

dens would be so ruinous as to tempt nations to the final and bitter arbitrament of the sword.

In England the third centennial of the defeat of the Spanish Armada was celebrated on the 19th of July. It was rather a novel sight to see men and women walking about the streets clothed in the queer costumes that prevailed in the days of Queen Elizabeth and William Shakespeare. At Plymouth the corner stone of a grand memorial was laid amid the booming of numerous cannon. Another feature of the celebration was a vast historical procession representing the principal characters and events of the Elizabethan age.

A prominent theme for English gossip during the past week has been the match factory girls' strike in London. True, strikes have been quite common for many years, yet comparatively seldom have women been engaged in them. This strike has the rare merit of ostensibly pleasing all concerned in it. If the facts were carefully sifted it would probably be found that the proprietors, Messrs. Bryant & May, not able to stand the scathing censure of the public for their treatment of the girls, were obliged to make very liberal concessions, and even seek to conciliate public sentiment by a letter in the *Standard* made up of excuses and explanations.

As the debates on the Local Government Bill progress and the people become more thoroughly enlightened on the subject, so also Mr. Gladstone becomes more and more popular. As the years roll by he appears more and still more prominently before the world as the champion of popular rights. With unwavering faith in the right and malice toward none, he seems to strive to enact those laws which will most greatly benefit his fellow-men.

Italy also has imbibed the idea of reform. After an animated debate occupying several sittings, the Italian Chamber of Deputies, by 269 votes to 97, has passed the Communal and Provincial Reform Bill, which gives nearly one thousand cities and towns the privilege of electing their own mayors, two million citizens the right to vote in administrative elections, besides introducing other important liberal reforms in local government. The passing of this bill, which has been brought forward for several years past without ever being taken into consideration by Parliament, is regarded as greatly strengthening the position of M. Crispi in the Cabinet. Crispi might well be called the "Gladstone" of Italy, but with this difference that the liberal party of Italy is in power at present. Signor Perruzzi offered an amendment for universal suffrage. To this M. Crispi objected inasmuch as the ignorant masses of men in remote provinces were governed by priests and these in turn were governed by the Vatican, and hence the liberal institutions of the country would run great risk. The female suffrage clause was rejected for the asserted cause that for every man subject to the priests at least ten women are under their ghostly despotism.

On the 15th of August, Napoleon's birthday, Prince Amedeo will celebrate his marriage with his brother's daughter, the Princess Lelitia Bonaparte. This will be a great social event for the city of Turin as well as Geneva, where the bride's father resides. A queer experience it must be for a man to have a brother for his father-in-law. The statistics show that annually Pope Leo XIII grants fully four hundred dispensations for men to marry their own nieces. What a dispensation costs I know not, but it is said to be very expensive from beginning to end. Of course the Church of Rome does not sell indulgences, no.

The fanatical movement of last year that caused the imprisonment of the Bible agent, Mr. Thomas, is now having a reaction. The Bible is now published by Italians at Milan, as a money speculation and it is said the Italian Bibles are selling rapidly.

The letter of the Pope which was read in all the Catholic churches of Ireland on Sunday July 15th, is having without doubt a profound impression in many parts of Ireland. The Pontiff shows clearly that his former decree respecting Irish agitation was based upon accurate information and his attitude is uncompromising, as may be seen from the following extracts: "Our sources of information are trustworthy. We investigated the matter in personal interview with yourselves. Further, last year we sent to you as legate a man of tried prudence and discretion with the commission to use the greatest diligence in ascertaining the truth, and to make a faithful report to us. Can it therefore be asserted without rashness that we have given judgment in a case with which we were not sufficiently acquainted. There is also a suspicion, not less unjust to us than the present condition of the Irish people gives us but little care. Now on the contrary, we yield to no one in the intensity of our feeling for the Irish people, and we have no more earnest desire than to see them at length in the enjoyment of that peace and prosperity which they have so well deserved. We have never opposed them in struggling for a better state of things; out can it be regarded as admissible that in the carrying on of that struggle, a way should be thrown open which might lead to evil deeds? On this account we gave to the Irish people timely counsels to be mindful of their obligations, and take part in nothing at variance with natural right or forbidden by the Divine law, such as refusing to discharge just obligations, preventing others from dis-

charging theirs, inflicting injury on any one, either in person or property, or violently resisting persons in the discharge of public duties. Nevertheless, as the people were being carried away by ever increasing vehemence in the pursuit of the object of their desires, and as there was not wanting those who daily fanned the flame, we perceived that something more was needed."

The words of the epistle are explicit and it is hard to see how the Catholic clergy of Ireland can shirk the responsibility of giving counsel in accordance with its precepts.

In France considerable merriment has been excited by Bismarck's proposal for a general disarmament. *La France* says: "The idea of a general disarmament is a generous Utopia, of which the initiative will never come from Germany, who towers above all others in the way of armament. If she proposed to us a measure of that kind, we should only ask her to set us the example. On the other hand, Germany has never ceased to reproach Austria for her inactivity or inoculate Italy with a warlike fever. Germany, besides, would never dare to make such a proposal to Russia; scarcely would she undertake the responsibility of such an effort to France. To urge such a proposition would be equivalent to a declaration of war."

The Boulanger movement which has absorbed so great an amount of attention in France during the past six months has suffered a crushing defeat. It should be remembered that under the guise of a most liberal Republican, Boulanger was merely a catspaw to take care of the chestnuts of the exiled Bonapartes. The defeat of Boulanger's colleagues in the departments of Dordogne and Charente on the 17th of June, seemed only to excite the Boulangerist faction with the energy of despair. At the close of a stormy sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, July 12, Boulanger resigned his seat and appealed from the Chamber to the country. He had previously moved for a dissolution of the Chamber on the ground that a general election could better take place this season, than during the exposition year of 1889 when the terms of office will legally expire. M. Floquet, minister of the interior, rose to reply. The confusion in the Chamber assumed the proportions of a tumult. The hot words exchanged caused M. Floquet to challenge Boulanger to a duel which took place on July 13th, and in which Boulanger was seriously wounded.

On Sunday, July 22, the election in the department d'Ardeche took place, in which Boulanger was defeated by a majority of forty thousand, and so *Le Grand Boulanger* is relegated to the position of a private citizen.

It is said that Disraeli made the remark "Constantinople is the thermometer of Europe." Be that as it may, it is evident the Sultan of Turkey is greatly disturbed at political prospects, and well he may be. If Russia is permitted to annex Bulgaria under the guise of a Russian protectorate, then Austria must be compensated by a fat slice of Turkish territory. Probably under the new arrangement Macedonia will be placed under Austrian protection and the Sultan's dominions in Europe limited to Constantinople and its vicinity. In that event Constantinople may seem too tempting a morsel to leave any longer to the Sultan, who to say the truth has shown himself a terrible political bungler, and totally unfitted to be the ruler of a tottering empire. J. H. W.

July 24th, 1888.

## THE SAN JUAN COUNTRY.

Many Natural Advantages.—Settlements Colonized.—Grazing and Farming.—Considerable Water and Excellent and Abundant Timber and Coal.—Reflections on the Utah Crusade.

Bluff, San Juan Co., Utah,

July 31, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

We have had a very favorable spring, there having been more rain than usual, making the feed abundant on our cattle and sheep ranges. The lamb crop was fairly good. Our wool clip from our own herds, Merino graded on Mexican sheep, we have just disposed of in Durango, Col., at 12 cents per pound, Navajo wool purchased of Indians has been selling in Durango at 8 and 9 cents per pound during the season. There is not much encouragement for sheep growers in this part of the country at the present price of wool and wages. The class of sheep we are running shear only from 2½ to 3 pounds per head. We shear, however, twice a year, as in that way we are enabled to avoid the necessity of dipping or doctoring our sheep for scab. Then must be added 1½ cents per pound freight for 100 miles to market, the nearest point being Durango, on the D. & R. G. with small herds of better improved sheep, we would yield seven or eight pounds to the fleece, and if the owners did their own herding and marketing, I believe it could be made quite

A PAYING BUSINESS.

Our calf crop is much below the average, owing, perhaps, as some cattlemen think, to the long spell of hard, dry, frosty weather we had here last winter, freezing up all our water sources, and by forcing the stock to subsist on dry snow for water, and causing many cows to lose their calves.

We have not been able to find a market as yet for only a very limited amount of our beef steers. We held 100 head of three and four-year-olds at \$25 per head. Some "cow men" are talking of shipping steers to the eastern market. The beef market, however, like nearly everything else, being in the hands of corporations, trust companies, and monopolies, the farmer and stockman out here in the west are about driven to the wall of bankruptcy. Nearly all the stock men, cattle kings, of this region or section of country are very much overdrawn their bank accounts, but are living in hopes that when the presidential fight is over we will all be happy with either free trade or ever protection to take care of us and lead us out of these financial troubles. So mote it be.

We are having a very hot summer. The water from the mountain streams seemed to fail us all at once, but the rains have just commenced, and we are again cheered with the prospects of

## FAIRLY GOOD CROPS

to bless and reward the labors of the husbandman.

Our new settlement, Monticello, situated 50 miles north from this point, at the eastern base of the Blue Mountains, and nearly in the centre, as to north and south of the county, is doing well. We have some 320 acres fenced with a good wire fence; and about 140 acres planted with wheat, oats, barley, corn, lucern, and a good variety of vegetables, all looking well a few days ago when I last saw them. We fully believe we can raise at this place, without artificial moisture, two crops of lucern a year, the natural moisture from winter's snow sufficing. The frost and the spring rains will bring forward and mature the first crop, and the rains which commence as a rule in the middle of July will ripen the second crop. We also have abundant reason for believing we will be able to raise all the fall wheat we may need by plowing in the spring and after letting the land lie till September, then cross plowing it deep and drilling in the seed about three or four inches deep. After this no more need be done till in the middle, say, of July, when it is ready for the Reapers.

## A SUFFICIENCY OF WATER.

We have irrigating water for three or four thousand acres of land now, and when it becomes necessary we can increase our supply to almost any desirable limit by resorting to reservoirs for storage, opportunities for which are found in the Box Canyons through which the streams find their way down from their source in the mountains.

In the mountains near by are found most excellent saw timber, easy of access, the red pine, which furnishes the bark so much used in Utah for tanning is found here in considerable quantities. Fencing and fuel in abundance all over the country, piñon pine that produces the pine nut, and cedar in extensive groves cover the face of the country to a goodly extent, coal also of a good quality can be had by simply driving wagons to the vast deposits and loading.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

We have two dairy ranches near this point, one on South Montezuma owned and managed by Wm. Adams and sons, another situated at Dogs Spring, about two miles south from Adams, owned and managed by Bishop Jens Nielson, his sons and sons-in-law. They are supplied with our common range cows, that have to pick their living on our winter cattle range, and of course in the spring do not go to the dairy ranch in very good order. The product of the two dairies is per day about 120 lbs. of cheese of the finest quality, the milk yielding over a pound of good rich cheese to the gallon. The cows feed upon the finest of blue grass and have good clear springs on running mountain water. For twelve miles along the eastern base of the Blue Mountains lies a region of country rich in pasture and remarkably well adapted for dairying. When we are able to introduce in this new region the great milk producers, such for instance as the noted Holstein dairy cow, and instead of milking her all summer and then turning her out with her calf to grub her own living during the winter, to put her into a good warm stable and feed her well with all the lucern hay she can eat, then will our dairy men be able to laugh at the free trade wire-workers and the over-protectionists.

## THE RIGORS OF PIONEER LIFE.

A few houses are completed at Monticello. A great many have logs cut and drying ready for hauling and putting up after harvest. Some, however, are now living in tents, some in their wagon boxes, others in rude shanties. I write this description for the benefit of many of our young people that they may know how the leaders and pioneers of this people labored and toiled to make homes in this rocky mountain region. The writer of this has made twenty-three different homes since he located, in the fall of 1848, in a small adobe 12 x 12 room in the old fort; and he is quite sure that he is now settled for life. He thinks, however, there is plenty of room in this stake for some years to come for home-making. The settlers at Monticello seem

## HAPPY AND FULL OF HOPE

for better times. They are erecting a meeting house and hope to have it ready for our next quarterly confer-

ence on the 24th and 25th of next month. The Saints of this Stake are prospering fairly well in temporal and spiritual matters; the organizations of the various associations are in good working order. Some of the Saints do not feel well in seeing the government persist in their financial raid upon the Church property; but we feel to submit it and all other matters to the care of the Lord. If the government, after taking our property, will then be satisfied, call a halt, and grant us our political rights and liberties in common with other citizens, I would say let them have it. For with our well-known thrift and industry, with the blessing of the Lord we would soon recuperate and accumulate sufficient, perhaps, to again tempt their cupidity. I only feel to pity those misguided people who are engaged in this ungodly assault upon a defenseless and much persecuted body of religious worshippers. Had I been told in my boyhood days that I would live to see religious liberty so trampled into the dust and mire by religious hate and bigotry, I would not have believed it for one moment. But I know there is a better and brighter day approaching, and whether I live to see it or not, in it will. I rejoice, when

## RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

will no longer be a mere farce, when every man can worship God his Father as seems right unto him, so long as he in no way infringes upon the rights of his fellow beings. May the Saints so live through these trying times that on every act and thought may stand approved of the Lord, that He may commence as He has said He would, to cut short His work in righteousness.

In my travels throughout this Stake wherever I meet the *DESERET NEWS*, *Juvenile Instructor* and *Woman's Exponent*, I find live Saints, who are progressing, living in peace with their neighbors, credit good, prospering generally, both in temporal and spiritual matters, children obedient and growing up in the fear and admonition of the Lord, attending day and Sabbath schools, primary meetings, etc. Such are easily led and taught the peaceable things of the Kingdom. With kind regards to yourself and the brethren with you in the office, I am your brother for the truth,

F. A. HAMMOND.

## ITEMS FROM MEXICO.

Amram Writes of the Prosperity of the Juarez Colony.

JUAREZ, August 1st, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

For some time past we have been blessed with the presence and counsels of Apostle Moses Thatcher, who has visited all parts of the colonies of our people and whose faithful labors have been much appreciated. As is well known his generosity and liberality are unbounded. He and a few of the Utah brethren with him contributed money, aggregating about \$75.00, to buy glass for the Juarez schoolhouse. Glass costs something in Mexico. This is quite a help to the colony, and will enable us to complete our tidy building for school purposes. Brother Thatcher has also provided ways and means to enlarge the business of our co-op store; and the probability is that in the near future a better class of merchandise will be brought to Juarez than we have been able to buy in the past in Deming.

Our crops look excellent, promising an abundant harvest. The summer rains have commenced and the hills look green and beautiful, caused by the rich grass that they are now abundantly covered with.

Elder A. F. Macdonald has returned and will resume his former labors. A few more families of settlers are expected to arrive here in a few days.

## A CAUTION TO IMMIGRANTS.

The rules of the custom house are quite strict, and all persons who intend moving here to join our colonies should send their names in advance to A. F. Macdonald, so that they may get any advantage that is to be gained under the colonization law. Our colony of Diez is the first place reached as you enter Mexico on the road from Deming, but it is a short distance from the main road, and, unauthorized, people sometimes drive off to see friends, etc. This should not be done, wagons should never leave the main road until they report at the La Ascension custom house, if they do they are liable to a fine and other annoyances. Ascension is about two miles south of Diez. After reporting they can return to Diez if they wish and with safety.

Through the late rains the Verde river is as high this morning as it has ever been since our settlement here.

## THE OUTFIT NEEDED.

People coming here will find it to their advantage to bring a good supply of ready made clothes, etc. As a rule all unmade goods and clothing and unworn shoes are liable to duty; though a few things of that character if for personal use may be allowed to those who are coming for the first time. It is better, however, to have a good supply made up and worn. There is no duty on mules, mares or stallions. Good mule teams are very suitable for this country. Common, small mares are very cheap here, so if such animals are brought they should be of a good quality and bred to be profitable.

The health of the people is generally good.

AMRAM.

## CURRICANTI NEEDLE.

A Laboring Man Plants the American Flag on the Summit.

CURRICANTI, Aug. 12, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

I read a very interesting account of a round trip ramble to Denver via the D. & R. G. and U. P. railways in your valuable paper, dated May, 28, 1888, signed C. R. Savage. In one part of his journey he describes the Black Cañon and Curricanti Needle and says that \$1000 is offered to the man that will plant the American flag on the summit. Now, I heard a good deal of talk about the climbing of the needle and every one said that it was impossible to gain the summit without the aid of ropes and ladders. On July 8th I made the ascent and accomplished the feat without the aid of anything but my hands and feet; I did it in the presence of a train full of people going west at the time. Now, I don't say because I climbed to the summit that nobody else can do it. There may be thousands who can do it for what I know. But I will say that there are very few men who will stand upon a narrow ledge of rock and pull a pole up nearly 200 feet and weighing about 100 pounds and raise it without assistance to the very summit, which I did on July 22nd and on Aug. 6th. Mrs. Fay, the operator at this station, gave me the American flag to hoist on the summit, which I did the same day. People round this region say it is 1000 feet high, and as far as I can learn from them I believe I am the first man that ever made the ascent.

If you or Mr. C. R. Savage will post me how to get that reward you will do me a great favor, although to tell you candidly, I am rather doubtful about getting it. But if it is to be got I am the first man that earned it, and it could not go to a much poorer man, as I am only a laborer, and at present working on the track between Cimmaron and Curricanti, D. & R. G. R. R.

Hoping that you or the gentleman that described the mountain scenery in your paper will write me an answer to this, I shall feel very grateful.

HENRY GARLAND,  
Cimmaron, Colorado.

## IN THE NORTH.

Suicide, Sudden Death and Other Items.

Yesterday Mr. Ben Lamont, well-known in this city, received a dispatch from Smithfield stating that his son, Wm. Lamont, had been found dead in the street in that town. No particulars were obtained. Deceased was twenty-three years old last April. He lived at Preston, Idaho, on a ranch of his father's. He leaves a wife and two children.

Yesterday C. E. Peterson was severely kicked by a horse belonging to Phillip Dangle, of Wilson Ward. He was shoeing the animal and in reaching to pick up one of its fore feet, the vicious animal turned like a flash and struck out with both heels striking Mr. Peterson on the left thigh and knocking him down against the brick wall. He cut a two inch gash on his hand and his leg was severely bruised. Dr. Allen was called in and attended to his injuries. Mr. Peterson thinks he will be around again in a day or two.

The sale of the street railway has finally been concluded. The price to be paid by W. H. Swan & Co. is \$48,000. On his visit to Salt Lake the shareholders at that place signed the agreement. The papers will probably be here today for the signatures of the Ogden shareholders, when the sale will be completed. Five thousand dollars will be paid cash in hand, \$7,000 on September 10th, \$12,000 on October 28th, \$12,000 on November 28th, and the remainder \$12,000 on December 28th. The work of extending the street railway will very likely be commenced in a short time though Mr. Swan had nothing to say on that score last evening.

Yesterday Mr. M. Brown received a dispatch stating that George Gelsford had committed suicide on his ranch near Eagle Rock, Idaho. No particulars of the cause of the deed or of the manner in which the unfortunate passed from this life have been obtained. The deceased is a non-in-law of Mr. Alexander Brown of Lynne. His wife, who is suffering from a paralytic stroke and a fearful cough, is at present in Lynne at her father's residence. The eldest daughter of the deceased, five years old, remained with her father when the mother came down here last July. A coffin was shipped to Eagle Rock last evening. The remains will be brought to and interred in this city.—*Ogden Standard*, Aug. 14.

## Not At Home.

A correspondent writing from Fountain Green, Sanpete County, says that on the morning of the 13th, Deputy U. S. Marshal McLellan made an official call at the residence of Bishop Jorgenson, of that place. It is probable that the Bishop did not wish to be interviewed. Anyway he was not at home.

WINTHROP, Maine, Aug. 15.—One of the most severe earthquakes ever felt in this vicinity, occurred at 8:30 last evening, continuing for thirty seconds, shaking the earth violently, swaying buildings and rattling dishes and furniture. A second shock was felt about midnight. This was somewhat lighter but of the same duration.