

EDITORIALS.

WHAT IS THE OBJECT?

WHAT is the object of all the libels, slanders, lies, terrible stories, misrepresentations, and highly colored sensational reports set afloat concerning Utah and its inhabitants? What is the inducement for the manufacture and circulation of such false statements? Is it a source of pleasure to those engaged in it? Is it that they love a lie, and love to make it? Is it from a sheer spirit of diabolism? Newspaper people, preachers, judges, officials and non-officials of various kinds are engaged in this disreputable business, and wherefore? What is their object? What the impelling power that causes them to engage in such disloyal actions? Is it that they are sensation crazy? Are truth and decency and propriety nothing to them? Are the peace, good order, and prosperity of a community to be considered the mere plaything of such characters, to be used and misused as they please, to be kicked about like a football, or torn to pieces like a wilful child's discarded toy? What do these vicious characters expect to gain by misrepresenting things so foully in this Territory? Do they wish a general overturn, so that they perchance may pick up something valuable that they have never honestly earned? Do they wish to see a state of anarchy inaugurated, when every man's hand will be against his neighbor's? Has there not been disturbance, misrule, violence, and loss sufficient in the south, resulting from the late civil war? Why should people seek to cause distrust, disturbance, quarrels, and strife in these peaceful valleys? Nothing less than the spirit of utter wickedness would rejoice in such things. Once more, what is the object of these unprincipled sensation-mongers? What do they wish to do and to see?

MUNCHAUSEN STORIES CONCERNING UTAH.

THE following, from the *Winnetucca* (Nev.) *Silver State*, is a sample of the Munchausen stories sent abroad by designing persons, for political effect, and possibly believed by some ignorant people of easy credulity—

"A dispatch just received from Ogden says that reports are coming in from settlements throughout Utah that the Mormons are drilling nightly, and arming themselves in accordance with instructions from Brigham Young to prepare for war; that all the non-Mormons must be exterminated, and that sermons are preached in Mormon tabernacles, calling the people to arms and advising the destruction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads to prevent the government forces from interfering. The dispatch also stated that fears are entertained by non-Mormons in the northern part of Utah of an outbreak by two or three thousand Indians, under the leadership of George Hill, a destroying angel."

The *Silver State*, however, was not to be imposed upon by such silly stories. That paper comments thus upon the above mentioned report—

"Such sensational reports are not entitled to credence, and scarcely worthy of notice. Brigham is too well informed to counsel proceedings which would certainly result in the annihilation of Mormonism."

WHY DO THE HEATHEN RAGE?

THE New York *Herald* has not yet got the better of its fit of insensate wildness in regard to the people of this part of the great republic. In its issue of Sunday, April 15, it concludes a fiery article in this way—

"While the world is thrilled with horror at the barbarism of the Turks, and an outcry is raised for their expulsion from the assemblage of civilized men, we cannot join our voices in the demand so long as other nations can point to Utah and the Mormons, as they do to Bulgaria and the Bashi-Bazouks who revel in villages filled with the

slaughtered. Away, then, with this bestial, blasphemous and blood-stained conglomeration, which insults God in the midst of his grandest works and the noblest and grandest feelings of man under the flag of our Republic. Let Mormonism be extirpated from the land by the Samson of the law, even if its adherents should be buried beneath the ruins of its temples."

It seems to us that the conductors of a great newspaper and the engaged writers therefor should have a decent modicum of common sense in their composition, and not give loose to passion with perfect recklessness. Can anybody see any evidence of good sense, of justice, in the above extract? We do not believe that such a thing is discoverable therein, and we do not believe it is there.

Does the *Herald* know of the forcible extirpation of any religion from the land, by law or not by law, that the reaction of the operation did not greatly injure the reputation of the party that did the extirpation, and cause it to be pointed at with the finger of detestation by subsequent generations? Did the persecutions and massacres of the early Christians, or of the Huguenots, reflect any credit upon the gory-minded perpetrators? Are the fires of Smithfield things boasted of by modern Englishmen? Are the Duke of Alva and his council of blood covered with glory in the estimation of modern Christendom? How is the bigoted, brutal, and bloody Jeffreys now regarded? Does the *Herald* wish to stimulate and enrage Americans to such an infuriate temper as would impel them to do similar devilish deeds towards the people of this peaceful Territory? If so, all rational citizens will hope that the *Herald's* efforts in this way will prove a dead and notorious failure, as perfectly abortive as they richly deserve to prove.

The cost of extirpating from the land an established religion with thousands of conscientious adherents, and the burying of those adherents beneath the ruins of its temples, in a country whose constitution guarantees freedom of conscience and civil and religious liberty, is too great to be coolly considered, and perhaps therefore it is that our New York contemporary works itself into madness in the matter and urges the country to a similar pitch of irrationality and non-accountability. Such a course of procedure against the "Mormons" would cost the country its constitution, its equal laws, the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty upon which the Federal Government is based, and would cause the republic to become absolutely recreant to the distinguishing features of which it has boasted so long and so loudly. Then it would become the laughing stock of the Old World, the self-constituted object of satire and scorn and derision to the monarchies and empires of Europe and Asia.

While newspapers in the States are employed in bringing about such a pitiable condition to the country, be it our aim to counsel peace, justice, and calm consideration of all momentous subjects, that nothing may be done rashly to the irreparable injury of any of the citizens of our common country, and to the ineffaceable disgrace of this mighty republic.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Selden Irwin, the actor, was recently in Omaha, on his way for a summer trip through the Black Hills.

—A correspondent of the *London Times* says of the late birthday of the Emperor William of Germany, "As a peculiarly Prussian trait, it may be recorded that among the gifts presented to His Majesty this morning there was an engraving by Prince Henry and a book bound by Prince Waldemar, the two younger sons of the Crown Prince. Under the thrifty habits of the dynasty, each of its Princes, it is well known, in order to become acquainted with the popular aspect of life, has to learn a craft. His Imperial Highness, the Crown Prince, is a compositor, and the German Emperor, if I am not mistaken, a glazier."

Some one said to a parvenu whose brother had remained in poverty: "You are, I believe, a brother of M. Durand?" "No, sir; I am not his brother—he is mine."

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 24.

Opened Business.—Dr. H. J. Richards and Co. have opened a drug store a short distance south of the Constitution Buildings, East Temple Street.

The Doctor has been, until recently, residing for some time at Logan, Cache Valley, but has again returned to the city, with the intention of remaining permanently, practicing his profession and carrying on the drug business.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 24, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

For the information of those missionaries who intend to accompany me to Europe, and to answer a question repeatedly asked, permit me, through the medium of the *News*, to announce that it is my intention to leave this City on the morning of the 8th of May, all being well.

Respectfully yours,
JOS. F. SMITH.

Postal.—Our yesterday's dispatches stated that the following new postal routes had been established, with weekly service, proposals for carrying the mails having been issued, to run from Sept. 1, 1877, till June 30, 1878—

Idaho—Rock Creek via Marsh Basin to Kelton, Utah; Idaho city to Banner; Eagle Rock via Burch Creek to Junction; Montana—Old agency via Fort Maginnis to new agency, Buttes city to Boulder valley, tri-weekly; Fort Shaw via Bird's Creek to Camp Baker.

Utah—Deseret to Fillmore; Eureka to Homansville, tri-weekly; Manti to Mayfield; Glenwood via Kebosharen to Circleville.

Look After Them.—The owners of orchards should pay a little attention to the codling moth. They are just now getting ready to sally forth to make their raids on the apples, &c. All old boards which have lain together untouched, out of doors, during the winter, should be examined, and between the cracks and crevices the grubs, to make the future moths, will be found in great numbers. All loose pieces of fencing, and every place where they have had a chance to lodge, should also be examined and the grubs destroyed. They are of a pale pink or flesh tint and will be easily recognized by being enclosed in a kind of white cocoon or web. A general slaughter of these insects cannot fail to prevent a great deal of fruit being damaged by this army of fruit destroyers.

Artesian Wells.—It has been proposed by several parties to obtain water on the lands adjacent to Corinne by means of artesian wells, and for this purpose, we are informed, the necessary boring apparatus is now *in transitu*. We have no idea how deep the borer will sink before finding the desired water, but if it should be deeper than the parties anticipate, they must not give up the enterprise. Close to Sacramento, parties have sunk one of these wells to a depth of 1,100 feet, and still no water has been struck. Probably one-fourth of that depth will find water here, and if it does not, the borers must not get discouraged and leave unfinished the project, but like the Sacramento folks, keep on sinking until they find either water or China.—*Corinne Reporter*, April 21.

Returned Missionary.—This afternoon we were pleased to meet with Elder Eli H. Pierce, of Brigham City, who returned on the 7th inst., from a mission to the Eastern States. He left Utah November 1st, 1875, and proceeded to Pennsylvania, where he labored for about ten months, in conjunction with Elder David Evans, Jr., and where these two Elders baptized fifty-six persons, about twelve of whom had been previously connected with the Church, and organized three branches. Being released, Elder Pierce proceeded toward home, in September, 1876, and had arrived at Council Bluffs, when he received another appointment to labor in conjunction with Elder James A. Little, in Iowa, where he remained until he came home. In the last named field, the labors of Elders Little and Pierce resulted in twenty-seven persons being baptized, and they organized one branch.

Elder Pierce states that in his labors the word was confirmed by "signs following," the power of God being manifested in causing

the blind to see, the deaf to hear, the lame to walk, and evil spirits to be cast out. The gifts were also, in some instances, bestowed upon persons previous to baptism, and even upon one who has not yet been baptized.

In the labors of Elder Pierce twenty-four children were blessed and he attended over 175 meetings, at all of which he preached. He enjoyed himself greatly in his labors, and returns in good health. He is thankful for the experience he has thus obtained in his youth, as he now knows for himself that there is power and efficacy in the gospel.

Arizona Mission.—We have been permitted to peruse a letter from Brother Thomas Biggs, who is with the Jones company, in Arizona. No name has been given to the settlement yet, the writer of the communication merely denominating it as "Camp," the post office address of which is Hayden's Ferry, Arizona. The letter is dated April 4th at which time Brother Biggs states the members of the Camp were busy planting young trees, seeds, &c.; nearly all of the trees were in, however, by the 29th of March, after which time there came a refreshing rain, something almost unprecedented thereabout at that season. Some of the almond trees are in bloom and some of the grape vines have fruit on them already. Wheat sown in Winter there can be cut in May, after which the land can be plowed, watered and corn planted, thus producing two crops, of different kinds, in one season. The top soil is fine sandy loam, with an under layer of clay, making a splendid mixture for wheat, when broken up, and there is a plentiful supply of water. The ditch, in course of construction, will be four miles long, with a holding capacity for watering 3,000 acres of land. This is more than can be used by the present company, but the settlers are operating beyond present necessity, with a view to benefitting other settlers who may follow after. Brother Biggs appears to be greatly in love with the country and climate and says that there are many who would be anxious to locate in it if they were acquainted with its true character. He states that the company live in a united capacity, and he never saw a people who were more contented. Fish is very abundant in the river and is caught ranging in weight from one pound to twenty-five pounds. The brethren are taking steps with a view to securing legal titles to the land.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 25.

Visitors.—An uncommonly large number of visitors have been in the city, to day, from the east.

Good Timber.—To-day we saw a specimen piece of Arizona timber, black walnut which is of excellent quality.

White Cotton Rags.—For ten days we will pay four and a half cents per pound in Cash, for clean white cotton rags only, delivered at this Office or at the paper mill. April 25th, 1877.

At Sandy.—Larrie Lace writes from Sandy, April 24, that the evening previous a satisfactory variety entertainment to a well filled house was given at Day's Sampling Mill, by Messrs. R. Roberts and E. D. Boren of Provo.

Returned Missionary.—Elder Amos Maycock, who has lately returned from a mission to the States, to which he was called at last October Conference, gave us a call this afternoon. He has traveled in Kansas and Missouri, and is confident he has done a good work. Bro. Amos reels first-rate, and is glad to meet his family and friends in Utah.—*Ogden Junction*.

Stealing.—Last night some sneak thief stole a number of blankets from the wagon of Mr. T. J. Angel, who had just arrived from Arizona. A portion of the stolen property was found, in a second-hand store, in the lower part of East Temple Street, where it had been purchased, either from the thief or an accomplice.

District Court.—Wednesday, April 25th.

George M. Scott vs. John Blackburn et al; continued for two weeks, on motion and affidavit of defendant.

Charles Thompson vs. William Derr; dismissed at plaintiff's cost. *E. M. Caste vs. James Wear;*

transferred to the law and motion calendar.

Mattie Bunn vs. Alexander Fox, continued by consent.

James H. Nounnan vs. W. B. Donaldson; judgment for plaintiff.

J. J. Greenwald vs. Wm. B. Sager; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Robert Watson was admitted to citizenship.

Excommunicated.

Editor Deseret News:

Please insert in the *NEWS* as follows—

In the Bishop's Court held in Springville Ward, April 14th, 1877, Bishop Wm. Bringham presiding, the following persons were excommunicated from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for apostacy, viz., Rachel Blowers, Lydia Caroline Chadwick, and Evans P. Brinton.

The foregoing names were presented before the branch, at the regular Sunday meeting, April 18, at which time the decision of the Bishop's Court was unanimously sustained.

J. M. PEIRCE,
Clerk of Meeting.
Springville, Utah Co.,
April 20th, 1877.

The Rocky Mountain Locusts.—Great efforts are to be made this season to gather information respecting the destructive grasshoppers in Utah and the surrounding Territories for the purpose of devising means to rid this region of, or, at all events, to diminish the numbers of, these insects. For this problem to be solved correctly the Department of the Interior have organized a commission, at the head of which Professor C. V. Riley, the distinguished entomologist, is placed, with Dr. A. S. Packard, Jun., and Professor Cyrus Thomas as assistants. The work will be done thoroughly. Circulars will be sent and information given to collectors who will forward specimens of insects to the department designated; and we may hope that something effectual will be done to stay the ravages of the Rocky Mountain locusts, as our destructive grasshoppers are called in the encyclopaedia. In these efforts there is no doubt the people of this Territory will do all they can to afford the necessary aid and information.

City Council.—The Council met last evening, Mayor Little presiding.

Petition of F. D. Clift and others, residents on West Temple Street, asking that the mains of the Waterworks be extended between Second and Fourth South Streets; referred to the committee on waterworks.

Petition of H. Shingleton, for the privilege of making an entrance to his cellar, on First South Street; granted.

Petition of W. Coultaged and infirm, for a free license to peddle coal; granted.

The Supervisor was instructed to fill up a hollow on Second West Street, between North and South Temple Streets.

The committee on claims, to whom was referred the petition of T. C. Hall, for compensation for injuries received from falling down the cellar way of the Idaho store, corner of First East and Second South Streets, reported adversely on the same, on the ground that, in the opinion of the committee, the Corporation was not liable in the premises; report adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of W. H. Hooper and thirty-six others, asking that all signboards, awnings, &c., on East Temple Street, projecting over the sidewalk a distance more than five feet, be removed, and recommended that the committee on municipal laws be instructed to draft and present an ordinance upon the subject; report adopted and the said committee so instructed.

A bill of \$430.95, for 500 feet of rubber hose, for the fire department, was allowed.

The Council adjourned till next Tuesday evening at seven o'clock.

Concerning "Blue Glass."—The "blue glass" mania has, though only perhaps to a very limited extent, affected even this remote part of the country. The *Scientific Monthly* has, it appears, been frequently asked why it has not discoursed on Pleasonton and "blue glass." Here is what it publishes in that connection, in the May number—

"But, really, what do you think of Pleasonton, and the blue-glass cure? is now the obtrusive question."