

DESERET NEWS

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - APRIL 18, 1877.

THE PROSPECTS.

THE Conference is over, and the people of the Territory now have fully before them their respective Summer's work, to pursue with a will, whether it be to plow and sow, reap and mow, or to engage in mechanical, commercial or mental labor at home, or to go forth among the people and the nations to preach the gospel of Jesus and gather Israel, or to build up Zion in various other ways.

The passing Spring has been an unwontedly favorable one for outdoor work, and especially for farm and garden work. A more favorable one there has not been for many years, if at all since the first settlement of this Territory, and it is presumable that a great breadth of land has been planted in various crops, which, with a continuance of favorable season, and an absence of unpropitious incidents, will bring forth an abundant harvest a few months hence.

There is an excellent prospect for fruit at present, nearly all kinds of fruit, most of which will be likely to turn out well, the only adverse prospect being possible visits of grasshoppers. These, however, it is hoped, will be escaped.

Most of the crops in the uplands would be the better for a good soaking shower or two, as much of the soil is rather dry for the germination of many seeds and the satisfactory early growth of divers plants. It may be that some liberal rains will yet come, and perhaps snow, which latter is not particularly desired. Warm, gentle, and soaking rains are the things that would be especially grateful to seeds and young vegetation generally just now, and unless something of the kind happens, the growth will not be so abundant nor so satisfactory.

EXPERIENCE IS A COSTLY SCHOOL.

YESTERDAY we showed some unpleasant things resulting partly from the nation's indulgence in the first crusade against Utah twenty years ago. That crusade was based upon—nothing, for the "refuge of lies" is nothing when the day of fiery trial comes. We showed that those very troops and their officers, sent here to fight "Mormon" citizens, though they did not fight the "Mormons," were engaged very shortly after in fighting citizens in another and larger part of the Union, and even in fighting among themselves, for portions of that army were arrayed on both sides in the great conflict. We showed that the crusade against Utah was the beginning of national sorrows, of enormous expense, suffering, and damage to the whole republic, which have not yet passed away, nor will they for many years to come. We showed that within a very few years after the inauguration of that crusade the Union was full of fighting men, of its own citizens, engaged in desperate and deadly conflict with each other. They were not so fortunate as the people here were in patching up peace and harmony without coming to blows and bloodshed. We showed that the armies of the Union were soon increased to four or five hundred times the number of soldiers that were enrolled before the Utah crusade, in addition to two or three hundred times the number in the Confederate States, and all in fighting trim and on a warlike footing. We showed that within a few years the public annual expenditures of the country were increased for years to five or six times the expenditure of the fiscal year previous to that in which the crusade was made against this Territory, and in some years much more than that, to as much as seventeen times those moderate figures of twenty years ago. We showed that the public debt in less than ten years after the crusade was swelled to

very nearly one hundred times over the debt of the fiscal year preceding that crusade, and this enormous increase of public debt was not all, for throughout the country nearly the debts of States, counties and cities had also increased enormously, until now some of them are unbearable, and will probably never be paid, nor the interest either. We also showed that taxes had increased largely and that the financial stringency, business depression, hard times, wide spread suffering and general poverty of the last few years were resultant, in a greater or less degree, from circumstances partly allied with and traceable to that crusade. All the great misfortunes, civil war, enormous debt, onerous taxes, public and private extravagance, crises, panics, hard times, poverty, lack of employment, extraordinary privations of the masses in the various large cities and towns, that the country has been subjected to of late years, sprang from causes more or less clearly traceable to that crusade.

With such hard experience before them, one would think that the people of this great federation would hesitate long, deliberate gravely, and count the cost closely before engaging in another such needless crusade. Yet there are not wanting enemies of their country and their race to egg on the public to just such another disastrous enterprise.

WARS AND RUMORS OF WAR.

Now again the air is filled with the rumors and forebodings of war. After months and months of protracted negotiation the principal powers of Europe, all professedly deeply anxious to secure peace, it seems at last that nothing but war could be come to, at first between Russia and Turkey, but believed very generally not to be ended without embroiling other powerful nations, and possibly all or most of the nations of Europe. It is a fearful thing to contemplate, probably involving the slaughter of a million of people, as General Sherman apprehends, and untold misery to millions more, to say nothing of the resultant tremendous debt and grinding taxation, and many nations of Europe are bankrupt now, so far that they will never be able to pay what they owe.

The war in Europe, if it should come, and become general or extensive, is looked upon as the very thing to improve American business and make good times in this country, of course at the expense of the European peoples. The demand for American productions of many kinds could hardly be other than brisk, and the money would come for them, for the nations must find money for war purposes, if they are at war, if they cannot for anything else, otherwise they cannot carry on the struggle, but are certain to suffer defeat and collapse.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The New York *Herald* asks, "Why cannot complaining sailors organize a co-operative shipping office?"

—The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says Wade Hampton will be the next democratic nominee for the presidency.

—The St. Louis *Journal* says, "It is not the 'Mormon Question' that troubles us. It is the More Money Problem that does, though."

—It is said that G. W. Moore, of the Moore and Burgess minstrels, has purchased Salvini, the fastest trotting horse in England, for \$1,000 of Mr. E. H. Webbing.

—Rev. William McDonough, of Canada, does not admire dancing. He says, "The history of dancing is full of all that is beastly, envious, murderous, and lustful."

—The New York *Herald* says, "Stanley Matthews works too many routes at once, like a green servant girl trying to put the pepper in through the holes in the top of the cruet."

—Governor Callom, of Illinois, cools the ardor of chronic petition signers by publishing their names, with the applications for pardon to which they are attached, before he grants the pardon.

Local and Other Matters

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 12.

Visitors.—Visitors from abroad are becoming quite numerous this early in the season.

Re-Appointed.—It will be seen by the dispatches to-day that Associate Justice Boreman has been re-appointed by President Hayes.

On a Mission.—Elder John Cook, of Mill Creek, now on a mission, desires the publication of his address, for the benefit of his friends. It is—Ohi Town, Trumbull County, Ohio. From a letter from him we learn that Elder John Masters will arrive here shortly from that part of the county with a number of families emigrating from there. Elder Cook feels encouraged in his labors in the ministry.

Very Transparent.—It is very amusing to notice the wiggling and twisting of some people in trying to get out of a scrape when they fall into one. It is equally so to observe how common an occurrence it is to lay the blame on the "Mormons." That subterfuge, however, is altogether too flimsy; but then the "Mormons" have got used to it, and don't mind it so much as most people. Wonder if there is anything the "Mormons" haven't done?

"Musical Bouquet."—We have received from the publishers, Daynes & Son, number two of this musical periodical. The contents are—

"Sweet Little Posies," words by C. W. Stayner, music by Jos. J. Daynes; "A Song of Praise," words by George Manwaring, music by E. Beesley; "Freedom Waltz," by Prof. C. J. Thomas; a hymn tune, "On the Mountain Tops Appearing," by A. C. Smyth; and the usual quota of "Catechism of Harmony and Thorough Bass."

A Matter of Importance.—It is a matter of the greatest importance that people owning land situated inside the corporate limits of any of the towns or cities, but outside the townsite lines, should make no delay in complying with the requirements of the recent "Townsite Act." The law referred to requires that the land thus situated, between the corporation and townsite lines, shall be homesteaded or pre-empted, the same as land lying outside of the limits of city corporations.

Early and prompt compliance with the law, to secure titles to those lands, by the legitimate settlers, must be apparent, in view of the presence in the Territory of sundry unscrupulous characters who stand eagerly ready to "jump" the property of *bona fide* settlers at every available opportunity. There are unconscionable journalists too who are always ready to champion the cause of such villainous robberies, for they can be looked upon in no other light.

We trust that the people will not fail to take the advice here in tendered, for if they do not they may have cause to deeply regret their negligence.

An Interesting Relic.—A letter, written at Toledo, Ohio, by Elder N. V. Jones, states that he had, in his travels, procured a very interesting relic, in the shape of an old German Bible, published A. D. 1536, said to be one of Martin Luther's old publications. The age of the book is 341 years, size about 11 by 15 inches, and 4 inches thick. It was bound in the year 1745. The lids are half inch boards, covered with calfskin binding, brass corners. It was printed from wooden type. The print is large and clear. It contains all that is in the present English Bible, also the Apocrypha, and is in an excellent state of preservation. It differs a little from the "King James' Translation." An instance of this kind is in Matthew, iv chapter (verses not numbered). It shows that Jacob, the son of Zebedee, was called by Jesus to the Apostleship, instead of "James the son of Zebedee." Again, Luke, vi chapter, our English Bible reads—"Judas, the brother of James," the German Bible reads "Judas, Jacob's son." The epistle claimed in the English Bible to be written by James is here recorded as the "Epistle of Jacob."

Elder Jones, accompanied by Elder Bannion, proceeded, some time since, from Illinois to Ohio, via Indianapolis, and they have held several meetings in the neighborhood of Toledo. They also spent a short time in Canada.

Fined.—To-day a man who hails "frae the lang toon o' Kirkcaldy," was fined \$10, by Justice Pyper, for taking too much ardent spirits and creating a disturbance.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 12.

SUGAR HOUSE WARD.

To the Editor of the Deseret News—

Will you please correct, through your columns, the mistake about Edward and Job Hemsley, who were called as missionaries at the late Conference? They do not reside at Mill Creek, as stated, but in Sugar House Ward, and oblige.

EDWARD & JOB HEMSLEY.

Departed.—It will be observed by obituary notice in another column, that the son of Brother William Naylor, mentioned in the NEWS recently as having received an internal injury while at play with some other lads, jumping, died last night, after a somewhat protracted illness. He was a fine promising lad. His parents have the sympathy of many friends, in their bereavement.

Demise.—We regret to have to announce that Elder Levi W. Riter, of the 9th Ward, breathed his last about twelve o'clock to-day. It was erroneously stated that the gentleman died the day before yesterday, the report having arisen from the fact that he was then very low, and gradually sinking. Elder Riter had been a member of the Church for many years, and was generally respected. He was, during the whole of his career, a hard working and industrious man. The bereaved family have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

The Escape.—H. Astoll, alias Whitehead, who escaped from the County prison last night, has not yet been captured. It is almost certain that the shot fired by Rupp, the assistant jailor, took effect upon his person, his course, after leaving the Court House building, having been tracked to-day over several lots, by blood marks.

The Lee brothers took a couple of shotguns from the Court House, and when Mr. Newton approached them near the old tannery, with his pistol raised and pointed at them, one of them snapped one of the guns at him several times, but he happened to know that neither of the pieces were loaded. Mr. Dobson, who had heard the noise, rushed to the spot, pistol in hand, and was about to fire, when he stumbled and fell.

The Lee brothers talk of the affair to-day as an excellent joke.

Escape From Jail.—There was an escape of prisoners from the County Jail last evening, shortly after seven o'clock. The jailor, John Newton, entered the cell in which the inmates are kept in the day time, in order, according to custom, to remove them to their night quarters. The elder of the two Lee brothers seized him and told him that if he made an outcry he would be killed. The two Lees, Hiram Astell, alias Whitehead and H. Gaines then tied the jailor's hands behind him, with a strip of cloth. Shutting the door of the cell they proceeded along the passage way and up the stairs toward the outer door, keeping the jailor in front of them, as a protection or cover from the fire of Joseph Rupp, assistant jailor, who was posted at the head of the stairs armed with a double-barrelled shot-gun. Mr. Newton dodged and Rupp fired, but it is supposed without effect. The prisoners then sprang upon Rupp, the remaining charge of whose gun was fired upwards into the ceiling, struck him a blow upon the arm with a weapon composed of a heavy lock, wrenched from the cell door, slung in a towel. They pushed him into the stairway, seized a couple of shotguns and escaped from the building, excepting Gaines, who, as soon as his companions were gone, returned voluntarily to the jail, subsequently asserting that he was forced to take part in the escape, under threats from the others, who declared they would kill him if he did not.

Mr. Newton proceeded to the cook house, where a person cut the band which confined his wrists. Pursuit was then made after the fugitives, which was joined in by Mr. Thomas Dobson, night watchman, and the Lee brothers were caught and safely returned to their old quarters. Whitehead, however, succeeded in eluding capture for the time being.

Silk Dress.—The silk dress, the desire of the heart of every woman, is now made in Utah. Bishop L. W. Hardy yesterday brought into this office a fourteen yard pattern of light slate-colored shot silk, which was woven in Farmington. Sister Nancy A. Clark, of that place, raised the worms that spun the silk, and she reeled and twisted it. The dress can be seen in the Tithing Office. This, we understand, is the first silk dress spun and woven in Utah, and of native silk.

From the Southern States.—Elders J. C. Harper and F. D. Haymore, both of Payson, returned to-day from a mission to the Southern States. The former labored in Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina, and the latter in the two States last named, in the missionary district presided over by Elder A. G. Boyle.

We have heard good reports concerning the energy and industry exhibited by those brethren, in their labors. They were accompanied home by a few families from the Southern States. They proceeded south to Payson this afternoon. Elders Harper and Haymore were absent one year.

Co-operative Tannery.—The mass meeting held in the Old Tabernacle, last night, for the purpose of advancing the progress of arrangements for the establishment of a Co-operative Tannery, was numerously attended. Bishop R. T. Burton was elected chairman and Isaac Brockbank secretary.

The temporary organization, as reported from a previous meeting, of delegates from the several wards, was unanimously sustained. It has already been published in the NEWS, but we give it herewith, in the order in which the names were placed before the meeting and accepted.

President, Feramor Little; Vice President, R. T. Burton; Directors, William Jennings, John Sharp, John R. Winder, L. W. Hardy, Philip Pugsley, Samuel A. Woolley, Frank Armstrong, Harrison Sperry, John Henry Smith; Secretary, Isaac Brockbank; Treasurer, Lewis S. Hills.

A draft of the "Articles of Association" was read and accepted, and the directors were authorized to perfect the same and the by-laws and have them printed, for distribution.

Instead of the shares being fixed at \$10 each, as heretofore stated, they are, as set forth in the "Articles of Association," placed at \$5, all the stock taken to be paid up, thus obviating the necessity of levying future assessments. The reasons for adopting this rule were clearly set forth by Bishop John Sharp, in a few timely and pointed remarks on the subject. Brief addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Pugsley, Jennings and Little, and also by the chairman of the meeting.

The proceedings were characterized by the most perfect unanimity of sentiment, and the feeling that predominated was not only unanimous as to the necessity of establishing an enterprise of the kind under consideration, which must be apparent to the most obtuse, but also as to the ultimate success of the undertaking. The elements or materials, with but few exceptions, for the purposes of the branch of manufacture contemplated are here in abundance, and the gentlemen who from the present organization are nearly all men of experience, business tact, energy and enterprise, capable of carrying the matter forward to a successful issue.

The chairman intimated that the Bishops and their counsellors, of the several wards of the city, would be expected, in the meantime, to act as committees to obtain the names of all who purposed subscribing stock and the number of shares each person proposes to take, that a clear and definite report may be rendered whenever necessary. He also explained that it was desirable, as far as could be, that the people generally should be interested in the enterprise, by taking stock in it.

The meeting adjourned *sine die*, subject to the call of the directors.

District Court.—Friday, April 13th, morning.

D. R. Firman, assignee of R. Y. Anderson vs. Isaac Bateman et al; the jury return into court and present to the court a sealed verdict, signed by eleven of their number, Mr. Ritter having been excused, by consent of counsel for both parties. Verdict—We, the jury in the above entitled case find for the