

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, - JULY 23, 1884.

OUT OF ITS OWN MOUTH.

The venomous organ of the "Mormon"-eaters in this region is alternately agitated with hope and fear. When measures are concerted designed to strike down at once the rights of the majority in Utah and essential principles of republican government, it trembles with joyful anticipation. And when those schemes sink out of sight or result in benefit or strength to the cause of the people assailed, it is correspondingly shaky and despondent. But always the desire for some revolutionary outbreak by which the "Mormon" people shall be trampled under foot, vibrates between the hope and the fear.

Just now it is growling over the absence of any active agent in this direction, but takes a little comfort in the following prognostication:

"So soon as the Mormon organization really or directly clashes with any interest of the people of the United States there will be such an uproar that the Mormons here will realize the fact that their Gentile neighbors are the most considerate and conservative people in the United States."

Now, that is funny, "very, very funny." These anti-"Mormon" "neighbors" have been trying for years to make the people and Government of the United States believe that the "Mormon" organization does directly clash with the chief interests of the country; and their organ has played this as its chief tune almost every day. Of course it was all humbug and balderdash. There is nothing in "Mormonism" nor in the faith or acts of the "Mormons," which clashes with any real interest of the nation. And the remarks which we have quoted above go to prove that the organ understands this, well enough, despite its previous endeavors to persuade the public to the contrary.

It is quite probable that when the "Mormon" organization really or directly clashes with any interest of the people of the United States, the "uproar" predicted will be heard in the land. But the "Mormon" organization has no intention of antagonizing any such interest, and the words we have quoted show that the "Mormon"-eaters' organ has willfully lied for years in trying to convince Congress and the country that "Mormonism" is hostile to the public interests. We do not often refer to the sinuous, slimy thing with the forked tongue, but once in a while it is well enough to let decent people know how it hisses and exposes itself.

A SOUND PLEA.

MR. HENDRICKS made a sound plea in favor of support for Grover Cleveland for President the other day. In speaking of his fitness for the position, he drew attention to the fact that when a reformer was needed to purify the municipal affairs of Buffalo, he was elected Mayor of that city by an unprecedented majority. So well and faithfully did he meet the expectations of his constituents, that when a Governor was wanted for New York, his election to that high office, was as heartily supported as when he was made Mayor of Buffalo, and in that position his record bore out his former reputation as a genuine reformer.

Having graduated step by step from lower to higher official office, he necessarily has become practically conversant with the details of local government. There can be no question that this process of education is the best possible preparation for the successful administration of public affairs in an aggregated capacity. This is a fact exhibited in all the walks of life. Men in exalted official positions who have become practically familiar, by actual experience, with the management of subordinate affairs, are generally the best qualified for the discharge of duties of the greatest responsibility.

THE OTHER WAY ABOUT.

HERE is a published account of a speech made by General M. M. Bane, at Ogden, on Saturday:

"He told an amusing anecdote about a boy whose father had given him a problem in arithmetic on Monday morning, the answer to be forthcoming by Friday afternoon. The problem was if a frog in a well 47 feet deep jumped up two feet a day and fell back three feet, how long would it take for that frog to emerge from the well?"

The boy figured at it and toiled over it, and at length when Friday afternoon arrived he went to his father and said: 'Papa, I've worked faithfully and hard at this thing since Monday last; I've racked my brains and done all I could to solve the intricate problem, and I think if you'll just let me have four days more I think I can figure that frog into hell!' The General said that President Arthur was the father and Governor Murray the son in that story, and all that the latter wanted was just four years more to figure this Mormon question to where the frog would be found when the boy got through his calculations."

The General, who is the bane of the "Liberal" party for which there is no antidote, is an unfortunate mortal who never opens his mouth without putting his foot in it. In presenting the simile he forgot to take into account Governor Murray's peculiar "mathematics." By his special system of figures he declared 1,300 votes to be of greater account than 18,000, and by that method sought to hoist Allen G. Campbell into Congress, but the problem worked the other way. So with the frog. Murray's mathematics, intended to take it downward, will lift it clear out of the well, while the "Liberal" party, for whose benefit the Governor works his figures, takes the descending journey to the lower depths.

COMMENTS ON CHOLERA.

DR. KOCH, the eminent German physician, has demonstrated the cause of Asiatic cholera to be a minute organism, the comma-bacillus, found primarily only in the dejections of cholera patients. And what was previously known only empirically, he has demonstrated scientifically, to wit: The cholera poison requires alkaline moisture for its growth and activity; it is destroyed and rendered harmless by free acids, even in minute quantities. Alkaline moisture exists wherever decomposition of organic matter is in progress. All processes of putrefaction, deposits of filth, refuse, garbage, decaying animal or vegetable matter which result in ammoniacal compounds, furnish the favorable soil and conditions for the multiplication of the cholera poison. Cholera disinfection, then, consists in two things: Common cleanliness, which will secure the prompt removal of all forms of filth from without our daily environment before the natural, but baneful, process of decomposition begins. In case of the appearance of a case of cholera, according to Dr. Koch, the appropriate thing to do would be to destroy the specific poison, by treating the dejections with mineral acids.

PECULIAR INSECTS.

ON Saturday, we published the fact that a man named Widdison was bitten under the eye by an insect, and from the spot, three days afterwards, a worm was extracted. The circumstance was so extraordinary that providing any similar incidents had transpired, we expressed a desire for information regarding them. To-day we heard of a case still more remarkable that occurred about two years ago. A little child was bitten on the neck by an insect. The result was a serious affection of the part. The child was taken to Dr. Benedict for treatment and that gentleman extracted from the region of the place attacked by the insect at least twenty worms.

One of the most horrible plagues predicted by the Prophet Joseph Smith, as one of the visitations upon the inhabitants of the earth that will precede the coming of the "Son of Man," is that of a species of fly that will produce worms on the human organism and other most frightful results. The revelation containing the prophecy was given in September, 1830, and here is the special reference to the peculiar flies:

"Therefore, I, the Lord God, will send forth flies upon the face of the earth, which shall take hold of the inhabitants thereof, and shall eat their flesh, and shall cause maggots to come in upon them."

[FOR DESERET NEWS.]

MORE ABOUT VIGOR GRASS.

My letter to the NEWS, "How to utilize our Dry Lands," has caused some inquiry; and I would answer by stating, that the "vigor" grass has shown itself equal to the task of living and growing vigorously on even the driest lands, where there was a sufficiency of moisture in the land during April or May, August or September to cause the seed to vegetate so that it once gets a start it continues to propagate and spread itself, both from seeds and roots. While its roots frequently penetrate to the depth of twelve feet after moisture. Yet I would not claim anything like full perfection in its growth or a full yield, where the land dried out deeper than six feet. Drouths here, that dry out the land from two to three feet deep, have no effect upon its growth at all. I am of the belief that by the use of this grass and Japan clover that there is but a small portion of land in Utah Territory but what may be utilized. Japan clover is

unequaled for grazing, grows on any kind of soil, is perennial and propagates itself without any cultivation.

J. W. WALKER,
Franklin, N. C.

BUTLER'S MINORITY REPORT.

THE Butler platform, which was not forwarded in the press dispatches about the Democratic Convention, will be found in full in another part of this paper. Although there are not many persons outside of the anti-monopoly and greenback organizations that want the General for President, his views are always interesting to the public, and his utterances have the merit of intelligibility. He hits straight from the shoulder and with a hard fist. He gets there, every time. You can always tell what he is driving at and understand his meaning.

The greenback theory, as it was put forth by the party that took that name, will not take with the sensible and conservative men of the country. Nobody wants to abolish paper currency as a convenience. But the great masses of the people see the necessity of a bullion backing to the paper. The latter has true value only as a representative of the former. The doctrine that a Government can make money by the printing machine and give it intrinsic worth by the fiat of authority, is not growing, but fading out of the minds of thinking men and women. And if that is not the doctrine that Butler advocates, there is nothing in his views in contrast to the Democratic position on the subject.

General Butler, in addressing the Convention, declared emphatically, that he was "a free trader;" yet his platform is a plea for protection. The regular platform, accepted by the Convention, advocates tariff reform and the reduction of taxes from war rates, so as to produce a sufficient revenue for the purposes of economical government, without creating a surplus or crippling domestic industries that need fostering for a season. Absolute free trade could not be inaugurated without destruction to many interests on which millions depend for their daily bread. And yet a tariff for the express purpose of protection—which favors monopolies and brings in a vast surplus revenue that no one knows what to do with lawfully, is contrary to the genius of our system of government and is absurd on the face of it.

Most of the points that Butler makes in his pithy sentences are really incorporated in the platform adopted, but divested of his unsubstantial paper money and extreme protection heresies. The General represents quite a large number of voters, and his and their views are entitled to consideration. He, far more than Kelly with Tammany at his heels, can draw off votes from the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket. What the "son of destiny" will do about it is not yet made known, but if he bolts from Cleveland he will not fight for Blaine, and his followers will be drawn from the ranks of Republicanism as well as from the Democracy.

CAN DISCORDANT ELEMENTS COALESCE?

ANOTHER attempt is to be made to make unity out of natural division and harmony out of essential discord. An inter-ecclesiastical Congress is in process of projection. It is to be called "The American Congress of Churches." Its object is to promote "Christian" union. And it is to meet every two years, the first congress to assemble in New Haven, Conn., in May, 1885. It is to discuss the great religious, moral and social questions of the times.

The intent of the promoters of this scheme is, no doubt, excellent. Their method to effect it we fear will prove not only inadequate but self-destructive. Religious discussions are usually provocative of intense antagonism rather than unity of belief. The moral and social questions that will be debated will all hinge upon the religious doctrines entertained by their advocates, and on them will come the tug of war. There is one topic on which the theological disputants will be able to agree, that is, the "Mormon" question. They will unite in denouncing it and in endeavoring to crush it out of existence. But even in this they will reach the inevitable disagreement. They will not see eye to eye as to the most effectual plan to accomplish the purpose. They will be one as to the necessity of its overthrow, but many and diverse as to the means of overthrowing it.

Ecclesiastical congresses of the representatives of various creeds do not mean union. They mean strife, contention, dissension. Agreeing to differ will not establish unity. Giving up "non-essentials" to meet on "essentials" creates disputes as to what are essentials and what are not. There is no possibility of unity of the faith without the unity of the spirit. When people are baptized by one spirit into one body they may see eye to eye. By controversy, however kindly intended, they will never reach that condition.

There is only one way to the true Christian union, and that is the path of obedience to the everlasting Gospel, and the faith once delivered to the Saints, from which all Christendom has

departed, and will not come back in a body or as sects and denominations. A few here and there will forsake the man-made creeds and clashing systems of "Babylon the Great," and walk in the narrow way reopened, and they will rejoice in that unity where there is one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one spirit and one hope of their calling. But the masses, priests and people, will go on in their jangling, jarring, modern Christian fashion, ever contending, ever disagreeing, "ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth."

THE ALLEGED RECEPTION.

THE alleged reception given to Governor Murray last night was somewhat sickly. The crowd that assembled on the street was comparatively meagre, and despite the efforts made by one or two noisy fellows, who made a business of setting up an occasional yell, the affair, with but little exception, maintained its flatness throughout. The assemblage responded but faintly to the frantic whoops of the zealous and demonstrative McGrath, who appeared to be chairman of the committee on applause.

There was one circumstance that caused a flash of enthusiasm, however. That was the announcement that in one of the school districts—the Seventh of this city—for the "first time in Utah," a Gentile had been elected a member of the board of three trustees. This brilliant victory seemed to inspire the office-hunting portion of the crowd and caused them to give expression to their jubilation in a vigorous shout of applause and exultation. Ordinary people may not be able to see much space for rejoicing in an event of this kind, but almost anything affords a ray of comfort in the midst of official desolation, to those who are gasping for public life.

The character of the alleged demonstration is denoted by the most prominent persons who took part in it. The first speaker, Mr. U. J. Wenner, was in dense obscurity, being almost totally unknown in Utah, until a few months ago Governor Murray gave him a bogus appointment to the office of Probate Judge of Salt Lake County, a position which is elective and within the gift of the people. Of course Mr. Murray's usurpation of the popular power in this and many other instances proved a failure, but Mr. Wenner appears to appreciate the intention to foist him upon an unwilling people, and is one of the Governor's chief henchmen.

Mr. McBride, the second speaker, is well known as the subtle individual who makes the bullets for the Governor to fire. As he supplies the brains, otherwise woefully deficient, he is an indispensable gubernatorial appendage. He is the "handy man" of the clan, being an adept at writing messages and other documents designed for outside effect against the "Mormons." He is also useful to the Methodists, for although not a religionist, except for special occasions, he has attended an anti-"Mormon" Sunday evening meeting, in company with Governor Murray, and delivered a crusade address against the Saints for that religious body. Mr. Murray did the same thing on the occasion referred to, for the office hunters' party in Utah are in league with the sectarian religious bodies in their efforts to demolish "Mormonism" and its adherents, because the latter are in the majority. Mr. McBride is the man who went to Washington to act as the brains for A. G. Campbell, the Governor's candidate (not the people's) for Delegate to Congress, but, as usual his office-grabbing game came to naught.

The other speaker was the editor of the carpet-baggers' and office seekers' organ in this city. A more suitable trio could not have been selected for an occasion of the kind, for they represent the small, but noisy clique of malcontents who keep the political pot boiling in relation to Utah affairs. Because the majority rules, and for the reason that there is no confidence in their integrity they have no prospects of holding office so long as the popular voice is potent in the selection of suitable men. That is why they clamor for the destruction of popular rule. That is why the reappointment of an autocratic Governor who tramples upon republican principles is endorsed and ratified.

The gush over the Governor has a humorous side. Its noisy extravagance is so ludicrous as to excite the risibilities of the dispassionate spectator. Mr. Wenner, of bogus Probate judge-ship appointment notoriety once dubbed Mr. Murray in a public gathering, the "White Plumed Knight of Utah." Burlesque could scarcely go to greater extreme than this, especially as the appellation was applied with as much seriousness as if it had been an original phrase, and the object to whom it was directed a befitting one.

Another ludicrous aspect of the fulsome adulation bestowed upon Mr. Murray by those who are in hopes of getting office under his patronage in the event of the triumph of his and their scheme for the political serfdom of the "Mormons," is the meagre success that has attended all his attempts in their favor. It seems like so much assumed admiration wasted. In what has he succeeded?

He tried by his peculiar method of canvassing arithmetic to put one of his associates into a position for which he was not elected, and failed.

He attempted to usurp popular power and fill offices by his own appointment, and failed.

He exerted all his powers to obtain legislation for the appointment of a legislative commission with himself at the head, and failed.

He sought to impede the progress of education by refusing to sign a bill with a provision for an appropriation for University purposes, but the University is in operation, and therefore it may be said that in that also he failed.

He has partially succeeded in blocking the material progress of Utah, and should receive all the credit due him on that score.

The piteous appeal of the schemers who make mischief in Utah still goes up. Simmered down it is this—"Down with the Constitution, down with the popular government, down with the Mormons; crush the political life out of them. Give us full control of local affairs or we perish." The small faction of agitators and conspirators will probably keep singing this song a long time before they attain a realization of their longings.

SANITARY SUGGESTIONS.

THE spread of cholera and the fatality that has attended its encroachments in France, have waked up many cities on this continent to the necessity of precautionary measures in case of its importation into America. It is considered by eminent authorities one of the most difficult diseases to guard against. But filth and bad water are known to aid materially in promoting its ravages. This may be said also of other epidemics. Cleanliness is a foe to disease, filth is its natural element. And many so-called contagious disorders have been traced to the use of impure water.

Apart from any danger from cholera, every city ought to take measures to promote cleanliness. Salt Lake City needs sanitary regulations of a stringent character. It can be made a cleanly city by the operation of rules for the removal of garbage, the deodorizing of fecal matter, and the covering up of refuse which cannot be burned. But no sanitary arrangements will prove effectual which do not include plans to supply the people with wholesome water for culinary purposes. On the dry benches the people suffer for lack. This ought not to be in any civilized community. And yet this lack is not more dangerous to life and health than the use of tainted water from wells that are spoiled, by seepage from contiguous drains and cesspools, and deposits in the upper parts of town, the essence of which finds its way to the water in the lower wards.

Decaying fruit and vegetable matter of different kinds, stagnant pools and contaminated well water, are among the most potent death-breeds against which human effort may be successfully directed, and this should be done by the civic authorities in every town that is organized under municipal law. Salt Lake can be made a clean and healthful city by the adoption of simple sanitary rules steadily enforced, even though a successful system of sewerage here is among the impossibilities.

REPORT FROM ARIZONA.

TEMPE, Arizona, July 7, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Yesterday was a day of general mourning at the funeral and burial of

BROTHER A. J. McDONALD,

son of Pres. A. F. McDonald of Zenon or Mesa City. He died of sunstroke or congestion of the brain and was a corpse within three hours after the attack. All feel grief and sympathy for the widow, parents and kindred.

THE DRY AND HOT SEASON

has come. The mercury has recorded as high as 113 degrees, but an almost constant breeze keeps us quite comfortable, especially in the shade, with plenty of nice ripe melons to allay thirst.

A LARGE HARVEST

is over and threshing nearly done. The second crop of figs is now ripening and grapes soon will be.

Of the bees noted in my former letter I hardly dare risk my reputation on a statement of facts. But will say we have now over 300 colonies and

SOME TONS OF HONEY

extracted, which we are putting in commercial shape for the market. Doctor Gregg of this place, to whom I sold one swarm of bees this spring, tells me that he has now ten new colonies and 250 pounds of honey, and had his bees then only two-and-a-half months.

All seems to be

PLEASANT AND PROSPEROUS

in this State. Non-Mormons liberal and friendly and our active priesthood earnest in their crusade against everything among us not in accordance with our profession. President McDonald evinces great reach of thought and a broad mind. He is growing in the confidence and love of all.

This is a great country and there is room enough for more live people.

B. F. J.