.

It enlarges his field of thought and action by making the present the connecting link between the past and the future. It softens the selfishness of man by identifying his personal interests with the fathers who have passed away, and with the children who are to succeed him. It admits of no partition wall between the temporal and spiritual, but views man as complete in his organization and fitted for the designs of his Creator.

It strengthens man's individuality by giving it increased significance and power in the unlimited future, and by making him responsible for his acts in all their far reaching consequences. It strengthens his love of life by unfolding to his view the grand results of a life spent in doing good.

It softens the dread of death by teaching man that it is only the narrow portal through which he may enter a more glorious life beyond. It makes this earth, with all the pure joys and pleasures of this life intensified, the future home of man. It embraces all the good of every religion that has guided the aspirations of humanity. It embraces all that is ennobling in the domestic and social relations of every people. It embraces every political principle that tends to fit man for self-government, by developing the good that is in him and restraining the evil. It debases none, but will exalt all who practise its teachings.

In this age of incongruous religions, of petty strifes, and grand antagonisms, without regard to local class or condition, it is gathering from the nations of the earth the most comprehensive types of manhood, and is preparing a people to lead the van of future civilization and progress.

JAMES A. LITTLE.

Captain Paul Boyton has offered his services in aid of the inundation sufferers by proposing to Mme. MacMahon to give at Paris, on the 16th instant, a series of experiments with his life-saving dress. The offer has been accepted.

A Northampton, Mass., lawyer sent three deputy sheriffs, the other day, to attach a hotel dinner just five minutes before it was eaten. The hungry guests were obliged to content themselves with a digest of the proceedings.

Correspondence.

Died From His Wound.

OGDEN CITY, Sept. 13, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Robert Helewel, Jr., the boy who was accidentally shot yesterday afternoon near the Weber river, died of his wound about eleven o'clock this a. m. Early this morning hopes were entertained by his parents and friends that he would recover. His breathing was good, his pulse beat tolerably good and other symptoms seemed favorable; but the doctor thinks that when the ball entered the body it severed either the lower part of the *vena portae*, or the upper part of the *superior mesenteric artery*, and that deceased died from the effects of hemorrhage. Deceased was born in Ogden city, Utah, Nov. 7, 1859. The funeral will take place to-morrow. SEMPER.

Kane County Fair.

VIRGEN CITY, Kane Co., Sept. 6, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

By the request of the president and directors of the Grape Growers' and Gardeners' Club, I send you a report of the annual fair of Kane Co., held in Virgen City Hall on the 4th. The fair was conducted by Prest. Jefferson Wright, James Jepson, vice president, and the directors. The doors were opened at ten o'clock, and for two or three hours the people looked at the best lot of fruit and vegetables ever exhibited in this place, but previous to looking the best was awarded premiums, and after that was over the following officers were duly elected for the coming year—Prest., Wm. Haslam; vice president, S. K. Gifford; secretaries, A. J. Workman, G. Isom.

After this was done the people were seated and men appointed to pass around the fruit that was eatable. Two hours were spent on thus proving the fruit. Visitors were present from different settlements.

I will mention a few of the articles exhibited—wines, first prize taken by the United Order; field corn, ditto; corn, ditto; there were also the following exhibited—grapes, apples, peaches, plums, cabbage, beets, carrots, melons, pop corn, beans and peas, tomatoes, pears, the largest I ever saw, squash, cauliflowers, hops, sweet potatoes, sweet corn, pickles, pepper, cotton, corn meal, beans, onions, parsnips, etc., needlework of different kinds, one very nice quilt made by a Miss Theobald, of Duncan's Retreat, and considerable netting work. All of the above produce and work was fine.

The Order has a large rock building, three stories high, almost ready for the shingles. The health of the place is tolerably good. Crops are about an average. Stock is doing well. A. J. WORKMAN.

Quacks.

SALT LAKE CITY, September 13, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

On Saturday you published a letter on a certain quack doctor, who is around in this city, swindling the people. I wish to say that the same fellow visited a lady in the 17th Ward and went through a long rigmarole to her, and finally succeeded in working upon her nervous fears, by causing her to believe that she would, by a strange mixture of diseases of the liver and other vital parts, be taken to the grave unless she took his medicines, causing her ever since to be nervously affected. She had decided to buy a bottle of his medicine, at \$2.50, till dissuaded by friends, who were convinced the fellow was a "bilk" of the first water, which is the emphatic opinion of the writer of this, and I therefore advise all good people upon whom he may call to give him the cold shoulder.

I notice that your correspondent, "Anti-Quack," draws the attention of the City authorities to him, and I do the same, asking at the same time the question:

Has this person passed examination before the board of examining physicians of this City; and has he a license? And providing the fact is that he has not passed examination nor holds a license, why is he allowed to practise? I think that the regulations for

the protection of the public from such impositions should be strict and their enforcement rigorous.

No ordinary respectable physician, to say nothing about those who have passed through so many professional stages and rightfully obtained the professional titles this individual claims, carries on his illegitimate method of practice, leaving his circulars with individuals and then calling upon them and, without invitation, describing their symptoms of disease, which probably only exist in his catalogue, or "set phrase of speech."

PROTESTANT.

ANOMALIES OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

THE following is a portion of a letter from Governor Bennett of Idaho, in the Richmond (Ind.) *Enquirer*—

"I can conceive of no greater anomaly in a free government than this territorial system. The plan was originally intended as a mere temporary arrangement, and, as was expected, the first organized territories soon became states, so that the hardships of a territorial vassalage were of short duration. But now, where there are so many territories covering an area of the country about as large as the states, and when Congress has provided that none shall be admitted as states until having a population requisite for representation in the House of Representatives, to wit: 132,000, it becomes evident that the system, in many cases, ceases to be temporary and partakes largely of the permanent, for it will take many years for all these territories to become states under the new rule adopted. In the meanwhile the people of the territories are wholly disfranchised and held in a sort of vassalage, wholly inconsistent with our principles of democratic government. The citizen of a territory is, with the citizen of a state, equally interested in all the great questions of political economy that can present themselves for discussion and solution. Tariffs, revenues, internal improvements, appropriations, policies, foreign and domestic, and questions of peace and war affect him equally with the citizens of New England, while, in the government of the Indians, the management of the public land, the improvement of rivers, the construction of railroads, the regulation of mining, and many other important questions, the citizens of the Territories have a deeper and more direct interest than has the citizen of the States. The people of the Territories are taxed for the support of the general government precisely as are the people of the States, and are compelled to obey the same laws, and are subject to the same penalties. And being the sons and brothers of the freemen of the States, certainly lose no right by reason of blood. And having discarded the lazy ease and unproductive contentment of the old homes in the States, and enlisting in the great army of pioneers, who westward follow the star of empire, plant the flag of their country in the valleys and on the hill tops of new lands toward the setting sun, and certainly not less patriotic than their less adventurous brothers who are contented to remain forever within sight of the smoke that curls from the chimney, in the corner of which they were born. And having, with brave hearts and brawny arms, blazed the road for civilization, opened the gates of the great storehouses of gold and silver, which supply the world, and added star after star to the constellation of states, are surely not less deserving than they who quietly enjoy the golden fruits of all this labor. Yet, the people of the territories are deprived of all voice in national affairs and are not allowed even a free local government. They have no vote for president, although the president exercises a vast executive power over them, and appoints their local rulers. They have no full representation in either branch of Congress, although that body imposes on them taxation, and enacts laws for the regulation of the dearest interests, and as if not satisfied with this reserves to itself and often exercises the right of annulling the acts of the territorial legislatures."

All money is hard money these times—hard to get, and hard to keep.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animals:  
One black MARE, four years old, white spot in forehead, branded O F, combined, on left shoulder.  
One bay yearling HORSE COLT, white spot in forehead, no brand visible.  
One sorrel MALE, four years old, white strip in face, hind feet white, branded X with half circle over it, on left thigh.  
If not claimed within ten days from date, will be sold at public auction on Friday, Sept. 24th, 1875, at 2 P. M.  
JOSEPH EGBERT,  
District Poundkeeper.  
Kaysville, September 14th. ds&w

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Now is the Chance, as this Department will be condensed and Moved as soon as Possible.

H. B. CLAWSON,

Salt Lake City, 1875.

SUP'T.