

# DESERET NEWS:

## WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - JUNE 13, 1877.

### THE RAIN.

THIS is the wettest June we recollect to have seen in this valley. The rain has come down copiously, and in this vicinity, and we believe south into Utah Valley, the soil must be well soaked, sufficiently to mature fall wheat, hay, and other early crops without any further irrigation, at least in most localities. The apprehensions felt in the early spring of an insufficiency of snow to furnish water for summer irrigation may be dispelled. For is not the Fourth of July nearly here, and are not the rains as copious and refreshing, if not quite so warm and genial, as those of an English summer about this time? With the rain in the valleys has come snow on the mountains, to increase the reserve stock of water for later summer and autumn use. So that the prospects of the farmer are really bright for a bounteous harvest, grasshoppers permitting, and in many parts of the Territory a bounteous yield of early crops without their permission, because they will not be migrating there in time, if they go at all this season.

There is a great deal of bench and other dry land under cultivation as farms, compared with that so cultivated in years away back, and the quantity increases every year. To these farms the summer rains, like those which have fallen in this vicinity, are really grateful, giving the early crops perhaps all the moisture they need, and the later ones a fine start in growth, so that fair crops, early and late, may be presumed. Indeed the general prospect, with the exception of the insect contingency named, throughout Utah, so far as we have heard, is for an excellent harvest, which it is to be hoped will be duly realized.

### SUBSIDED.

FROM all we can learn, the little blaze of excitement which was raised in the States a short time ago, concerning affairs in Utah, has subsided, and the intelligent public there has relapsed into its usual frame of mind and of comparative indifference towards this Territory and its people. For the hundredth time this has been the case. The excitement has been started, has been fomented and fanned into a flame which apparently threatened dreadful damage and death and destruction, and now it has burned and blazed and smouldered until at length the dead ashes and dying embers only remain, while nothing valuable has been accomplished and nobody intended to be hurt has been injured at all.

The originators of the excitement have made nothing, but they have given evidence that they are not entitled to public credence, and the public should be aware of the folly of giving further credence to anything from that unworthy source, or similar sources, and more especially when it is of a depreciative nature towards other people, and violently aggressive towards them. But will the general public learn this one simple lesson? It is doubtful. Yet one might suppose the public would, if only to save itself from the unpleasant experience of being now on the heights of excited indignation against imaginary offences, and again low in the valley of the humiliating knowledge that it has been grossly imposed upon, and that there really never was the least sufficient cause for any indignation or excitement in the matter, as represented.

What is the philosophy, the logic of these excitements any way? Why are they raised periodically? What foundation is there for them? What is intended to be accomplished by them? Why should the public be annoyed ever and anon by such things? These are questions which the public might calmly ask itself, though it is not pleasant to cogitate upon the fact of having been the victim of a hoax. Yet the cogitation may be profitable, and from it wisdom may be learned for future benefit.

### THE GOVERNMENT AND UTAH AFFAIRS.

THE news from Washington concerning District Attorney Howard's interview with Attorney General Devens and President Hayes, seems to give some satisfaction to those who desire to see trouble in Utah.

The intimation that the Government wishes Howard to proceed with caution and firmness and bring criminals to justice suits us exactly. Also the promise of a sufficient military force to enforce the judgment of the courts, "if such a force becomes necessary." That is perfectly right.

But—this is where the but comes in—there will be no necessity for troops. The "Mormons" will do nothing to hinder it. Caution and firmness, justice, and the judgment of the courts are all that we ask. It is only excitement, false rumor, rabid sensation, mob violence and extra-judicial verdicts and hot-headed bigotry to which we object.

Investigate as much as you please. But meanwhile let us have decency, dignity and calm deliberation, instead of invective, fanaticism, wholesale denunciation and uproar. Proceed.

### MORE FALSEHOODS.

A DISPATCH from this city to the east comes back again and may be found in to-day's NEWS. The first sentence runs thus—

"The news, confirmed to-day, that the government at Washington has decided to strengthen the hands of the United States officials here in Utah causes a profound depression among the Mormons, and a corresponding exultation among the Gentiles."

So far as the Mormons are concerned, the above is a positive falsehood.

So far as the rabid Gentiles are concerned, it may be true, and we may add that the real reason of the exultation, such as exists, is because of the promise and the prospect of more money. Plunder is a more appropriate word.

Another extract—

"The suppressed excitement here is unprecedented."

This is a rather paradoxical attempt at sensational writing. Is there any excitement? If there is, it can be seen, because it is manifested and not suppressed. We have seen none. How can any man know of suppressed excitement, except what he himself experiences. Suppressed excitement is but another phrase for no excitement, so far as the public is concerned. No doubt the correspondent who got up the dispatch above quoted felt rather excited, diabolically so. Perhaps he needed a little more whisky to bring all his latent excitement to the surface.

Such false and mischievous dispatches as that in question should be discouraged. They are slanderous of individuals and parties, and hurtful to the general public.

Once more, there is no excitement at Salt Lake, only so much as these unprincipled sensation-makers are everlastingly endeavoring to stir up and infuse into all who are foolish enough to believe their false reports. Such vicious mischief-makers ought to be confined in the penitentiary and be denied all access to the ears of the outer world.

—The New York Dispatch says that during the last six weeks some of the most noted detectives in the world have been working in the Charlie Ross case, and that he will be restored to his home before the close of June. Detective Logan says, "I have followed up this case for nearly three years, and I have knowledge concerning it which no other man possesses. I have confounded all the other detectives, with their clues, and now that Mr. Ross has given up this one, I take it up. I will not give the information which I hold at this time—it would defeat my ends. The detectives of New York and Philadelphia are as smart and intelligent as any in the world, and had there not been a Judas in the camp, they would have had the boy long ago."

### Local and Other Matters.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 6.

**Poured.**—Parties who were south of Piovo yesterday say that it did not rain thereabout, but absolutely poured, in torrents.

**Thunder.**—The rumbling roll of thunder was heard and the vivid glare of the lightning's flash was seen last night in this valley. A smart rain accompanied the same.

**Returned Missionaries.**—This morning we received a visit from Elder Peter Garff, of Draper, and Elder Samuel Peterson, of the 2nd Ward of this City, both of whom returned last evening from a mission to the eastern States. They left this city on the 12th of February last and proceeded to Minnesota, where they labored until they started for home. They held quite a number of meetings, preached to the people and brought two families into the Church, baptizing the elder members. Those families purpose coming to Utah as soon as they can sell out their property in Minnesota.

**Supreme Court.**—Wednesday, June 6th—George F. Ercanbach, respondent vs. M. T. Ellison, appellant; motion to dismiss the appeal allowed, without damages.

James O. McGregor, et al., vs. Leo R. Clark, et al.; on motion of A. Hagan, submitted and filed, ordered that this cause be docketed and the appeal of the same be dismissed.

John C. Morrison, Jr., respondent, vs. J. J. O'Riley, appellant; argued by A. Hagan, for appellant and Lewis Burnes for respondent; submitted and taken under advisement by the Court.

**Court Items.**—Last night a man named Melvin was brought before Commissioner Street, charged with assault and battery. His bail was fixed at \$100, and he was permitted to depart on his own recognizance. At latest advices the bond had not been given.

This morning, before Justice Middleton, T. B. Heller, Joseph L. Garner, Hyrum Astell and David Browning were arraigned, charged with grand larceny. Messrs. Williams and Lewis, of Salt Lake, appeared for the prosecution, and E. P. Johnson, Esq., of Corinne, and N. Tanner, Esq., of this city, for the defense. The accused waived examination and were committed, the first three in bonds of \$1,000 each and the last in \$750, to await the action of the Grand Jury. The bonds were given, except in the case of Astell, who was imprisoned, the others being released.—Ogden Junction, June 5.

**Sanpete and Sevier.**—Brother George C. Lambert returned last evening from a business trip, in the interest of the *Juvenile Instructor*, through Sanpete and Sevier Counties. We learn from him that the crops in those localities are looking splendid, probably more promising than in any previous season. It is expected that nearly 700,000 bushels of small grain will be raised in Sanpete County alone.

There are nearly one hundred men at work preparing the site of the Temple at Manti. The face of the hill below the site is to be built up in a series of terrace walls, of mason work, the construction of the lower one of which is now in progress. The building will present a grand and imposing appearance, and as it will be on an eminence, will be in view from the most northern part of the valley, a distance of thirty-five miles.

**One of the "Whoppers."**—The fellow who telegraphed to the San Francisco Chronicle from this city indulges in the following—

"Salt Lake, June 1.

"Mr. Stillson at first declined to appear before this self-constituted tribunal, because it was acting without legal authority, but his friends persuaded him to submit to a public examination, and he did so. He made his statement under oath and the testimony of a crowd of witnesses corroborated it in every point. Mr. Stillson thinks that it is a strange country where a man who barely escapes assassination is required to undergo an extra-judicial investigation to prove his own innocence. The stab he received is quite sore to-day."

Who were that corroborative crowd of witnesses? Who heard them? Did anybody hear of any corroborative testimony at all?

**Bath-Brick.**—Messrs. H. P. Folson and Jeremiah Gibson have commenced the manufacture of bath-brick, a good article.

**Laying the Rock.**—Rock laying on the walls of the Temple was commenced, for the season, about 2 o'clock this afternoon. We understand that five courses will be completed at each point before moving the hoisting and other apparatus, until the walls are raised that much all the way round. After the completion of the five courses it is probable that the laying will still continue, as long as the weather will permit. The work of laying is being superintended by Brother Thomas Jones, foreman of that department.

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

An auctioneer's license, for one year, was granted to L. W. Hardy. Petition of G. W. Boyd, to have his job wagon license transferred to Henry Moore; granted.

The committee on improvements presented the following report, which was read and adopted.

Your committee, to whom was referred the petition of R. T. Burton and twenty-five others, asking that the business of the Continental Oil Works, now located on the corner of Second South and Third West streets, be removed, as it endangers the lives and property of the petitioners, report that we have examined into the matter and the agent of the oil company promised that he will build the oil tanks partly in the ground, cover them over with brick work, and erect a fire proof building over them, which he thinks will make them perfectly safe. We recommend that he be allowed to continue his business in the same place if he will make the improvements as above stated, which we think will make it safe.

The following bills for last month were presented and allowed—

Marshal's expenses, \$169.85; fire department, \$169.08; gas, \$1,131.80; board of city prisoners \$2,037 meals, at 15 cents, \$305.55; board and care of insane patients, \$70.90; police salaries, \$904; janitor at City Hall, \$30; watching waterworks, \$60; labor on Union Square, \$45; collecting dog tax, \$53.

It was resolved to offer for lease for a term of years, the market lot

The superintendent of water works was instructed to have three drinking fountains erected at points to be selected by the committee on waterworks.

An appropriation of \$3,000 was made, to be applied in building an addition to the city jail, to be done under the direction of the standing and special committees on improvements.

Council adjourned till next Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

**Portentous Signs.**—The present day is one of trouble and calamity. The elements themselves appear to be in a continuous state of agitation, producing an almost unbroken succession of disasters. Holy Writ asserts that in the latter times the "whole earth would be in commotion." Those signs were to indicate the near approach to the time of the coming of the Messiah.

Speaking of the consequences that would result to the people of this nation, providing they failed to repent and obey the gospel message brought to light through Joseph Smith, the Lord said (Book of Mormon, page 479), "I will pluck up thy groves out of the midst of thee; so will I destroy thy cities."

The burning of the groves of timber, covering areas of hundreds upon hundreds of square miles, is now being considered in the light of a national calamity, and many influential journals of the country are calling for the introduction of some means of prevention.

Not only are the groves being thus consumed, but whole towns and villages situated in the woodland districts are being, in many instances, totally destroyed.

In a revelation given through Joseph Smith, August 12th, 1831, the following words occur—

"Behold I, the Lord, in the beginning blessed the waters, but in the last days, by the mouth of my servant John, I cursed the waters; wherefore, the days will come that no flesh shall be safe upon the waters."

It is a fact beyond the reach of successful contradiction that ocean and river catastrophes are multiplying at an astonishing rate yearly, and that numbers of vessels considered among the safest afloat are frequently included in these marine disasters, and the consequent loss of life is terrible.

Another revelation, given December 27th, 1832, has this passage—

"And also cometh the voice of thunderings, and the voice of lightnings, and the voice of the waves of the sea, heaving themselves beyond their bounds."

The recollection of the unprecedented event that occurred not many months since in Bengal, East Indies, when the waves of the sea rushed inland, impelled by a terrific cyclone, destroying a very large number of human lives and sweeping away an incalculable amount of property, is still fresh in the recollection of the public. Nor is the inland sweep of the ocean wave for fourteen miles, on the coast of Texas, carrying desolation in its course, forgotten; nor the inward rush of the sea swells on the coasts of Britain and France, or of the sea in Japan, or, more recently, of the Pacific Ocean, along its coast, and covering portions of some of its islands.

In regard to the wars that were to characterize the latter times, the present one, of which Turkey and its principalities is the theatre, might be alluded to. The question, too, of which that war is an outgrowth, is one that, in certain phases and conditions, would be likely to involve, in a bloody struggle, the whole of the powers of the eastern hemisphere.

Such events are well enough to reflect upon, and as war follows war, "nation rising against nation and kingdom against kingdom," and troubles and catastrophes and destructions multiply on sea and land, and the "whole earth is in commotion," men should inquire into the reasons for those things, and what they portend.

**The Problem of Life.**—Mr. Theodore Tilton delivered a magnificent lecture at the Theatre last night, and he delivered it magnificently. He is a tall, rather large man, with a fine, mellow, flexible, sonorous voice, which he has in excellent control. He appears to be of a rather proud, haughty, imperious, high-toned, non-conciliatory disposition, and possibly a little bit soured with his life experience. He is much more weighty and impressive in person, manner and matter, perhaps, than many people have supposed.

In speaking, he is grave, rather deliberate, somewhat conversational until wrought up by his theme, when he becomes highly impassioned, energetic, and almost tragical in delivery and expression. He has plenty of action. He takes the whole stage and fills it. He has evidently made elocution and oratory a careful study. His language is choice and terse, yet flowing and liberal in quantity, though a few defects or peculiarities in pronunciation slightly mar his delivery.

In treating his subject he is didactic, illustrative, denunciatory, hortative, and slightly satirical, telling hard truths in an uncompromising manner, hitting vice with Boanergic blows, and sparing nobody.

He claimed that the great problem of life was the development of character, and character was what a man was, not what other people supposed him to be. He analyzed some of the nobler traits of character, or cardinal virtues, such as integrity, purity, fortitude, patience, veracity, courage, and gave illustrative anecdotes, by divers apt quotations, of ancient and modern instances, popular and classical, brief and to the point. He inveighed, indignantly and powerfully, against the dishonesty of the day, the false social and business life, the all prevalent vices of lying and swearing, the modern lack of respect for parents, teachers, superiors, age, authority, and morality, the promising to pay without the prospect of paying, and the incongruity of the social requirement of purity in women and the social laxity towards the impurities of men, in both word and deed. He set forth the necessity of a higher moral status and plane of life, a nobler ideal, a return to the old-fashioned virtues, for men as well as for women. He did not favor the use of the rod of correction for the child, but rather the placing and keeping before the youthful mind, as healthful incentives, the various noble examples of human virtue, masculine and feminine, which history records.