

"The Word of the Lord to Joseph, the Prophet, while in Liberty Jail, Clay County, Missouri, March, 1839." In it some of the most appalling situations to which mortals could be subjected are enumerated and graphically described. Joseph was informed that, if he should be called to endure them, "All these things shall give you experience and shall be for thy good. The Son of Man hath descended below them all; art thou greater than He?" "After tribulation comes the blessing," and after the Saints have passed through the narrow and the day star of peace shall arise, how intensely they will enjoy the change. The transition will come.

#### WHO ARE FRIENDLY.

A JOURNAL lately established in an important eastern city, designed to be the exponent of new political ideas and principles, wholly independent of all existing political parties, publishes, in a recent issue, a lengthy and quite favorable article regarding the "Mormon" people. Another newspaper, recently established in one of the largest western cities as the organ of an independent movement, has a similar article. These are but two of many instances that have come under our notice, showing that newspapers which speak favorably of the "Mormons" nearly always belong to the really independent class of journals. It is not unusual for a journal that has ideas and purposes of its own, which it proposes to advocate and pursue regardless of popularity, and from motives of right which its founders and editors entertain as matters of conscience, to denounce, censure or condemn the "Mormons" in the manner common with most of the newspapers of the country.

During the whole of their history the Latter-day Saints have found that the quality known as independence was almost invariably characterized every person who has ever openly manifested friendship for them; and what is true of persons is true of publications. Partisans, and particularly the seekers after popularity, have always been prominent among their detractors and opponents.

Independence is heroism, and he who really has the courage of his convictions is a hero, much more rarely met with than is popularly supposed. There is a fear, innate in man, that leads him to dread the ill opinion of his fellows, and this fear predominates in a multitude of cases, where a genuine love of truth and justice does in one.

The more rapidly a spirit of genuine and manly independence spreads among mankind, the sooner will the race be emancipated from error and misrule of every description. That every man should be independent in his sphere is the design of the Creator, and no man, journal or other agency of any kind can be engaged in any work more laudable than the encouragement of really and conscientiously independent action in all the relations of life.

#### THE ELEMENTS ARE ORGANIZING.

We have been impressed with seeing in a single copy of an eastern journal, published in full, the platforms or formal declarations of principle, of the following organizations: The Knights of Labor; The National Greenback Labor Party; National Homesteaders of America; Knights of Industry; Farmers' and Laborers' Co-operative Union of America; The Agricultural Wheel (a political organization of Arkansas); State Convention of the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania; and of the Industrial Union, an organization sought to be established with headquarters at Washington.

The above-named, and the many similar factions, parties and leagues now existing and multiplying in this country, are perfecting their organizations, becoming more determined in their purposes, and more distinct, definite and emphatic in their declarations and demands. They are the elements which are rapidly converging towards the point of stupendous events, and great changes. Even the most ordinary political foresight cannot but enable any person to perceive that the rapid springing into existence of such organizations as these, portends vast consequences to the nation.

#### SOURCES OF DEFILEMENT.

Some startling facts were developed in a case examined to-day before U. S. Commissioner McKay. It is referred to in our local columns, the charge against the accused being threatening to kill. The case itself is not so serious as the developments alluded to.

It appeared, with more or less plainness, that there exists in the northern part of this city a house which is a sort of moral pest. Furthermore that is a rendezvous for a number of young men or lads. The reason for their being attracted there must be

too obvious to be ignored. In the testimony adduced the names of several of that class of frequenters were given, all of the parties being members of respectable families of this city.

The place is evidently one of those unclean dens that operate as radiators to dispense a moral miasma to poison the status of young people. Over such dens the courts not only wield a species of protectorate, but they also hamper the lesser local authorities in their efforts to extirpate them. Whatever power may be left the subordinate authorities should, however, be exercised to the fullest possible extent, that such moral cesspools may not be permitted to flourish. It is impossible to estimate the harm they are calculated to produce. Not only do they exercise an immediate sinister influence, but every young man contaminated becomes a centre of moral contagion among his companions, and thus is the number of estrays from the path of purity liable to constant multiplication.

The increase of the dangers to which the youth are exposed, is sad to contemplate, and every means that can be conceived by the good, pure and thoughtful to decrease and mitigate them should be applied. At present, their obliteration is an impossibility.

#### BULGARIA.

BULGARIA is now an object of anxiety as well as of interest, especially with the European Powers. It is really the Balkan State, as that chain of mountains runs clear through it from the Servian frontier to the shore of the Black Sea. This line of Mountains forms one of the most powerful natural strongholds for defensive warfare in existence. The people are strong and healthy, and of independent disposition. They profess Christianity speak the Slavonic language and are of Turkish descent. Being a small country, the maintenance of an independent status by Bulgaria in this age is next to impossible. A federation of all the Balkan States appears feasible on its face, but the elements—religious, traditional, educational and otherwise—existing in each would render such a scheme impracticable. The people differ so widely, and their antipathies are so strong, that homogeneity would be almost if not quite impossible. Besides, the powers who have designs upon them—Russia and Austria-Hungary—would do their best to prevent an amalgamation. The former has its eye on Bulgaria, Roumelia and Constantinople, and by its efforts to gain those coveted possessions, Europe is in danger of being thrown into convulsive and destructive warfare. It is to the general interest of the continent to prevent the great Bear from gaining possession of the key to eastern commerce, and in fact, from placing itself in a position to defy the balance of the old world.

#### MORE ABOUT THE SHAKING OF THE EARTH.

The late earthquake shocks have brought to light a very significant letter on the subject. It is in possession of a gentleman who resides in Atlanta and was written by the Rev. W. H. Harrison, who was the first chaplain of the House of Representatives after the war. It was penned about six years ago, and contains a straight prediction to the effect that the south Atlantic coast would be visited by severe earthquakes in August, 1886. A recent special from Atlanta to the New York Sun gave some details of this prognosticatory letter, the writer of which claimed that his forecast was based on strictly scientific calculations, which have been strikingly verified. But his statement—so literally fulfilled—in relation to the South Atlantic seaboard, is not the only prophetic assertion made by him. The letter also foretells that shortly after the disturbances which have already occurred there would be a similar phenomenon on the Pacific coast, the violence of which would be so great as to produce the total destruction of the city of San Francisco.

The completeness with which Mr. Harrison's prophetic assertion regarding the Atlantic coast has been justified, naturally leads one to put some degree of confidence in the other statements contained in his letter, and causes people to wonder whether or not the slight shakings being felt to the westward are but the advanced signals, presaging the approach of a terrible catastrophe. If such indications would have the effect of turning the people of that horribly wicked city from the error of their ways they would work a most salutary reformation, but there must be but small hopes in that direction. Probably Gotham and the Bay city are about on a par so far as modern abominations are concerned. In both every conceivable crime against God and nature have their hotbeds. Should their reeking corruptions reach up to heaven and cause them to be wiped out from before the face of the Almighty, the Godless and corrupt would continue to assert, in fulfillment of the words of divine inspiration, "Such things al-

ways have been and will continue, and are not directed nor controlled by a higher and supervisory power." And so they will continue to assert, as one latter-day development after another evolves, until the scorner himself is overtaken and overwhelmed.

The earth-shakings are, from all appearances, not yet over. The frequent tremulous agitations of the past few days indicate that there are within the globe pent up forces that are more than likely to demand an outlet. If such be the case, the locality of the outburst is likely to be the scene of dire destruction. The fact that the later shocks have been under the sea gives no assurance of security for the dwellers on terra firma. It is the submarine upheavals that cause the fearful tidal waves which play such sweeping havoc as they rush inland. The prophetic finger has not only pointed to a time when the Almighty would plead by "the voice of earthquakes," but also by "the voice of the waves of the sea heaving themselves beyond their bounds."

#### LOCAL NEWS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, SEP. 9.

**Canvassing Trip.**—William R. Jones will shortly start out on a canvassing trip through the northern counties of the Territory in the interest of Parry's Monthly Magazine.

**Lively in Ogden.**—The deputies seem to be pretty active in and around Ogden lately. Yesterday they arrested Henry Tribe on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, who, on being taken before Commissioner Black, waived examination and was released on giving bail in the sum of \$1500.

**Bonds Filed.**—Before Judge Zane this afternoon, the bonds of \$150,000 required from Mr. John Beck, in the Eureka-Beck suit, were accepted and filed. This opens the way for the Bullion, Beck & Champion Mining Company, represented by Mr. Beck, to resume operations.

**His Last Song.**—We have been made the recipient of a copy of the latest song by Evan Stephens, Esq. It is entitled "Dear Old Happy School-days," and is published by S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland and Chicago. It is an easy piece, much after the style of the many popular songs of the day, and will probably be more widely sung than other pieces by the same author, on account of its style.

**Corrections.**—A correspondent from Wallburg, Wasatch County, writes some corrections of statements made by a correspondent from the same place, which appeared in the News a short time ago. The flood which the town had experienced did, he says, much less damage than the first writer reported, as \$200 would cover it all. The new meeting house at Wallburg is 45 x 26 instead of 90 x 45 feet in size.

**The Last Issue.**—The Woman's Exponent of Sept. 1 is a good number. It contains a poem, "Thou and I," by Augusta Joyce Crocheron, which contains passages of unusual merit; an essay by "M. A. T." of Smithfield, entitled "An Ideal Home," a good article by "A Plural Wife," entitled "Prejudice Blind to Facts," "An Emphatic Protest," by a Salt Lake lady; and an interesting array of communicated, editorial and selected matter.

**Court Reporter.**—Judges J. B. Rosborough, R. Harkness and J. G. Sutherland, the committee appointed to examine into the qualifications of applicants for the position of Third District Court stenographer, made their report this afternoon. Mr. Frank E. McGurran, of Michigan, received the unanimous endorsement of the committee and was appointed to the position. He is about 28 years of age, and the work done by him in the contest shows him to be a stenographer of marked ability.

**Going to Provo.**—The Provo Enquirer announces that Brother Henry E. Giles, of the Fifteenth Ward of this city, is about to locate in the capital of Utah County, where he will preside at the organ in the meeting house, and at the large one to be erected in the new Tabernacle. In the removal of Mr. Giles to Provo, Salt Lake loses a talented musician and a good citizen. The Enquirer pays him a well merited compliment in saying that he "is one of the finest piano players and teachers in the Territory." He will also open a school of instruction in music on the piano and organ.

**House Searching.**—At half past nine o'clock last night several deputy marshals, headed by Captain Greenman, surrounded the house of Joseph H. Ridges, in the Nineteenth Ward. In order to gain admittance warrants of arrest were presented for Mr. Ridges, on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, and his daughter Florence Ridges, as a witness in the case of the United States vs. J. H. Dean. Neither of the persons wanted were present, but a search was insisted on, and house, barn, garden and every nook and corner about the place were subjected to a close scrutiny. The deputies had been informed that Mr. Ridges and his daughter were at home, but went away convinced that such was not the case at the time of their visit.

**More Proof that it was Spite Work.**—A gentleman familiar with the facts, states that a mother and daughter, who were among the immigrants detained at New York, had passage money sent to them by two of the

mother's children living in Utah, and two boys who were held had been sent for by an aunt in Utah, who furnished their passage money.

The more fully the facts are made known, regarding the detention of the immigrants, the more clearly does it appear that at least some of the officials having to do with it, were actuated by a spirit of spite, rather than by a love for the law in its spirit and intent.

**Trouble Brewing.**—For some time past there has been bad blood exhibited between the cattle men and sheep-owners in the western part of Wyoming. Quite a number of the sheep-owners are Utahmen, who have kept their flocks in the vicinity of Hilliard, Wyoming, because of the fine pasturage afforded there. The cattle men in that district have complained for some time that their winter ranges were rendered almost valueless by the sheep, and recently have posted notices in various parts of the locality referred to, warning sheep herders to keep off the ground. The notices are couched in emphatic terms, and contain the information that the cattlemen mean to have their own way, and if that is not obtainable by fair means they will resort to foul. The herders are determined to remain on the ranges with their flocks, and from present appearances it is not unlikely that some rash acts may be committed before the dispute is settled.

**The "Habeas Corpus" Case.**—This morning the matter of the application of Hyrum Goff for discharge from custody was taken up before Justice Zane. The petitioner was sworn and testified that his homestead was worth about \$600. He had ten children under 21 years of age. He had sold his interest in Goff & Co.'s store for \$1,500, giving \$1,000 to his first wife and \$500 to his second, for their support. Mrs. Goff was also called as a witness and corroborated the above statements. She had worked for the support of herself and children, and had placed the \$1,000 out at interest. Messrs. Richards and Rawlins appeared for the applicant. It was argued in his behalf that the transaction was a valid one; that he had not the property required by law and should be released; it was not an act of justice to compel his family or friends to pay the money, or send him to jail, when the total sum was so small. Mr. Varian started to reply, but Judge Zane stopped him, saying it was unnecessary, as he would not reverse the Commissioner's decision. Mr. Goff's fine was paid by his friends and he was released. The amount was \$394.45.

**Thief Arrested.**—W. H. Clark, Sheriff of Sevier County, arrived yesterday on the D. & R. G. from Scofield, having in charge a man named Charles Brown which he had arrested in Iron County for stealing. According to Mr. Clark's statement the prisoner came to Scofield on the 13th of August and was seen first making his way out of a freight car. He loitered about town during the afternoon, trying on several occasions to trade an old razor for his dinner. Finally on observing the U. C. stables open and no person in sight, he walked in, took possession of a saddle, bridle, halter, overcoat and gun which he found there and a horse that was bobbled in the yard; thus fitted up with an outfit of traveling accoutrements and a horse willing to accommodate him with a ride, he put out in the direction of Iron County. Mr. Wilcox, the owner of the stolen horse, rode at once to Richfield and swore out a warrant, when he and Sheriff Clarke started out on the trail of the criminal. The fellow had kept in the tops of the mountains, jumping occasionally at ranches for food, until he discovered that the pursuers were on his track, when he started across the valley and was overtaken near Cedar City. Besides the articles taken from Scofield they found in his possession a rifle and two pistols which he had stolen from ranchers on the way. He had also exchanged horses. The prisoner was brought to Scofield where he waived examination and was committed to the sheriff of Utah County to await the action of the grand jury. Sheriff Clark pronounces him a tough looking customer and says he has many indications of being a flier from justice.—Provo Enquirer.

**An Unsavory Nest.**—Yesterday a complaint was filed with Commissioner McKay, charging a woman named Josie Reese with threatening to kill a neighbor, Mrs. Jennie Hicks. The accused was arrested last evening by Deputy Marshal Greenman, and an examination was conducted by the Commissioner to-day. The witnesses for the prosecution were Mrs. Hicks and Sydney Hudson, those for the defense being Josie Reese, Violet McIntyre and Christina Clark.

The testimony adduced by the prosecution was to the effect that Mrs. Hicks resided on Vine Street, on Arsenal Hill, Seventeenth Ward, in a house belonging to Mr. Hudson. She is very deaf, and is also easily annoyed. She was further in the habit of singing when in the house, and of playing on the harp. This latter action on her part called forth the ridicule of the Reese and McIntyre girls, who are aged 18 and 17 respectively. The latter reside next door, in a house belonging to E. P. Austin, nephew of Mr. Hudson. The frequent quarrels between the two girls and Mrs. Hicks culminated in a fight on Tuesday evening, in which rocks and glass were thrown at the latter, and the Reese woman made threats of

killing her. In his testimony Mr. Hudson said the house was frequented by a great many young fellows, and gave the names of three who are members of respectable families in this city. They stayed there nearly all night, revelling in the most unseemly orgies. The owner of the house was now in Idaho, engaged as an assayer, and was also an astronomer, and furnished items for the United States Nautical Almanac.

The witnesses for the defense claimed they kept a respectable house. They said they were employed by Mr. Austin who gave them what he could afford for their services. The Reese girl said her parents live in Provo. The McIntyre girl came from Iowa, and was a relative of the disreputable Mrs. Carrie Bockwell Stewart. They admitted that they were visited by young men, but denied that they were prostitutes. They claimed that Mrs. Hicks always started the quarrels, and assumed the air of injured innocents. Their appearance and conduct, however, was decidedly of that "brassy" character which indicated beyond a reasonable doubt that they were anything but respectable.

After hearing all the evidence, the Commissioner said he would adjourn the matter over for the grand jury's investigation, and the accused was released on her own recognizance. If the Commissioner will have this case of keeping a disreputable house vigorously prosecuted, he will receive the approval of the respectable portion of the community. There is no doubt that the place is a vile den, and that the quicker the residents and reporters thereto are made to feel the hand of the law the better it will be for the public morals.

#### FLOODS.

DAMAGE DONE BY DISTURBANCES OF THE ELEMENTS.

KANAB, Sept. 2nd, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Our usually quiet burg, has been somewhat disturbed of late, by a series of floods, from a side Cañon, at the mouth of which our town is located. The first of the series, came thundering down upon us on the 18th of August, and amongst other capers, burst in the cellar door of the titling office, and filled the cellar in a few seconds. A number of the citizens turned out and dug a drain, and drew off the water on the following day, not, however, before the building had settled somewhat out of shape.

#### THE NEXT FLOOD

came upon us about noon on the 28th ult., and piled up considerable sand upon several town lots, and caused considerable uneasiness to families most exposed. The next in order, was the flood of the 31st ult., which occurred soon after noon, and principally damaged J. R. Stewart, J. L. Bunting, and J. G. Brown. Also another rush of waters between 8 and 9 that evening not quite as heavy. On the 1st inst., during the forenoon, the

#### HEAVIEST HAIL STORM

known for some time, passed this way, and the result was, the largest and last flood of the series. Not so much damage was done this time as might have been expected; preparations were made, and the flood turned where it did not do as great an amount of damage. Some hailstones were picked up that measured 1½ inches in diameter. Considerable damage was done to the grapes and other fruits, and the large amount of leaves upon the side walks, remind one of the fall of the year. The dams in the creek, belonging to the field ditch companies, went out some time ago, but we are so used to that, I had almost forgotten to mention it.

#### THE QUESTION WITH US NOW,

is, how we can control the large amount of water that now flows through the Kanab wash? We have a large quantity of excellent land, and as good a climate as can be found anywhere, but we need more help, and some capital to develop our resources. Our town ditch has behaved very well this season, and the fruit crop is very good, as also are the gardens. The grain crop is nearly a failure, owing to the lateness of getting water upon it. Stock men are doing well, as the range has been better than usual for the past few years. Several of our citizens are investing in sheep, as this country is well adapted to that branch of industry; it also furnishes much labor in herding, shearing, freighting wool, etc. Some attention is being paid to the improvement of our horses and cattle, which will soon tell its own story.

Respectfully,

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