

should come into the Gentile city of our Schenectady, and try to bulldoze 18,000 Gentiles; if these Mormons should publish a paper and call our Gentile ministers and bishops frauds, our Gentile children bastards, our Gentile religion and prayers blasphemous, I know what our 18,000 Gentiles would do. We would hang that meddling editor to a lamp-post, and the leaders of the 18,000 meddling Mormon carpet-baggers would have to move on or mind their own business, especially if our 18,000 Gentiles had moved five times and gone 1,000 miles into an unexplored wilderness and built a city to get away from them. The peaceful presence of such slandering editors, and the unshot dozens of mischief-making Gentiles in Salt Lake, surrounded by 18,000 defamed, traduced, and slandered "Mormons" make me believe that there is something better than Christianity in the Mormon religion."

It would be difficult to embody more pertinent truths in the same space on the subject discussed than are here presented; but I would like to enlarge and realize the photograph executed by Mr. Perkins.

Suppose all the criminal data heretofore submitted respecting the sins of the "Mormons" and non-"Mormons" of Utah were turned the other way about—the "Mormons" in the minority as to numbers, in the majority as to immoral elements, precisely as the anti-"Mormons" stand to-day, would the President and his Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the members of Congress and in fact all Christendom be permitted to remain in ignorance of the polluting influence and presence of the minority "Mormons"? Would not the nation's chiefs be importuned to isolate them in some criminal colony, far removed from the comparatively immaculate anti-"Mormon" majority, whose moral purity was so seriously menaced? Or would more summary measures be adopted for their immediate and total extinction in imitation of the bloody mobocracies of Missouri, Illinois and Tennessee? Would the lawless and wicked "Mormons" be permitted to vote and hold even a trivial office within the city, county or Territory.

Again there are other considerations in this connection that should be put into the historic ledger—Suppose the lawless minority "Mormons" were mere speculative adventurers, as many of the anti-"Mormons" are? Suppose they paid comparatively no taxes—not even enough to prosecute their own class criminals and to feed and guard their own class convicts, as is precisely the case with the anti-"Mormons" of Utah to-day; and suppose that the majority anti-"Mormons" had come here under the same circumstances in which the "Mormons" reached this forbidding desert land, after having been many times driven from dearly earned homes, leaving their pillaged cities and desecrated homes and temples and the graves of their dead, some of whom had been ravished to death, some disembowelled and others shot down like dogs. Suppose that some of their revered dead had been hastily sepulchred in a dry well, by a few surviving awe-stricken relatives and friends, as at the Haun's Mill massacre, to prevent further mutilation by incarnate fiends. Suppose that all these and a thousand other hardships, trials, persecutions and privations had, for a succession of years, been heaped upon the majority anti-"Mormons" by insatiable mobocrats. And again, suppose the majority anti-"Mormons" had made the roads, built the bridges, dug the untold miles of canals and water-ways, laid out and built up the beautiful cities and towns, planted the countless trees and shrubbery, opened the numerous farms, built the mills, and had established the numerous industries and the unprecedented thrift and happiness seen everywhere throughout Utah; and by these accomplishments had made it possible to develop the mines and other industries of Utah and adjacent Territories; all of which and much more everyone in Utah knows the "Mormons" have done, would the majority of anti-"Mormons" tamely submit to the pressure and daily abuse heaped upon them, their wives, their children, by the minority "Mormons," as the majority "Mormons" of to-day submit to the untold insults and abuse heaped upon them by a class of creatures utterly without principles or virtue, as many of the minority anti-"Mormons" of Utah are to-day?

If the anti-"Mormon" maligners were susceptible to the sentiment of shame they would blush and hide their heads after a perusal of the statistics which exhibit their immorality as compared with the purity of the people who compose the great bulk of the population of Utah, and who are the constant objects of their falsehoods and misrepresentations."

HISTORICAL.

PIUTE COUNTY POINTS.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE CIRCLE VALLEY STORM.

JUNCTION, Piute County, Utah, September 11th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

This place is situated about 31 miles south of Monroe and 35 miles north of Panguitch, and is called Junction on account of the South Fork and the East Fork of the Sevier River flowing together or forming a junction at this point. Although this is the county

seat, yet it is by no means a populous town. A few houses grouped together along the road with a store, a postoffice and a log school house, and a number of other dwellings scattered about over the valley where settlers have located for convenience to secure their land titles, with here and there a residence on the river bottom, constitute what is known as the town of Junction. Although undeveloped, and of course not possessing the attraction of many of the older settled regions, yet with the facilities which are in progress, and being situated on the main thoroughfare through this Territory to many places in Southern Utah and Arizona, with good facilities for farming and other pursuits, it bids fair to become, before many years, a thrifty and prosperous little settlement, where a number of families more who are disposed to become good industrious citizens, and who are willing to put up with some of the disadvantages of a newly settled country can make comfortable homes.

Sunday schools and meetings are held regularly, and day schools are also taught in the more favorable seasons of the year, and we have for several years past been able to meet the requirements of the law so as to draw our portion of the public school funds.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS AND STORM.

Circle Valley, about six miles south of this place, was visited on the 2nd inst. with one of the most destructive floods ever known in this region, together with a terrific hail storm, during which hail fell from the size of a pea to the size of a pigeon's egg, effectually pelted out what grain had not been harvested, or nearly all of what remained standing in the fields wherever the storm reached. It seemed to come from the mountains on the west side of the valley and passed over to the east, covering a breadth of two or three miles. This occurred in the evening, just before dark, and was followed by a heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, the most fierce we have ever witnessed. The different flashes of lightning succeeded each other in such rapid succession as to make it appear almost like one continuous flash. Later, about ten o'clock in the evening, the floods descended from the hills on the west and also from the south, carrying away or covering with sand and mud most of the grain that had been harvested and not hauled. Some people had to

VACATE THEIR HOUSES,

having in one or two instances to go through the water two or three feet deep to get to safer quarters. A good many pigs and chickens were drowned, one family losing as many as eleven pigs and fifty chickens. Much damage was done to farms and other property, and it has been estimated that from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels of grain was destroyed by the hail and flood.

The loss will be heavily felt by those who have suffered from the effects of the storm, as most of them were poor people. One or two families had the good luck to have their grain in the stack, and one or two others we have heard of outside the track of the storm who suffered but little damage.

REACHED THE RIVER,

must have raised the water some two or three feet higher than the highest water of last summer, but did not have time to reach a great distance before the waters began to subside, consequently we hear of but little damage being done further down the river. People have been busy gathering and saving what grain they could after the storm. It is reported that hail stones the size of a hens egg have been found in the hills. The floods carried together and lodged hail in many places in the valley to a depth of two or three feet.

ARRIVAL OF THE ELDERS IN CALCUTTA.

WELLSLEY STREET, CALCUTTA, East Indies, Aug. 7, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Myself and Elders McCune, M. R. Pratt and Dr. G. H. Booth arrived in this city all well, on the 1st inst., 53 days from home, stopping at Yokohama, Japan, Hong Kong, China, Singapore, and Penang, a few days at each place, and had the pleasure of seeing the orientals at their homes—a new and strange sight to us.

The steamship City of New York carried us to Hong Kong, where we embarked on board the Tai Sang, Captain T. L. Davis, who with his officers, Messrs. Payne and Bradley, and the engineers Davies and Stuart, behaved like kind brothers, read our books and were favorably impressed with them.

On my arrival in this city I saw

NOTHING CHANGED

from 33 years ago, except street-cars, railroads and bicycles, and the rains less profuse during the southwest monsoon.

We are kindly entertained by Dr. Booth and his benevolent lady and family, who have assigned us an apartment to ourselves.

We have begun to distribute tracts and Articles of Faith cards among those who are willing to receive and read them.

Yesterday evening we commenced our

OUT-DOOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

on Wellington Square, a beautiful lit-

tle grassy evening resort, and had a quiet and numerous audience of natives and Europeans, who were attentive and orderly. We expect to be engaged in this way every evening for the present, until we get a room to hold meetings in.

The people to whom we have been introduced, are polite, refined and deferential; all the isms, and unbelief of new revelations are in full force but they have implicit confidence in ancient orthodoxy.

We are thankful for the receipt by Elder McCune and myself of copies of the weekly News, and hope many of our friends will favor us in the same way, and keep it up.

The prayers of the Saints are very earnestly desired, and will be reciprocated.

All public preachers here are under the

PROTECTION OF THE POLICE

in open air preaching. Yesterday we held our first Fast meeting in our private apartment, and had an excellent good time, but there was the absence of one of the most interesting items, the blessing of children.

From time to time we will keep you posted on all matters and occurrences of interest. If you will send us several specimens of faith tracts (Morgan's) by mail, it will be a favor conferred. Also "A Voice from the Mountains" and the "Modern Prophet," by J. Nicholson.

I am desirous of sending my kind greetings to my brethren and sisters of the Sunday schools. Although Brother Goddard and myself are far away from each other, we are closely and often visited by our correspondence. How grateful and refreshing it would be to get a line from some of them. If they were Mormons I could reply by the press, and it would be a high gratification. I am not home-sick, and never wish to be, but I cannot hide from myself the great all-absorbing fact that "There is no place like home."

Some

EARNST ENQUIRERS

attend our public meetings in the open air and visit us at our residence, being at present engaged in reading the standard works of the Church.

As the mail leaves in the evening I will close, with prayers and best wishes to all.

Your brother in the truth,

WM. WILLES.

WE ARE TENDERED ADVICE.

KAMAS, SCHMITT Co., Sept. 16th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

I have been somewhat astonished of late in the departure of the News from its former policy of treating with silent contempt the scurrilous paper published in Salt Lake City whose lies have become proverbial with those who are acquainted with it, and descended to the questionable position of printing extracts from that vile sheet with editorial comments on the same.

I have hitherto admired the News in the course taken in regard to the lies and the low maligning misrepresentations made in the Salt Lake Tribune. I consider such things far beneath your notice. I do not think that paper has done us any harm. It has labored for years without really accomplishing anything that it has ever undertaken to do to injure the Latter-day Saints. It carries within itself its own contradiction, and anybody may know that its accusations are false on the principle of an old saying—a lie is not a lie when it is so big a lie that everybody knows it to be a lie. Please allow me the privilege usually accorded to a real Yankee to give advice to everybody.

My advice to you is: Let the infernal low-lived thing alone. Just consider, as the man did when the donkey kicked him, from whence it came. You might just as well try to stop the braying of a jackass in the street as to think of stopping the vile utterances of the men who publish such a sheet by getting up a newspaper quarrel with them. I would further advise you to let such unscrupulous sayings alone severely and let that which is filthy remain filthy still, until it is called to appear before a higher tribunal than was ever known on the earth.

Yours truly,

S. F. ATWOOD.

"SILENCE IS GOLDEN."

This is a time of extraordinary events. James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States, comes out at this late date with an explanation intended to obliterate the scandal which has been retailed to the country in reference to his domestic concerns. Surely the astute statesman has lost his cunning, for at this time silence would have been golden.

We regret that the dead embers of his conjugal relations were ever raked up, for the unsavory item in reference to Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, and the "Plumed Knight" would have been much wiser to have let it go without his explanation, unless he was prepared to produce the official who performed the secret ceremony, and the trusted friend who witnessed its performance. And it would be an inexcusable piece of indiscretion and want of foresight even in young people to neglect to retain documentary evidence of so important an

event as marriage, that if need be its consequences might be justified by proper proof.

We do not say that Mr. Blaine makes any incorrect statement regarding the matter, but taking his explanation as correct, unless he has in reserve sufficient evidence to fill in a few apparent discrepancies, it would have been better to let it remain unsaid, and rest the matter with the knowledge of the innocence of the principals in their own bosoms.

The most extraordinary claim made in the explanation is the re-assertion of the detachment of the tombstone of Mr. Blaine's child by some persons to injure him. This vandalism has been attributed to the Democrats. It will be seen at once that it was to the interest of his political enemies, if they desired to make capital out of the noisome scandal, to preserve the dates of the marriage ceremony of which proof exists—the one which Mr. Blaine calls the second marriage—and that of the birth of his son, that the record might show the close proximity of the two incidents—the marriage and the death.

Mr. Blaine has, by his explanation, given the scandal-mongers an opportunity to riddle him that they would not have possessed had he wisely refrained from offering it.

The Chinese Government has applied through Mr. Young, our Minister at Peking, for 3,000 square feet for its display at the approaching New Orleans Exposition. Mr. Burke, Division General, has been written to upon the subject by the Department of State.

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SUMMONS.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

Henry Mattock, Plaintiff.

vs.
Anna Mattock, Defendant.

The people of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To Anna Mattock, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this Court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you on the ground of wilful desertion of plaintiff by defendant.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this Court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

Witness, the Hon. Elias A. Smith, Judge, and the seal of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk.

C. F. BLANDIN,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One bay MARE, 5 or six years old, branded with E with dart over it, two Z Z crossed and

GR underneath the combination on left shoulder and thigh, right front and left hind foot white, star in forehead, swelling on left thigh.

Which if not claimed will be sold October 4th, at one o'clock at the Estray Pound at Mant, Sanpete Co., U. T.

J. J. HANSEN,

District Poundkeeper.

Manti, Sep. 22, 1884.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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