

## "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 them into its 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 influence 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 "scoundrel" 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 startled 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.

AN exchange publishes the estimate of the Prussian losses, from the commence-

ment 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:

Battles.	Killed, prisoners and missing.	Wounded.
Weissenbourg, . . .	4,260 . . .	7,174
Reichshoffen, . . .	11,083 . . .	14,516
Forbach & Spichern, . . .	16,461 . . .	22,040
Bornay . . .	13,752 . . .	13,320
Gravelotte, Mars-la-Tour & Rezonville, . . .	28,049 . . .	30,000
Total . . .	73,605	87,050

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 Omniscience as well as the verdict of posterity, will be less desirable than that pronounced upon thieves, murderers, and the vilest class of criminals!

## 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 pronounce 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; a 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 Osage 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.

## WAR AND DISEASE.

To the turmoil, commotion and bloodshed with which some portions of Europe are now glutted, there is every probability, judging from the dispatches yesterday, that they are likely to be increased by the inauguration of war with China. Our readers will remem-

ber, some few weeks since, the account of outrages committed by Chinese on Christians, chiefly French, at Tientsin. How true that account was, it is impossible for Europeans or Americans to tell; there is little doubt that it was greatly exaggerated, for China, it is to be feared, is infested with a class of Europeans as much interested in getting up a European-Chinese war, and as unscrupulous as to the means by which it is brought about, as certain parties in Utah who send reports East of Mormon outrages, and who are so eager to get up a Mormon war. This view of the question seems the more probable, because, in negotiations with the representatives of foreign government, the Chinese government has shown itself willing to concede almost all the advantages desired or demanded by them for their constituents residing in China.

That there is a strong feeling both in China and Japan against foreigners, there is little reason to doubt; and there is as little reason to wonder at. Foreigners go and settle there for the purposes of trade, for their own pecuniary advantage only; but beyond the introduction of their railroad and telegraph systems, their assumptions of superiority have little foundation. For into whatever "heathen" nation Christians intrude they are sure to introduce drunkenness, gambling, litigation, brawls, prostitution, disease and all the repulsive features which flourish and fester in their rank filthiness among them at home. This is the experience, beyond a doubt, in China and Japan, and the telegrams yesterday contain a statement to the effect that a treaty has been concluded between those two governments, having for its object the expulsion of foreigners. This statement, in conjunction with the one from London, that the British government has concluded to co-operate with the French government in instituting vigorous measures to compel the satisfaction demanded of the Chinese for the recent outrages, is almost tantamount, if true, to a declaration of war.

A war waged by England and France on a people such as the Chinese and Japanese will be no child's play, but if persisted in, may equal, if not exceed, in sanguinary ferocity anything in the annals of modern warfare. The threatened empires are the most populous on the globe; their thorough indifference to the lives of their people is proverbial. The fleets of France and England, in case of war, can spread death and desolation along the coasts of the two countries; but beyond that they can do little harm. France and England have once proved their superiority over the Chinese; but the Japanese are a very different race. They are a brave, high-mettled people, and with their quick and ready genius in adopting the improvements of the Western nations, they might prove no mean foe in a contest such as the one now looming up.

The times, at present, are certainly of no ordinary interest, and the issue of events between the two great nations of the far East and two of the greatest in the West, will be watched with much interest by the world at large. With war in the East and war in the West; and disease decimating the ranks of Prussia's marshaled hosts; vomit or black death, spreading terror on the continent of Europe, and yellow fever in the East and South of our own country, none can deny that the times we live in are potentous; and if the period has not already arrived for the opening of the vials of wrath referred to by John the Revelator, the whole earth may tremble and fear in the anticipation thereof.

The £100 prize offered for the best managed farm in Oxfordshire, England, has been awarded to a woman.

Private Krause, the Prussian soldier who killed the first French soldier in the war, was himself killed at the battle of Saarbrücken.

An Illinois husband laments the loss of several bushels of apples, shaken prematurely from the tree on which his wife hanged herself.

The people of Kokomo, Indiana, know that the weather has moderated, as playing games of euchre on the curbs stones has been resumed there.

A widower was recently rejected by a damsel who didn't want affection that had been "warmed over."

Owen Skinner, from Janesville, fell down a precipice sixty feet high, into a stone quarry, near Wheeling, on Friday. It is thought he will recover, though nearly all the bones in his body were broken.