

conduct. For no matter what are the relations of the parties, such conduct is unseemly—it is wholly improper and altogether out of place.

**THE W. U. T. MANAGER.**—On the occasion of the departure of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hibbard from Omaha for this city, where they will make their residence, and where Mr. Hibbard acts as manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Omaha Herald makes the following complimentary notice—

All good people will join us in the keen regret we feel and express over the departure from Omaha society of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hibbard. They leave to-day for their new home in Salt Lake City, where Mr. Hibbard, so long the managing head of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this place, is called by equally responsible duties there. It is not too much to say that the loss of these people to Omaha will be, in a social point of view, a public one. Near friends will miss them as they would miss the absence of their own kindred. Their identity with the business and social life of Omaha has been so close for so many years that this could not be otherwise. The esteem in which they have been held here found grateful and bolding expression on Friday evening in a presentation on the part of their nearer friends who gathered at their residence to bestow upon them substantial evidence of their regard. This took the form of a silver tea service, which was very rich and beautiful, consisting of a silver pitcher, tray and goblet.

The good wishes of numerous friends will follow Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard to their mountain home. We hope that Mrs. Hibbard's impaired health will be fully and completely restored by the change, and that they may find in this full compensation for the regrets it will cost them to part with Omaha, where they have so long resided. We can hardly consent to part with our valued friend Hibbard without a warm acknowledgment of the many courtesies, personal and professional, which the Herald and the writer have received at his hands in the years that have gone.

We trust that the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard in Salt Lake City will prove equally and mutually agreeable to them and to our citizens as their residence in Omaha was to them and the citizens of that wide awake and thriving city. Well-disposed, intelligent, enterprising, and honorable visitants or residents are always welcome in Utah.

**AURICULAR CONFESSION.**—Roman Catholics are the great advocates and practitioners of auricular confession, as they believe in and hold obligatory the method of confession of sin in the ear of the priest, at least they consider it very good and healthful for the soul. But considerable sensational stir has been made among the brethren of the Congregational churches by an elaborate essay in a leading religious weekly journal, in justification and advocacy of auricular confession, by Rev. Thos. K. Beecher, of New York, brother to H. W. By the by, the Beechers seem born to create sensations. H. W. himself is nothing if not sensational. Sometimes he is more sensational than he desires. Hissister, H. B. Stowe, what with Uncle Tom and Byron, has made considerable sensation in her time. Now the brother Thos. K. astonishes the orthodox Protestants by his tilt in favor of auricular confession. He says, "If it were the habit of a man to go to some revered and trusted man of God once in two months and unbosom himself truthfully, can any sane man doubt that he would receive a benefit? Penitence of sins is usually much deepened when a fellow-man knows of it."

In addition to all his other sensations, it is not long since H. W. also astonished the orthodox by his sermon in favor of the salvation of pretty bad sinners, hitherto held to be beyond hope, except by people of Universalist tendencies.

**ABOUT SELLING GRAIN.**—Harvesting and thrashing are in order now, though the bulk of the small grain harvest is over. But with many farmers the matter of disposing of their surplus is yet to be considered. On this point the following from an exchange may be worth reading and considering—

A correspondent of a farm paper says that one great mistake of the farming community is the practice of contracting debts to be paid in the fall of the year instead of having them come due in the spring. If the latter policy was adopted, the farmer would have the benefit of the spring markets. Very many farmers are obliged to sell their grain immediately after harvest in order to meet their debts. Thus they often lose the profit. The writer adds:

"I have noticed that the middle men are fully aware of your obligations; or, if not, the first thing you do is to inform them by saying, 'I must raise some money to pay debts; what can you give me a bushel for my grain?' That gives them to understand that you are obliged to sell, no matter what you get, and they take the advantage of you."

**THE N. P. R. R.**—The Helena, Montana, people are rejoicing over the thought that the N. P. R. R. will of necessity pass through that city.

**A GIRL'S FORTUNATE SECOND THOUGHT.**—The following from a recent number of the Troy Whig is worthy of perusal by every young girl in the land, and if the resolution of the girl in the narration below be adopted in all such unfortunate cases a world of misery will be avoided—

The following conversation was overheard Wednesday evening at the depot: "The Saratoga train will arrive in fifteen minutes (it was then eight o'clock), let me take your satchel," said the gentleman. "No, not yet," said the girl tremulously. "Why do you tremble, there is nothing to fear," said the gentleman in a persuasive manner. A few tears were the only response. "Why do you weep, you know that you are safe in my keeping," said the man. "O, yes, I suppose so," said the suffocating girl; "but what will father and brother say?" "They will forgive us after they understand that we are married," said the gentleman. "Oh, it will be dreadful to deceive and frighten them; they will not know what has become of me," said the fair one. "I thought you loved me better than father, mother or brother," said the artful man, who endeavored to wipe a few tears from his eyes. "Oh, do love you, Fred," said the poor girl; "but how can I go away from home with you?" "Are you going to break your promise?" said the man fiercely. "O, dear, what shall I do?" said the girl, for the train was then due at the depot. "Go with me of course," said the man, blandly. "O, I can not," said the girl, mildly. "O, my dear one, my lovely one, your cruelty will kill me. I will shoot myself, or drown myself, if you do not go with me," said the man, who found all his threats unavailing. "O, Fred, don't talk so," said the weeping girl. "Will you go, then?" said the man in desperation; for the conductor had shouted, "All aboard." "O, Fred, I can't." "Then you be cursed," responded this specimen of humanity, who rushed from the depot like a madman, that he was. The girl then fled like a dove that had escaped from the snare of the fowler. The parties reside in the central part of this city, and up to the time the elopement was to take place they were frequently seen on our streets together.

Now in regard to this matter of elopement, and the allied matter of runaway marriages in general, as a rule they are to be unsparingly condemned, because they naturally tend to misery, and frequently to crime. As a rule, too, parents are safe counsellors in matters pertaining to the marriage of their children, and it is only in extreme cases, where they are entirely unreasonable and where the following of their advice or persuasion would involve positive misery and ruin of the affections, that a girl is justified in taking a course in opposition to them, and even then it is a very serious step. A girl has cause to suspect the honor of a man who proposes elopement, and when he urges it she has all the more cause, for the reason that if he has the proper respectful affection for her he will be always willing to wait for her until she can become his in an undoubtedly honorable manner. A runaway marriage may be a happy one, but often it is not, and even when it is happy of itself, the young wife's thoughts cannot be kept from recurring to her parents and her family, to the home and the friends of her girlhood, and her heart will ever and anon yearn for their good feelings and sympathy, from which, however, she, by her elopement, has cut herself off. She has placed a gulf between herself and her parents, which they may be as much disposed to have stay there as she was to have placed there. Besides, elopements do not always result in marriage—they often are the opportunities and stepping-stones for unprincipled men to perpetrate the heartless ruin and the heartless desertion of their victims. If girls wish to live long and honorable lives, as wives and matrons, beloved by relatives and friends, and respected and honored by their acquaintance, they will resolutely turn a deaf ear to the propositions of the elopement-suggesting charmer, charm he never so sedulously and seductively, and insist that everything matrimonial, or in view thereof, shall be open, above-board, thoroughly honorable, and, most of all, not purposely unknown to parents and family.

**NELLIE ANSWERED.**—"An indignant Woman," indulges in a sharp return shot at "Nellie," in the Graphic, suggesting that if she carried out her expressed sentiments she deserved to be punished as naughty little girls frequently are. Here is the reply—

In my former letter I stated nothing more than the truth, and was in no way actuated by ill-temper. All I asserted was that for men and women to lavish upon one another in public the caresses that are proper only in privacy is an exceedingly ill-bred act, and one that is very offensive to persons of ordinary delicacy. The young lady whose

letter appeared in your columns yesterday really said nothing in defense of what she admits is her habitual practice, but plainly betrayed her sense of its impropriety by abusing me. I am quite indifferent to her criticisms, and will simply ask her if she leans on young men's shoulders when her parents are present? I am quite sure she does not, and that if she did her mother would be of the decided opinion that she deserved the punishment from which her age now protects her.

**AN INDIGNANT WOMAN.**

September 6.

**INCENDIARISM IN MONTANA.**—About two o'clock in the morning of Sept. 3, Train's photograph gallery, Helena, Montana, was discovered in flames. Against the door of the gallery was found a black oil-cloth sack, stuffed with cotton batten, well saturated with oil and turpentine. Two bottles filled with coal oil were in the sack, and also three cigar boxes filled with pieces of candles and other combustible matter. The Helena Gazette says the gallery was in the heart of a row of large wooden buildings, dry as tinder, and the fire, once fairly under way, no earthly power could have saved the business portion of Helena from becoming a mass of smouldering ruins. Next door to the gallery was the Cosmopolitan Hotel, full of sleeping guests—men, women and children. A few minutes' longer play for the fire, and the hotel would have been enveloped in flames, and a horrid death might have been the fate of some of the inmates. The Gazette thinks it is plain that the fire was a base attempt at the destruction of life and property in the city. A reward of a thousand dollars has been offered for the capture of the incendiary.

While the fire was going on, a rough and tumble, kick, scratch, gouge, and bite fight occurred in another part of the city, at a dance house, continuing fifteen minutes with desperate fury, until one of the belligerents "chawed up" one of the thumbs of the other and so induced him to cry *peccavi*. It was the most desperate and brutal fight ever seen in Helena.

**A PIECE OF VANDALISM.**—Our dispatches a few days ago mentioned the fact of an outrage committed on the remains of the late "Beau Hickman," and that measures were under way for the discovery and prosecution of the offenders. The Washington Star very properly terms the act a "shameless desecration," and states that on Sept. 2d, a subscription having been raised to give the remains a respectable funeral, Mr. Anthony Buchly, an undertaker, with assistants, proceeded to the grave to exhume the body. They soon discovered evidences of desecration. The grave-clothes were mingled with the dirt and nothing of the body of "Poor Beau," except the trunk, was found in the coffin. The arms had been cut out at the sockets, the legs cut at the knees and the flesh laid over, the bones unjointed at the hips, and the head severed from the body. The flesh of the face, with the ears and scalp, had been left in the coffin with the trunk. The chest had been opened and the heart taken out, which was found about twenty feet from the grave, wrapped in a newspaper. The coffin was much broken and the inner side charred slightly, apparently by a burning candle. Near the grave were found a small brown handled dissecting knife and a sealed empty envelope, marked Sherman House, Chicago. The remains could not be removed in the coffin, so they were placed in a box and taken to a public vault in the Congressional Cemetery for a few days.

**THE HAVANA FIRE.**—The United States are not alone in the matter of big fires. That fire at Havana the other day was not a small affair—loss from three to eight millions of dollars, a large sum to lose in any city. The insurance was not much—only half a million dollars. But there is one gratifying thing about it—the notice that all the insurance, chiefly in English companies, would be paid with most commendable promptitude. This is only what is just and right, but it is a feather in the caps of those insurance companies. It is the sort of business which has given such strong and general confidence in English financial and commercial matters, and helped to give such solidity and stability to that nation and government.

## Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 16, 1873.  
Editor Deseret News:

Dear Brother—I left President Young and party at Paris and held a meeting at St. Charles on the evening of September 1. On the following day took mail coach, arriving at Randolph at four o'clock, and although I was thoroughly chilled by riding in a driving rain and hail storm, yet my spirits were cheered at the sight of many fields of fine wheat and oats, either in the shock or ready for the sickle. On the Sunday following I held meeting with the people, Sabbath school and priesthood, and gave instructions at all of the meetings as the Spirit directed.

I was in hopes that that spirit, or principle or by whatever name it might be called, which had followed me all my life long to break my bones or bruise my flesh, would be satisfied to let me rest the remainder of my days, but I find from experience that no amount of caution which I have fallen heir to, whether it be little or much, seems as yet entirely able to shield me from the dangers, harm and accidents to which flesh is heir, for while endeavoring to carry out the motto to do good when an opportunity offers, I walked into the tithing yard with Bishop Stewart to assist in unloading two loads of tithing hay, which two of my sons had driven into the yard, and while unloosening the rope from one of the binding poles, one of the boys, thinking the coast was clear, flung off a green pine binding pole, and it spent its whole force upon the right side of my face and breast. It severely cut and bruised my face, and injured my breast. I was wearing at the time a broad brimmed soft hat, and when the pole struck my head it cut the rim of my hat clear from the body half way around my head and wrapped it over my face, which saved me from being worse injured. I was thankful it was no worse, but it might have killed me or broken my bones, neither of which happened. Without any warning it not only unceremoniously knocked me down, but it nearly knocked all the strength, ambition and preach out of me, for several days at least, during which time I was mostly confined either to the bed or house. But through the administration of the Elders and the blessing of God, I was so far recovered as to take the mail coach on Friday and ride to Woodruff, where I held a meeting with the people, and on Saturday I went to Alma.

On Sunday morning I addressed the children of the Sabbath school at Alma, and met with about a hundred Saints in the afternoon. In the evening I held a meeting at Evanston. Mr. Cooper, the Presbyterian minister, and his society, kindly offered me their meeting house, and he with his congregation, with many prominent citizens and a large number of Saints attended, and we had an excellent time.

On Monday morning, in company with Elder Pike, presiding elder of the Alma branch of the church, and Brother John Crowther, superintendent of the Wyoming mines, I visited and inspected the coal mines, and found them very extensive. There are fifty miners employed, two-thirds of whom are members of the church. They get out from 80 to 120 tons of coal per day, and expect to nearly double that amount during the coming winter.

The Saints at Alma and Evanston hold meetings every Sabbath, and would be pleased to see any of the traveling elders anytime whenever they can make it convenient to visit them.

I took the cars for this city yesterday, and arrived here by the 8.30 train last evening.

W. WOODRUFF.

WILLARD CITY,

Box Elder Co., U.T.

Sept. 3, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

I cannot refrain, believing it to be my duty, from speaking of the little interest shown by a great many in the cause of schools. I have reference to parents. This, no doubt, can be noticed by every teacher in the Territory. It would, perhaps, be useless in this connection to make an exhortation, but I cannot omit saying to those who hold

their duty to God as sacred and desire to complete their mission on earth, they certainly err in showing so little attention to this noble requirement. The great majority, however, are alive to their duty, and I trust that, ere many years, Utah will hold education as her paramount aim, and everyone will enjoy the advantages of learning.

Another point I wish to allude to is in regard to incompetent persons holding the position of teachers in our public schools. There are many educated persons in Utah who would gladly accept of the position, but for the insignificant pecuniary inducements. I knew a young man who applied for a leading school in an adjoining county, whose reputation was good and who had been a student of a high school in Salt Lake City, but who would not accept of the position on account of the wages being inadequate to his actual necessities. I would suggest that if there was a law, or system at least, inaugurated for the examination of teachers, there certainly would be a reform, for then none but competent teachers would be allowed to fill the position. The normal school at Salt Lake City will furnish the Territory with competent teachers, and then no longer will be heard an excuse for employing those who are incompetent.

In Utah deficiencies should be no longer the plea of necessity, for a kind providence has conferred upon us the blessings of plenty, and it is grovelling humiliation for a people to succumb to the spirit of money-making, and undervalue the standard of excellence set up by our leaders for our emulation. Flagrant indeed, is the spirit that cannot obey the mandates of conscious rectitude, and truly insignificant the mind that cannot see mirrored in eternal truth the designs of the Almighty; and read stereotyped throughout nature's works the gradations of progress and improvement. It is the ever varied and changing phenomena of the workings of the human mind that have brought about the great magnitude of temporal progress, and it is in proportion to the cultivation of the mind whether we expire by our own neglect, or, whether the march of intellect shall still be onward and upward.

Education is the vanguard of civilization and the palladium of national stability, and be assured our temporal security depends much upon proper intellectual training.

W. W. F.

AMERICAN FORK CITY,

Sept. 15th, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Yesterday the teachers and pupils of the American Fork Sunday School held their anniversary in the meeting house, the Bishop and citizens of that enterprising little borough foregoing their usual Sabbath exercises for the benefit of the pupils. No doubt the worship offered by the young hearts and lips on the occasion was as acceptable to our Maker as the customary Sabbath exercises there. The room was chastely and elegantly decorated for the occasion. The manner in which the vocal exercises were executed by pupils so young, reflects great credit on those in charge of that department. The rendering of the dialogues and recitations was very creditable, especially the opening piece of the afternoon programme, "Christ's Sermon on the Mount," which was spoken very correctly and impressively, as though the teachings of the great Maker were realized by the young lady who spoke them. The whole programme was carried out in a manner which shows that all concerned fully appreciate the blessings which God has bestowed upon them, in their children, by giving their attention to cultivate in them a love for the truth, moral principles, and that which will refine and make them useful members of society. In my opinion the time and little outlay required for such an exhibition as I witnessed yesterday, is the best of investments our people can make.

To-day they have a picnic in a grove south of the city, where the children will enjoy themselves hugely, judging from the preparations made for their amusement.

A VISITOR.

—The Home Journal says of low-necked dresses, that more cases of seduction, elopement and domestic ruin have arisen from these wanton temptations than from all other social causes."