

## "TIME TRIES ALL"

OLD AND NEW for October contains an article "The Church of Latter-day Saints," which is the closing one of the series. The writer is well informed on many points, and treats the subject with a degree of fairness which speaks well for his understanding and liberality. There are some incorrect ideas and statements set forth; but it would be a very remarkable production, upon such a subject, that did not have an alloy of error; for we know of no magazine that would publish an article upon the Latter-day Saints containing only the truth concerning them.

Speaking of the settlement of this country he makes an argument that is worthy the consideration of those who are so rabid about the "Mormons" and the blot which their conduct brings upon the national escutcheon. He says: "By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, the territory occupied by the Mormons had been ceded to the United States with their knowledge; so that those who are so anxious to have the Government destroy the peaceful community at Salt Lake should remember that the same Government, knowing they were there, voluntarily took possession of their territory with all their heretical doctrines."

The "ring" which is trying to get the privilege of running this Territory can read their characters in the description which this writer gives of their predecessors in the following extract:

"In 1857-58, the poor, persecuted Saints were pronounced in a state of rebellion, and an army sent to reduce them, because they drove from their midst a Federal judge whose private life was marked by the foulest immorality. Not one officer alone, but many who had been appointed by the Government at Washington, especially during the administration of President Buchanan, had proved to be scoundrels unfit for decent society; but they were men, who, unfortunately for our country, had taken office at Washington, and by their gross misrepresentation, induced the authorities to send troops to Salt Lake. The troops were forbidden to enter the Territory; and the Mormons, with the memory still fresh of the treatment of their women by the soldiers formerly sent among them, determined to resist the threatened incursion, and, if necessary, to burn their towns, and remove beyond the jurisdiction of a Government whose few acts of liberality had been overshadowed by many acts of oppression and injustice."

The author labors under a wrong impression in stating that Drummond was driven from the Territory by the people. This is one of the falsehoods which the "second-rate" industriously circulated and which many at the time believed. Had the people driven him out the action would have been well-deserved. History will take care of such wretches as he, and all that the people of this Territory require is time to obtain the justice which their cause deserves. It would have been very offensive during James Buchanan's administration to have said respecting the Federal officers whom he sent here, "that not one of them alone, but many had proved to be scoundrels unfit for decent society!"

This was their true character. They were known to be such when they were here. The people of this Territory, through the columns of the DESERET NEWS and in other ways, informed the country of their baseness; but it was not convenient then for their statements to be attended to or believed. But, after the lapse of a few years, here comes a writer who tells the world that "they were scoundrels unfit for decent society; but, unfortunately for the country, they were men who had influence at Washington, and, by their gross misrepresentations, induced the authorities to send troops to Salt Lake!"

We can publish their characters today without any danger of an indictment from a packed and miserably corrupt grand jury. Influential outside writers will yet write the characters of the members of the "ring" in Utah. They will describe their villainy, paint in vigorous and glowing colors the baseness of their conduct and the vile arts to which they resorted to accomplish their atrocious designs. They will probably describe "private lives marked by foul immorality," may manifest astonishment that such men ever obtained office, and express themselves concerning them with a freedom that, if used now, would startle some officials in this country. We hope to live to read these criticisms, and, should occasion ever require, to quote from them to point a moral and adorn a tale.

The Omaha Herald of Sunday last, with its usual display of good sense and fair play, when writing on Utah affairs, in talking of the recent raid on the citizens of Provo, says:

"The leading men of Utah are held to unjust responsibility for the acts of every individual Mormon within the Territory. If a Gentile is knocked down in a personal quarrel with a Mormon; if a personal indignity is offered to Mr. Stenhouse by irresponsible and unknown persons; if, indeed, anything occurs to annoy a carpet-bagger or other citizen not a Mormon, telegrams are sent all over Christendom denouncing Brigham Young and the whole Mormon community. But when the thing is reversed and soldiers commit the most diabolical outrages on Mormon women and families, most mention is made of merely to inform an officer of the army who is no more responsible for the outrages than the man in the moon, and for

this purpose only. In the case of the Provo affair, the Mormon leaders and people, more honest than the Colfax missionaries, do not hold Gov. Shaffer, Gen. De Trobriand, nor even the holy Hollister in any manner responsible for the conduct of the soldiers, thus showing at once their sense of justice and prudence and the best example to their persecutors."

AN exchange publishes the estimate of the Prussian losses, from the commencement of the war to the 18th ult., furnished a New York correspondent by a distinguished surgeon at Berlin. The list of the killed and wounded, &c., in the various battles, was as follows:

Killed, prisoners and missing.	Wounded.
Weißenburg, . . . . . 4,260 . . . . .	7,774
Reichshausen, . . . . . 11,083 . . . . .	14,516
Forbach & Spicheren, 16,461 . . . . .	22,940
Borny, . . . . . 13,752 . . . . .	13,320
Gravelotte, Mars-la-Tour & Rezonville, 28,049 . . . . .	30,300
Total . . . . . 73,905 . . . . .	87,650

The gentleman furnishing this list says it is safe to reckon the losses in the Prussian army from various diseases—dysentery, fever, &c.,—at from ten to twelve thousand more; to which may also be added the losses by skirmishing and the numerous insignificant forays that have occurred between the contending armies, as well as the fearful slaughter at Sedan, on the 18th ult., and since that period, which will swell the entire loss on the side of Germany alone to considerably more than two hundred thousand men.

It is safe to presume that the losses on the side of France have not fallen far, if any short of this. Besides the actual loss on both sides in life, limb, and freedom, there is the destitution, havoc, and ruin in which thousands of unoffending peasants, inhabiting the districts through which the Prussians have marched, have been buried, as it were, depriving them, in a few hours, of the fruits of years of toil, and reducing them to beggary. To this catalogue of horrors may be added the sufferings of women and children and the loss of life and material wealth in Strasbourg, Metz, Toul and other places which have been subjected to siege, making an aggregate impossible to compute, and increasing the amount of human misery and suffering to an extent utterly incalculable and inconceivable.

The history of France and Prussia for the last three months illustrates, as forcibly as anything can do, the evils which result from the misuse of power. King William and Napoleon were among the few individuals on earth holding at their disposal the resources of great nations. Had they been actuated by desires to promote the welfare of their kind, as all rulers and states should be, and had been equally determined to do good as they have been to gratify their ambition, their names would have been clothed with imperishable honor, and, at the final adjustment of accounts they would have had very strong claims to be numbered among those who will be accounted as having been "faithful over a few things." But being responsible for the orphanage, widowhood, pauperism, poverty, beggary and misery of thousands of their fellow creatures, who in the eyes of the Creator are equal with themselves, one may suppose that the decree pronounced against them by the fiat of Omnipotence as well as the verdict of posterity, will be less desirable than that pronounced upon thieves, murderers, and the vilest class of criminals!

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]  
By Telegraph.  
Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

## BISMARCK'S CIRCULAR!

## Rumored Death of Moltke!

## COWARDICE OF THE FRENCH RURAL POPULATION!

## VOMITO SPREADING IN SPAIN!

## New Captain General for Cuba!

## WASHINGTON.

Census matters—Postal treaties.  
WASHINGTON 3.—Advices from General Lee, at noon to day, state that he had not been struck by paralysis, but fainted from fatigue by attending meeting on the evening of Sept. 28th; he is recovering.

A letter from Napoleon, on the 26th of Sept., to King William, says: "The time has arrived for him to speak. The duel between France and Germany may only terminate in the complete ruin of the loyal reconciliation of both powers." It is to be supposed that Germany believes herself to have a greater interest in the ruin of France than in an alliance with France. If this be the belief of Germany, will or can Europe remain an unconcerned spectator of an invasion without limit? The Emperor adds that his interview with the King of Prussia, at Sedan, convinced him that the King would prefer the alliance of France to her ruin. Surely it only remains to indicate the means of accomplishing this object. It will be in vain to attempt to awaken those chords of fire which do not vibrate in French bosoms. It is far from being impossible that France should welcome an alliance between two empires which have so many interests in common and so few really antagonistic. Or even that she should acquiesce in a line of defense for Germany, commanded by

necessary fortresses, based on the disarmament of all the forts needed, solely or chiefly for purposes of attack, and on the payment of an indemnity by France which statesmanship and justice should fix. This would be the most lasting guarantee of the peace of Europe. But these considerations will lose their weight if the King of Prussia should refuse to entertain them before assaulting the city of Paris.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The complaints relative to the incompleteness of the census are being investigated. Brooklyn and St. Louis exhibit an unexpected increase; San Francisco comes fully up to the estimate; the Chicago and Cincinnati marshals were of unquestioned faithfulness; the principal complaints come from towns aspiring to rank as cities.

Postal treaties with New Zealand, British Columbia and San Salvador were laid before the President to-day for signature.

## CALIFORNIA.

Big fire of snow-sheds.  
SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—There were three arrivals of the fisher fleet yesterday, with over a quarter of a million fish.

About a mile of snow sheds on the Central Pacific railroad, near Cisco, was burned this morning.

The Steamship *Ville de Paris* has two hundred thousand rifles, three and a half million cartridges and other war material on board; she sailed at sun-down.

## NEW YORK.

Government law suits.

NEW YORK.—The District Attorney Davis will commence suit in behalf of the Government, at the present term of the U. S. District Court, against Jay Cook & Company, and Vermilye & Co., Bankers, for the recovery of eighty thousand dollars, being the amount paid for Seven-thirty Bonds, sold for the Government by these firms in 1868, which proves to be counterfeit; several thousand dollars of the same kind of notes were also purchased by the Government from other bankers, and the present suits are intended to test the question whether Bankers are responsible for the restitution of money for counterfeit.

A special to the *Times*, dated London 4th, says that a correspondent writing from Paris, says: "Judging from present indications, I think the Prussians will walk into Paris at the first serious attack; no works constructed of stone can stand against Drupp's cannon, at the range at which the besiegers, owing to their recent advances, can place them."

A correspondent writing from Rome, September 29th, says: "It is reported that there is a division in the Cabinet of Victor Emanuel about the transfer of the seat of government to Rome. Some being in favor of going there at once, while others are in favor of waiting."

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## PRUSSIA.

Bismarck's Circular.  
BERLIN, 4.—The following is a more extended synopsis of the circular recently issued by Count Bismarck to the representatives of other countries in Berlin, mention of which has already been made: In his circular Bismarck admits that Favre's representation of what passed at the interview may not have been intentionally wrong, because the conversation was long and many propositions were made and discussed. Bismarck did say a new Moselle district, to be certainly protected, and including the arrondissements of Saarbrücken, Châtenai, Salius, Saargemund, Metz and Thionville, would be demanded by Prussia; but he took pains to say this might not be all the territory exacted. Favre said Strasbourg was the key of the house, not explaining which house, the German or French. Favre, in a previous correspondence, had said he was willing to pay, as the price of peace, all the money France had, but he refused to listen to any territorial surrender. He added that if suchcession was an indispensable requirement of Prussia, negotiation was useless, as it involved France in dishonor. Bismarck reminded him that they were terms such as France had forced on Italy and exacted from Germany, even without a previous war, and that the honor of France was not less than that of other people. Favre declined to recognize the precedents or see how little the honor of France was concerned with the preservation of the territorial fiefs of Louis XIV. or of the republic or of the first empire. The question of an armistice was only discussed at Ferrières, the statement therefore that I had refused an armistice at the preceding interview is false; it was agreed at the Ferrières meeting that an armistice would be possible, if France would give Prussia guarantees against delay and against destroying the advantages of the position she had earned in the war. These guarantees included the retention of the fortresses on the lines of communication and the handing over of the fortifications of Paris, pending the negotiations, for unless a commanding post near the city were possessed by Prussia it would have been impossible for her to allow Paris free intercourse with the country; as the city might have thus received supplies and reinforcements. Favre refused these terms yet promised to consult his colleagues in the government at Paris. The programme he carried back and submitted included an armistice of 15 to 20 days to permit the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, the maintenance of the military status before Paris, the continuance of hostilities under certain limitations and the surrender of Strasbourg, Toul and Bitcher. The refusal of these terms must convince mankind that the French government believes their acceptance would produce peace, but which was not decided by them.

## FRANCE.

NANTES, 4.—It is known that a great General died recently at Rheims, and this supposed, from the fact that the persons who took care of him were menaced with death if they divulged the secret, to have been Gen. Moltke.

TOURS, 4.—Advices from Compiegne announce that the Prussians have entirely stripped Chateau and Thionville; they have thousands of cattle and sheep and an immense quantity of forage, obtained by requisitions upon the surrounding country.

Assurances come from Marseilles that matters there are becoming quietly settled.

Letters from different places dwell upon the shameful conduct of the population, who permit a few Prussians to strip them of everything; some of the details are scarcely creditable. The people, it is said, forcibly drive away the mobiles and Franc-tireurs who wish to defend them. Small parties of Prussians treat the tireurs more harshly than larger bodies.

TOURS, 4.—It is now certain that the order recently issued by the provisional government for the arrest of Grand Perret and Bonier, was occasioned by evidence found in private documents seized at the Tuilleries, that both men were aware that the conspiracy trial at Boloise was based upon evidence manufactured by the police. The prefect of the Rhine at Lyons has published a proclamation in accordance with the action of the government lately taken conferring plenary power on the prefects; he urges the more exact observance of military discipline; he also dissolves the corps of tireurs, ordering them to join the mobiles. Disobedience of the order is to be punished according to the military law. Selon and the other chiefs of the international society of workingmen have been arrested at Lyons.

NEUCHÂTEL, 3 via Tours 4.—It is rumored here the body of Von Moltke, was in the lead coffin which recently passed through Toul. Von Moltke is a native of Mecklenburg.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Bitcher in a distressing condition.

Advices from Bitcher represent the condition of the town as distressing. Before bombardment the mob plundered the shops and the population taking refuge in their cellars were either suffocated or burned to death.

The Pope has made a new appeal to the King of Prussia in favor of peace.

It is stated that Nassere, late governor of Lyons, has been arrested for supineness and insubordination. The associates of General Cluseret have been imprisoned. Garibaldi denies any intention of serving under the French republic.

The barracks at Rheims have been burned.

Advices from Florence say that Civita Vecchia voted 422 "yeas" to 13 "nays" in the question of annexation to Italy.

Gen. Cordora is officially announced to succeed Derodas, as Captain General of Cuba.

The vomito has appeared at Tarragona and Bilbao.

## AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Utah county branch of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society held its annual fair, in the basement of the Meeting House, Provo, on Friday, September 30th and October 1st, 1870.

Class O.—The specimens of honey were excellent. We noticed one comb, owned by W. D. Roberts, of Provo, which measured 20 by 13 inches and weighed 15 lbs. Competent judges pronounced it of better quality than that produced East. Some specimens of molasses were very excellent, especially one manufactured by H. Davies, of Provo.

Class P.—The display of vegetables was very fine, though not so extensive as at the last fair; the specimens exhibited, however, were such as would have done credit anywhere.

Class C.—The fruit department comprised an excellent, though rather limited representation. The apples and pears I never saw surpassed, both in size and taste. The grape variety consisted of the Mission, Concord, Hyde's Eliza, Rebecca and Clinton.

Mr. Graves, of Provo, has produced three different varieties of white grapes from the seed of the Mission grape, which are pronounced of excellent quality and are hardy. They have been tested by the Department at Washington and are highly spoken of. Bro. Graves has forwarded, by request of the Department, cuttings of these seedling varieties, which he names respectively, the "Pride of Utah," "Champion of Provo" and "Mormon Cluster." One cluster of the "Pride of Utah" weighed two pounds.

The floral department was more extensively represented than at any previous fair, and embraced many excellent varieties.

Class H.—Was limitedly represented; we noticed, however, an excellent set of harness, the manufacture of Frederick Bee, of Provo; also some boots and shoes made by Bro. Keusen, of Provo, of excellent manufacture.

Class I.—Domestic dry goods do not compare in extent and variety with those of last fair, but the specimens are very good; quilt, the work of Sarah Jacobs, of Springville, evinced superior skill in its manufacture, the embroidery of which was all done on the sewing machine. A white counterpane, edged with lace, the work of sister Holden, of Provo, deserves special notice.

Ladies' Work.—Under this head, which was not very extensive, we noticed two pin-cushions elaborately ornamented in bead-work, the labor of sister Ann Reidhead, of Provo, which deserve special credit.

Class L.—Painting.—This department, which shows remarkably well, has added since last fair a fine allegorical painting of Cupid on a lioness, illustrating Love—the Ruler; also a portrait in oil of the late President H. C. Kimball, both being the production of Bro. Henry Maiben, of Provo.

Silk.—An excellent specimen of reeled silk, produced by Bro. Wm. Harrison, of Provo, also a quantity of cocoons produced by Bro. Cornaby, of Spanish Fork, which were fed respectively on orange and mulberry leaves, were exhibited and comprised this department.

Stock Department.—Best two year old bull and nine months calf, first premium awarded to Hood & Bringham; 1st Premium awarded A. O. Smoot, for best imported cow, and best Ayrshire and Alderney heifers.

1st Premium awarded President Brigham Young for best native two-year old heifer.

1st Premium awarded to Wm. Mendenhall for best native one-year old heifer.

Best Durham 1st premium awarded to Wm. Bringham.

1st Premium awarded Wm. Bringham for best brood mare.

do best colt 1st premium.  
2nd Premium awarded Wm. Mendenhall, for best colt.

Best pair Chester white pigs 1st premium awarded to A. O. Smoot.  
The bull belonging to Bro. Bringham, is exactly twenty-five months old and weighed, upon the scales at Provo, 1221 lbs; the nine months bull weighed 665 lbs. Who can beat this?

Although the fair, as a whole, was not as largely represented in some departments as last year, yet organizations of this kind have the tendency to develop scientific and intelligent farming, as well as improvement in stock; and it is certainly gratifying to note the increasing interest of our people in the advancement of agricultural science, for a growing disposition is manifest by many in agriculture as a science, and the notion, once so prevalent, that anybody is fit for a farmer is fast exploding. Perhaps in no business is intellectual activity more necessary than in the successful carrying on of farming operations, and I believe it is the intention of the Awarding Committee, in future, to grant premiums for the best cultivated farm and orchard, and not as has been the custom to grant premiums for an uncommonly large squash, or apple &c., as this plan has not the tendency to encourage farm and orchard cultivation, for in many instances first class awards fall to those whose farms and gardens are full of weeds. The wool-growing interest and the selection of the best seeds are subjects which should and no doubt will engage more of the time and attention of farmers as underlying the prosperity of Utah.

The large factory in course of erection in our County will render necessary closer attention to the subject of wool-growing, both as it regards quantity and quality.

Yours,  
C. D. EVANS, Reporter.  
Springville, Sept., 1st 1870.

## Special Notices.

## "COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Roaches, Use Paste, Exterminators For Bed Bugs, &c., Use Liquid, Exterminators For Moths, Bed Bugs, Use the Insect Powder. "Only Infallible Remedies known."

W. S. GODDE, Agent, SALT LAKE CITY.  
d247 mws 2noon

PIANO FORTE RAFFLE.—Tickets \$1.00 each. Apply to Mrs. Cholebrook.

PURE CANDY.—Greatest variety in town made by H. WALLACE.  
d262-12  
d216 1m

Fruit Wanted.—A limited amount of fruit wanted for preserving purposes, at Deseret News Office.  
d243 tr

WANTED.—At the DESERET NEWS Office 1,500 feet of Long-leaved Pine, 7 or 14 feet long, 4 inches thick, and from 4 inches wide upward. Also a lot of Maple Plank 24 inches thick, and from 8 to 10 inches wide.

ATTENTION, MORMON BATTALION! Come to Conference. By Order of THE COMMITTEE.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Doors open at 7.30. To Commence at 8.

## Conference Week!

## WEDNESDAY Evening,

OCTOBER 5, 1870.

## FAVORITE MELO-DRAMA

## THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW!

## THE LOST CHILD!

## CAPTAIN CROXALL'S BRASS BAND!

Will be presented, the favorite Melo-Drama, in three Acts, entitled THE

## GUNMAKER

## OF

## MOSCOW

With an Immense Cast.

Capt. Croxall's Brass Band will perform in the Orchestra.

To coincide with the Popular Farce,

## THE LOST CHILD!

With an Excellent Cast.

REDUCTION OF PRICES:

Second Circle, Front Seats, 75cts., Second Circle, Back Seats, 50cts., Third Circle (all parts) 25cts.

Other parts of the House will remain as before.

BOX OFFICE open for the Sale of Tickets on the Day of Performance at 11 o'clock.

If you want Music, Music Books, Musical Instruments, Strings, etc., a Chattering Piano or a Mason & Hamlin Organ, send to

BALMER & WEBER,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

One Price and no deviation.

Established twenty-five years.

Our new descriptive Catalogue sent to any address.  
d268 3m

## OCTOBER CONFERENCE AND DOMESTIC DISPLAY!

## Z. C. M. I.

## RETAIL

## DEPARTMENT.

WE will offer the Largest Assortment of Domestic, Drills, Stripes, Checks, Ticks, Flannels, Prints, Linseys, Delaines, Merinos, and

Blankets, Carpets, Cloths, Boots and shoes ever brought to this city, at simply and truly remunerative profits.

H. B. CLAWSON,  
Supt.

At the Sign of BIG BOOT,

WE will make all kinds of LADIES' and GENTS'

BOOTS & SHOES to order.

LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS supplied to the Trade.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

## Z. C. M. I.

## Attention! Attention!

MILITARY MEN READ THIS!

An Immense Lot of

## MILITARY CLOTHING,

ALSO

Guns, Sabres, and Military Trimmings,

Of All Kinds, at Astonishingly Low Figures!

At the CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Reduced Prices during Conference.

Adults, 25 cts., Children 10 cts.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS!

Feed the Wild Beasts at 1 p.m.

CAMEL RIDING! BEARS CLIMBING!

Grand Show of Animals, etc.

Open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

J. L. BARFOOT, Manager.

STRAY HORSE.

I HAVE in my possession one dark bay HORSE, heavy set, about 12 years old, small white spot in face, branded thus: g on left shoulder.

The owner is requested to prove property and take him away.

Spanish Fork, Oct. 3, 1870.

JAS. M. THOMAS.

d268 71w 31ea

## ORIENTAL POWDER Co.,

Manufacturers of Sporting, Shipping and Blasting GUN POWDER,

Office, No. 327 N. SECOND STREET, SAINT LOUIS.

PUTNAM PURLEY, General Agent West of Mississippi River.

Shot, Bar Lead, Percussion Caps, and Cartridges for Sale.

d268 71-1m

## MORGAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

Commencement Day, OCTOBER 10, 1870.

College Buildings, J. MORGAN.

d268 4

## WILLIAM SHIRES,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in every description of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

## FRUITS,

VEGETABLES,

Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., &c.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.