

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - April 8, 1874.

THE ST. GEORGE TEMPLE.

BY a dispatch, received yesterday, from Presidents Brigham Young and Geo. A. Smith, per Deseret Telegraph, we are informed that on the 31st of March at 12 o'clock midday, a deposit of records, plate containing sketch of the organization of the church, etc., was made in the wall of the Temple at St. George. President B. Young deposited the box containing the records in the place prepared at the south-east corner of the building and offered the dedicatory prayer.

There were present on the occasion, besides President B. Young, Presidents George A. Smith, Erastus Snow, Joseph A. Young, and John W. Young; Elders Robert Gardner, A. F. McDonald, Jacob Hamblin, James G. Beak, Henry Eyring, A. M. Cannon, Miles Romney, assistant architect, and Edward L. Parry, chief of the masons, and others.

The following is the inscription engraved upon the silver plate and placed in the box deposited, as above stated, in the foundation of the Temple—

"HOLINESS TO THE LORD.

"The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was organized and established agreeably to the laws of our country, by the will and commandments of God, on the sixth of April, 1830. Which commandments were given to Joseph Smith, Jr., who was called of God, and ordained an Apostle of Jesus Christ, to be the first Elder in the Church.

"Joseph Smith, Jr., President, with his brother Hyrum, Patriarch of the whole Church, suffered martyrdom in Carthage, Illinois, June 27th, 1844, and the Church was driven into the wilderness in 1848.

"Brigham Young, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

"HIS COUNSELLORS.

"George A. Smith and Daniel H. Wells.

"ASSISTANT COUNSELLORS.

"Lorenzo Snow, Brigham Young, Jr., Albert Carrington, John W. Young and George Q. Cannon.

"TWELVE APOSTLES.

"Orson Hyde, Orson Pratt, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow, Charles C. Rich, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards, George Q. Cannon, Brigham Young, Jr., Joseph F. Smith and Albert Carrington.

"PRESIDING PATRIARCH.

"John Smith, the eldest son of the martyred Hyrum Smith.

"FIRST SEVEN PRESIDENTS OF THE SEVENTIES.

"Joseph Young, Levi W. Hancock, Henry Herriman, Albert P. Rockwood, Horace S. Eldredge, Jacob Gates and John Van Cott.

"These seven constitute the Presiding Council over all the Seventies. Each quorum of Seventies has seven presidents to preside over the quorum.

"PRESIDING BISHOP.

"Edward Hunter, President of the Aaronic Priesthood.

"HIS COUNSELLORS.

"Leonard W. Hardy and Jesse C. Little.

"St. George Temple Block was dedicated, November 9th, 1871.

"Engd. by David McKenzie."

The following is the list of books, papers, etc., placed with the plate in the box—

Bible.
Book of Mormon.
Doctrine and Covenants.
Hymn Book.
Compendium.
Catechism.
Spencer's Letters.
Voice of Warning.
E. R. Snow's Poems.
Orson Hyde's Tour to Jerusalem.
Three Sermons on Polygamy.
Answers to Questions.

Two volumes Millennium Star, I and XIV.

One volume Journal of Discourses.

One copy "Mormon" Question.
One copy Plural Marriage.
One volume Juvenile Instructor.
One copy Laws of Utah.

A file of the Woman's Exponent.
A few numbers of Deseret News, containing organization of the Church.

One copy of Acts of First Legislature.

A few numbers of Ogden Junction.

A few numbers of Salt Lake Herald.

One number of the Utah Posten. Synopsis of Description of the Temple at Salt Lake City, by Truman O. Angell, Church Architect.

Abstract of the History of Southern Utah, by James G. Bleake, historian of the Southern mission.

MORE BALLOON.

WE do not hear much just now of the *Graphic* balloon enterprise to cross the Atlantic to Europe, nor of Professors Wise and Donaldson. Barnum is said to be quietly having his balloon made and the other necessary materials procured and arrangements made in Europe for his promised enterprise in the same direction.

But if little is heard of these, another and equally extraordinary balloon enterprise is said to have been determined upon, which is nothing less than an attempt to pry into the secrets of the north polar regions by aerial as well as ocean voyaging. The Aeronautic Society of Paris is to make the attempt. The enterprise is exciting unusual interest among the scientific men of Europe.

The size of the proposed balloon is to be 18,000 cubic meters. It is calculated to carry ten men, three months' provisions, apart from the ballast, a number of instruments, an anchor and a dragging rope, which will touch the ground should the balloon sink too near to the earth. An ingenious arrangement has also been made to prevent the balloon from rising higher than 800 meters, or about 2,500 feet. The boat of the balloon is to be lined with sheep skins and heated with lamps, so that even if the temperature should fall to thirty-two degrees below zero outside it will be five degrees above zero inside.

The balloon, the men, and the necessary ingredients of which to generate the gas required are to be carried in a vessel over the ocean to about the seventeenth degree of north latitude, or within about 300 miles of the north pole. This latter distance is to be traversed by means of the balloon. The voyage there and back could be made in twenty days, though every preparation is to be made for a full three months trip.

There are several advantages in regard to this aerial trip to the pole. The low temperature of the arctic regions, it is said, will prevent the escape of the gas from the balloon to such a degree as to make it feasible to construct one that would make a three months' voyage. In the summer time there is no night there, but the advantage of constant daylight. The permanency of the direction of the wind around the pole is also a favorable circumstance. So that great things are expected from this novel method of pushing forward arctic explorations. If the North should give up, then the South might be expected to keep not back, and the two greatest geographical problems in the world might be soon solved.

SPRING.

Now it is April, and Spring appears to have made its advent for good. It is rather late, but that may be no disadvantage. Late springs are very severe on live stock, but are not necessarily bad for general farm and garden crops, and for fruit they are frequently specially favorable, because the late cold storms retard the development of the fruit buds until there is less liability of the blossoms and the

setting fruit being seriously damaged by late frosts.

The amount of snow that has fallen the last few weeks in most parts of the Territory seems to have dissipated all fears of any unusual lack of water for irrigation purposes, and all things considered there is reason to expect an excellent harvest the coming summer and fall.

Plowing, harrowing, seed sowing and planting will be driving businesses the present month, provided storms do not prevent, and the time must surely have about come for them to hold up a while. Tree planting for fruit, shade, and timber is now in order, and the sooner attended to, where the soil is in proper condition, the better. For fruit, people will be likely to plant what they want. Almost all the fruit trees common to temperate climates do well here. Of late years the culture of the peach appears to have been not thought so much of as formerly, probably because of the brief time during which the fruit is in season, and the perishable character of the same. Yet the peach is one of our most valuable fruits—easily grown, early and regular and profuse in bearing, and luscious to a high degree. When dried it can always be sold. For good quality, carefully dried peaches, the market seems to be always open, especially when they are preceded by the great advantage of a good name. For canning for Winter and Spring use, there is not a finer nor more acceptable fruit grown than the peach, and those persons who have once enjoyed good canned peaches will be very loth to do without them.

Now is the time to plant shade trees. There are a great many of these already in the city, and that they add to the beauty of the same, to its healthfulness, and to the pleasure of living in it, needs no urging from us, it is patent to all. Indeed, were it not for the shade and fruit trees, Salt Lake City would be as dreary and uninviting a place of residence as many others everybody could name.

But although there are many shade trees in every street, still there are many blank spaces on the lines of the side-walks, some of them extending the whole length of a lot or a block, which ought to be filled up, and to do which there is no better time than the time present. Some of these voids on the sidewalks are parallel with the lots of well-to-do citizens, who would enhance the particular beauty of their own places as well as the general beauty of the city, and confer a favor upon all pedestrians who perambulate thereabout in the summer time, by filling up those voids by planting shade trees.

Now is a good time, too, to take steps to render the drive or walk to Agricultural Park one of the most delightful in the city, by the planting of a double row of shade trees down the centre of North Temple street, a row on each side of the great watercourse there. This is hardly a proper matter for individual enterprise, and therefore it would be more fittingly taken in hand by the city authorities. The cost would not be serious, but in a few years the addition to the beauty of the street would be very great. There would not be a more delightful walk or drive within the city limits, and very few anywhere, provided also that the shade trees on the sidewalks were kept filled out in number and maintained in a thriving condition.

There is another street which could be made much more beautiful than it is, and that is South Temple Street, where it runs through the brow of the north bench. Along that street, a much used and favorite thoroughfare, there is need, for the distance of two blocks at least, of grading the street into two distinct roads, a higher and a lower. Between the two a row of shade trees might be planted, to soften the break between the two grades, forming, in a few years, where now unsightliness predominates, two avenues of beauty which as such would amply repay the trouble and expense.

For a shade tree, we do not know of any more suitable variety for this locality than the honey locust. It is symmetrical and handsome, in summer or in winter. It is not so rosy, in root or branch, as the common black locust, and does not appear to be so liable to be mutilated in branch, or overtopped, root and

branch, by severe winds as the black locust does. Growing symmetrically and handsomely, and maintaining a firm hold in the ground, the honey locust manifestly does not require that annual barbarous butchering of limbs that some people seem to consider the black locust does, to enable it to maintain its perpendicularity of trunk year after year. The honey locust, too, is well endowed in the line of self-defence. The greatest vandal of a boy has little desire to climb among and mutilate the thorny branches of the honey locust, and therefore its beauty is the more likely to remain unimpaired by the pranks of mischievous urchins. Let us have more of these trees planted for shade and beauty, that our fair city may become a still more choice and delightful place of visitation and residence. Now is the time to take measures to secure such a desirable result.

RAILWAY CONVENTION.

A VERY important session of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association is expected next May. That body holds its sixth annual session at Chicago on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of that month, when it is expected that the following important subjects will be discussed—

1. Locomotive boiler construction.
2. The operation and management of locomotive boilers, including the purification of water.
3. The comparative value of anthracite coal, bituminous coal and wood, for generating steam in locomotives.
4. The construction, operation and cost of maintaining continuous brakes.
5. The relative cost of operating roads of gauges of three feet six inches, or less, and those of the ordinary four feet eight and a half inch gauge.
6. The construction and operation of solid and connecting rods for locomotives.
7. Resistance of trains on straight and curved tracks, and on wide and narrow gauge roads, and of four and six wheeled trucks, and with long and short wheel base.
8. The efficiency of check or safety chains on engine, tender and car-truck in lessening the danger resulting from running off the track.
9. The machinery for removing snow from the track.
10. The machinery and appliances for supplying fuel and water to locomotives.
11. The machinery and appliances for removing wrecks and erecting bridges."

OUT OF LUCK OUT OF GRACE.

THE Oxford rowers appear to have fallen into a streak of bad luck. The victory of the Cambridge crew in the University race on Saturday (March 28) on the Thames was the fifth in succession for Cambridge, the scale turning in favor of the Cantabs in 1870, previous to which year the Oxonians had won nine victories in succession. Of the thirty-one races between the two universities, Oxford has won sixteen and Cambridge fifteen. The best time made over the Putney to Mortlake course, was that of the Cambridge crew last year, 19 minutes and 35 seconds, four minutes less than the time of the present year's race.

Out of luck out of favor seems to be the matter, too, with the Oxford crew, misfortunes having the reputation of never coming single. Indeed it is stated, by a contemporary, that the Oxford crew has managed to be not only in bad luck as regards winning the race, but in bad savor socially also. The Lord Mayor of London is said to have invited both crews to dine with him after the race. The Cambridge crew immediately accepted, but the Oxford crew did not answer the invitation. To a second invitation, by telegram from the Lord Mayor's Secretary, to the captain of the Oxford crew, the response came, "Sorry to refuse." The Lord Mayor was nettled at being treated thus discourteously, and his secre-

tary answered the captain that he was "desired by his lordship to inform you that, considering the lack of politeness which your crew has evinced by permitting his invitation to remain so long unacknowledged, and the fact that you had to be communicated with a second time before a reply of any kind was received, he in no way regrets the determination at which you have arrived."

SANTA ANNA BEGGING.

THE irrepressible old Mexican adventurer, Santa Anna, now in his seventy-seventh year, it was recently stated, had gone again to Mexico. He has been before the public more or less for the last half century. After having been republican, commanding general, dictator, prisoner of war, President, absolutist, despot, refugee, condemned revolutionist, exile, cock-fighter, three card monte player, and inveterate intriguer and conspirator, the restless old adventurer, it is said, now intends to live at Tacubaya, seven miles from Mexico, and his fortune having become very dilapidated, he intends petitioning for a pension or the restoration of some of his private property, which was sequestered by the State.

THE DICKENS.—The publication of Forster's "Life of Dickens" has set the papers to discussing anew the family difficulties of the celebrated novelist and especially his marital estrangement. No explicit explanation of this matter has been given to the public, but the general idea is that Dickens conceived for his wife a growing distaste, with the idea that they were ill mated, that there was not sufficient "affinity" between them. After a couple have lived together conjugally nearly the full term of the fruitful portion of a woman's life, it is rather late to find out that they have been wrongly mated.

The London *Athenaeum* thinks that the truth about Dickens' separation from his wife is that, "after three and twenty years of married life, he was weary of the wife of his youth and middle age; he could make no self-application of the old adage, 'bear and forbear!' He had no real fault to find, but there was a dreamy idea of his having missed some imaginary being whom Heaven had, perhaps, designed for him; and, having made a skeleton for his closet, he saw it in his mind's eye, growing like the helmet in the 'Castle of Otranto.'"

This is a poor, sad story, and does not reflect any glory upon the man whose name as a famous and popular author in his own tongue has become a household word through out the civilized world.

SPRING FIRES.—Our readers will have noticed in our dispatches reports of an unusual number of fires of late. The New York *Graphic* offers a suggestion or two in reference to the possible causes of the increase of fires at this time of the year—

The press just at present teems with accounts of fires in every part of the country. It is noticeable that this same frequency of fires always occurs in the Spring. It is due partly to the high winds of March and April, which fan a small spark into a destructive fire, and it is not altogether unconnected with the fact that rent-day is at hand. At all events it is an extraordinary coincidence that men who are just about to give up their stores and to retire from business should suddenly have their stock destroyed by fire, leaving them nothing to do except to collect their money from the insurance companies.

DESCENT OF MAN.—The New York *Graphic* indulges in the following, "Whatever may be thought of Darwin's theory of the Descent of Man, there can be but one opinion about the descent of American statesmen: only the ape is at the end of the series and the last link of the chain is nearly reached."

The *Graphic* man means politicians instead of statesmen, and must have been considering the doings of the Utah "ring" and of some of the federal officials sent here.