



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

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SENSATION STORIES FROM UTAH— DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

ACCORDING to the eastern papers some little feeling has been aroused in certain circles in the East about affairs in Utah, a story having been industriously circulated that a camp of 15,000 men had been formed at a point, not far from this city, that was intended to afford both defensive and aggressive advantages. The reason assigned for the formation of this camp was that the people of this Territory might be prepared to resist the enforcement of any legislative act which might be made against their peculiar institution at the approaching session of Congress.

There was a time, not long ago, when such a story would have received wide credence throughout the East, and have become firmly rooted in the public mind before any contradiction could have appeared. It was by the systematic circulation of such falsehoods that a public opinion was created in the East in 1857 to justify the Administration in sending out an army to Utah. Any number of slanders and false statements could be circulated without check throughout the Eastern, Southern and Western States in those days; for this Territory was quite remote and almost inaccessible, and mail communication, even when kept up regularly, was not oftener than once a month. But now, all this has changed. To-day we have constant telegraphic communication, and the railroad brings us papers and letters three or four days old from the populous cities of the East, and carries news from here there with equal facility.

It has been said that a "lie will travel a league while Truth is putting on her boots." But though lies still outstrip truth in the rapidity of their movements, truth's facilities for traveling are steadily increasing. It does not take the latter so long to equip herself for her journeys as it did previous to the days of railroads and telegraph lines. She can now keep somewhere near in sight of her more nimble and unscrupulous rival and Falsehood, in our case, does not have it all its own way as it did once.

On this account, and many others, the people of this Territory feel greatly interested in railroads and telegraph lines. By their aid we have better opportunities of being understood, and, though our enemies are as bitter and vindictive as ever, they cannot work in the dark as they once could. With the easy means of communication which now exists between the East and Utah no Administration could get up a crusade against the people of Utah upon the grounds that Buchanan cited as the basis of his action in 1857. The charges which were then circulated were wholly false; but parties having a feeling interest in the Treasury, and others who had an interest in getting the army out of the way and in diverting attention from their own rebellious schemes, were busily employed in various parts of the Union in making them appear to be true, and communication was then so difficult and at such long intervals that the Administration could make these false representations an excuse for aggressive action. But now if the War Department wishes to know whether there is a camp of 15,000 men being formed near this city or not, it can inquire, and in a few minutes get a reply. If the President of the United States should hear from some lying source, from some one of our numerous enemies, that the people of this Territory are assuming a menacing attitude towards the Government, or that they are in a state of *quasi* rebellion, he need not be many minutes in suspense about the report, a telegraph line is convenient, and, by its aid, he can learn the true condition of affairs here.

An illustration of the advantage which these speedy means of communication give the people of this Territory was afforded in the Brassfield case.

Some persons, and if we were to guess their names we would not be far astray, telegraphed East after the occurrence that the lives of citizens who were not Latter-day Saints, and especially those who were officers of the Government, were in peril in this city. General Sherman, who was then in command of the Department of the Mississippi, immediately telegraphed to President Young, and inquired if the report which had come to him were true. He promptly received a reply, signed by numerous citizens, which satisfied him that the first statement was false, and which must have acted as a caution against giving credence in the future to any thing that might emanate from the same source. In a few hours after the lie left this city Truth was upon its track, and when they met the former was stricken to the ground vanquished and powerless.

In past years every lying scribbler, every corrupt official who did not happen to be suited with the belief or conduct of the people of this Territory, discharged his venom through the columns of some newspaper, and the falsehood went the rounds, uncontradicted for months. But now their statements receive but comparatively little notice. Their letters are anticipated by the telegraph, and the public learn to attach no importance to their contents. We are pleased to see the change; for it compels men of this class to change their tactics. We were in the Eastern States in the winter of 1858-9, and every time the mail came in from this Territory, which was monthly, we noticed that a long mis-statement of occurrences in this Territory appeared regularly among the dispatches of the Associated Press. Mr. Craig, who was then the Agent of the Associated Press at New York, in response to our inquiries upon the subject, informed us that these reports were received from the West; but he could give us no particulars as to who the author was. To aid us in investigating the subject he kindly proffered us a letter of introduction to the agent at St. Louis. From this gentleman we learned that these dispatches were sent from Leavenworth. Further inquiry revealed the fact that the operator at the latter place was in the pay of parties who were interested in keeping up the impression that the army was needed in Utah. The statements, which were either utterly false, or garbled reports of actual occurrences, were gotten up as news items, and were doubtless prepared in this city and sent by mail to Leavenworth, from which point they were sent over the wires to every corner of the Union! This was the method which was then adopted of manufacturing public opinion against the people of this Territory, and it answered the purpose for awhile; but a reaction afterwards took place, and now every well-informed person knows that the crusade of 1857-58—though Vice-President Colfax lately reiterates the stale falsehoods—was a piece of atrocious villainy from beginning to end. Such a method of creating public opinion could scarcely succeed to-day.

SAVE YOUR RAGS!

FOR nearly a year past we have been making our own paper at the mill, imported by Prest. Young, which is now on Big Cañon Creek. Owing to various causes our paper thus made has cost us more per ream than paper imported from the East would have done. This we expected, when we commenced to run the mill, would be the case for awhile. Paper-making, like every other branch of business, requires a thorough knowledge of its details and an experience in its management to enable one to know how to manufacture it in the most economical and inexpensive manner. But with all the difficulties and annoyances that we have had to contend with, we feel gratified at the success we have had, and feel encouraged to persevere. Having the machinery it is a branch of home manufacture that should not be neglected or suffered to languish. We are, however, on the point of stopping operations for the want of stock out of which to make paper. *We want rags.* We have constantly advertised for them; but we find ourselves now, at the beginning of the winter, when we should be running the mill up to its full capacity so as to get a good supply before the machinery is frozen up, almost out of rags. The prospect is not a pleasant one. We are convinced that there is enough material of this kind in the Territory, if it were properly husbanded, to keep the mill running up to its full capacity all the season; but it is wasted. Rags are usually viewed as worthless unless a

housekeeper wishes to make a carpet. Though the price offered for them is not very large, yet they should not be wasted. Every scrap should be saved and put away in a bag in some convenient place until a sufficient quantity is obtained to sell. By this plan they can be utilized, and we will have the stock which we require for paper-making. If we had the machinery for converting straw into pulp we could make paper out of a much smaller proportion of rags; but in the absence of this, and until we can procure it, we must depend upon the latter. Will our friends—Bishops, Agents and others—aid us by urging this subject upon the attention of the people? Many of our subscribers might find this a convenient way of helping to pay their subscriptions; and children who wish to obtain the *Juvenile Instructor* can be stimulated to collect rags and send here. We will sell back volumes of that periodical and other books or pay money for rags.

THE NEW YORK "SUN" DOWN ON BEECHER & CO.

THE New York *Sun*, of the 2nd instant, in an article headed "a public outrage on religion and decency," denounces in severe terms the action of the ministers—Becher, Field and Frothingham—in marrying the divorced wife of McFarland to Albert D. Richardson. It gives an account of the intrigue, which it asserts, existed between Richardson and this woman, and the steps by which the former effected his purpose with her and "seduced her from allegiance to her lawful wedded husband." It characterizes the scene at the marriage, as "a ceremony which seems to us to set at defiance all those sentiments respecting the relation of marriage which regard it as anything intrinsically to prostitution."

The *Sun* quotes from the card published by Richardson respecting the McFarland transaction, in which it says he stated that after the separation between Mrs. McFarland and her husband "it came to be understood between her and myself, that whenever she should be legally free, she should become my wife." The article closes with the following language:

"And now, consider, married men of New York, husbands and fathers, by what frail and brittle tenure your homes are yours. If you fail in your business—and it is said that ninety-five out of one hundred business men at some time fail—then the younger and handsomer face of your widowed neighbor may charm away your wife; the laws of Indiana will grant a divorce to the fair truant, and HENRY WARD BEECHER—with the REV. DR. FIELD, of the New York *Evangelist*, standing at his right hand, and the REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM to implore a blessing on the sin—stands ready to marry her to the first libertine who will pay—not in affection, but in gold or greenbacks—the price of her frail charms! If it be said that poverty was not the only crime of MCFARLAND, then rest easy, husbands and fathers, at least all of you who never, in any moment of trial and vexation, have uttered one impatient or petulant word?

Yes, it is the pious, the popular, the admired, the revered HENRY WARD BEECHER who comes boldly and even proudly forward, holding by the hand and leading Last to her triumph over Religion! Who can read the narrative, and not wish that Plymouth Church were sunk into the ground until the peak of its gable should be beneath the surface of the earth?

And Mr. BEECHER was assisted by the Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM, who blasphemed in a prayer to God which contained these words:

"Father, we thank Thee for what these two have been to each other, and for what they may be yet."

Mr. FROTHINGHAM may plead in his defence that he does not believe in the Scriptures; but Mr. BEECHER, who has been engaged for several years past upon a Life of Christ, should have reminded him that our Savior said: "I say unto you that whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery; and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery."

THE attention of Georgia planters has been drawn of late to the imperative necessity of a more systematic method of cultivating cotton. It occurred to one planter that, if he should thoroughly manure and carefully cultivate six acres of cotton-land, he would be able to raise as good a crop as he usually did from fifty acres, whose surface he was wont, with the old system, to irritate with a shallow plow and gently stimulate with a mild allowance of manure. His efforts have been attended with gratifying results. The course which he adopted, at first, called down on his head the ridicule of many of the neighboring planters; but it is probable that, by this time, the results which have attended his wise policy have caused wonder to take the place of ridicule.

From fifty acres he would have expected to raise a crop of about eighteen bales of cotton, under the old system of "tickling the earth;" while, with carefully cultivating six acres, properly ploughing and manuring the soil, the actual yield has been seventeen bales. The New York *Evening Post* in commenting upon this improved system of cotton culture remarks:

"The cotton planters have still a good deal to learn about the best methods of cultivating their crops. We heard, for instance, a few days ago, of a planter who, at the suggestion of a northern friend, started his cotton-plants in hot-beds, and thus got two or three weeks the start of his neighbors. He laughed when the suggestion was made to him, but he has proved its value; and now writes that in a few years every planter must thus treat his cotton."

Why not? Market gardeners in the Northern States start their cabbage and tomato plants in hot-beds; why not the cotton planters well? At any rate that experiment has been tried, and has approved itself to an intelligent planter."

Not only will the system of thorough manuring and culture hold good in relation to cotton growing, but we feel assured that its application to every branch of agriculture would prove eminently successful. With the present mode of farming, cultivating, or partly cultivating large tracts of land without the application of manure, the soil every year becomes weaker and less productive, and the yield constantly diminishes.

Manure in large quantities is suffered to lie around unused in various places in this city, in some instances being thrown out to waste in the streets. This is a subject which should receive attention. No man should harvest a crop without considering himself indebted to the soil which produced it for the elements which it contains. And he should be as punctual in repaying them, and with interest, too, if he can, as he would a debt contracted at the bank. No wise husbandman will take any other course than this in the management of his land. Mother earth may be taxed for a succession of years by taking from her those elements of food with which she abounds; but unless she is repaid, she will have compensation, and man will find, to his sorrow, that she will exact her penalty for his abuse of her fecundity.

DISCOURSE

By ELDER GEO. Q. CANNON, delivered in the Tabernacle, S. L. City, December 5th, 1869.

[REPORTED BY JOHN GRIMSHAW.]

I desire to read, this afternoon, a portion of two revelations, which were given to the Prophet Joseph Smith, in February, 1831. The first is paragraph 4 of section XIII:

"Again I say unto you, that it shall not be given to any one to go forth to preach my gospel, or to build up my church, except he be ordained by some one who has authority, and it is known to the church that he has authority, and has been regularly ordained by the heads of the church."

Also paragraphs 1 and 2 of section fourteen:

"O, hearken ye elders of my church, and give an ear to the words which I shall speak unto you; for behold, verily, verily, I say unto you, that ye have received a commandment for a law unto my church, through him whom I have appointed unto you, to receive commandments and revelations from my hand. And this ye shall know assuredly that there is none other appointed unto you to receive commandments and revelations until he be taken, if he abide in me."

But verily, verily, I say unto you, that none else shall be appointed unto this gift except it be through him, for if it be taken from him, he shall not have power except to appoint another in his stead; and this shall be a law unto you, that ye receive not the teachings of any that shall come before you as revelations or commandments; and this I give unto you that you may not be deceived, that you may know they are not of me. For verily I say unto you, that he that is ordained of me shall come in at the gate and be ordained as I have told you before, to teach those revelations which you have received, and shall receive through him whom I have appointed."

It is a good thing for us, as a people to let our minds dwell upon the principles which God our Heavenly Father has given unto us by revelation in this, as well as in preceding ages. The Lord, in His goodness and mercy unto His children, has not left them in ignorance concerning the plan of salvation, nor the manner in which He intends His church to be built up. He has revealed unto us many principles for our guidance, and they are essentially necessary to enable us to grow and increase in the things of His kingdom; for in these days, as well as in preceding days, as the apostle has said, there are many