

GEORGE O. CANNON.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, January 20, 1890.

REV. A. W. COWLES ON THE "MORMONS."

Mormon's Rural New Yorker, a paper of some pretensions, published at New York City and Rochester, has an article entitled "The Mormons," written by one A. W. Cowles, D. D., in which the character of the Smith family, and Joseph in particular, is badly misrepresented. There is only one point in the article that is worthy of notice, for this year of grace, 1890, there is no necessity to defend Joseph Smith's reputation or the honor, character and standing of his family. He and his labors are embalmed in history, and the lies and misrepresentations of a thousand scribblers and would-be historians can not detract from the work he accomplished, while living, or the great results wrought out by that work since his death. The system of which, under God, Joseph Smith was the founder, is a living, flourishing power in the land. The day has long since passed for thinking men, acquainted with the progress of this system, to accept the absurd stories and rapid nonsense put forth by A. W. Cowles, D. D., respecting Joseph Smith and his family. A man such as he describes Joseph to be could never have organized a system so thoroughly and perfectly as this which men call "Mormonism," or framed doctrines which carry conviction to and make converts of, men of almost every creed and nation. Writings of the character of Mr. Cowles' might have gained some degree of credence thirty years ago among a certain class of people in rural districts; but the work which Joseph Smith did is now too widely known for men to accept such statements as true; the evidence of their senses establishes their falsity.

The point in Mr. Cowles' article to which our attention is called is where he endeavors to explain how Joseph received the Book of Mormon. He says that Joseph held strange views of scripture and began to dispute all the commonly received notions of religion. About this time, he says, a stranger was seen to visit the home of Joseph's parents. He continues:

"It has been asserted that this mysterious stranger must have been Sidney Rigdon, to whom has been very generally attributed the furnishing of the manuscript from which the Book of Mormon was printed. Rigdon, who is now living, and with whom the writer recently had a personal interview, positively denies all knowledge of the Book of Mormon until after it was printed. If Rigdon's denial be admitted, this stranger remains unknown; and who the fabulous romance in the hands of the arch-imposter."

How convincing is this reasoning! A stranger is seen going to Joseph's house; it is asserted that it was Sidney Rigdon; but Mr. Cowles has seen the latter gentleman and he solemnly declares that he first saw the Book of Mormon in its printed form. Mr. Cowles can not very well dispute Mr. Rigdon's statement; but if he was not the "mysterious stranger," Mr. Cowles says, who visited Joseph's house, "whoever it was unquestionably aided in placing the manuscript in Joseph's hands." We can not for our life see why this should unquestionably be the case, why a stranger could not visit a house without leaving a manuscript. The visits of strangers to houses in Manchester in those days were not, we suppose, such rare occurrences that the people there were justified in believing, whenever one did appear, that he was plotting mischief, and suspect their neighbors at whose house he might stop of all kinds of evil!

It is a fact well known to hundreds, and must be well known to the old inhabitants of that section of country, of which Mr. Cowles could convince himself if he chose—that Oliver Cowdery wrote the manuscript of the Book of Mormon as Joseph translated it. All this talk about "Mysterious Strangers" and their movements is childish nonsense, unworthy of notice and unsuited to the columns of a paper such as the Rural New Yorker professes to be.

Sidney Rigdon first saw the Book of Mormon at his residence in Kirtland, Ohio, where it was carried, months after it was printed, by Elders Parley P. Pratt, Oliver Cowdery, Ziba Peterson and John Whitmer.

For the Deseret Evening News.
By Telegraph.

A joint resolution was passed, giving an old canon for a monument to President Lincoln. Stewart moved to take up his joint resolution for the amendment to the Constitution relative to the suffrage, and moved to make it a special order for Thursday next, which, after some discussion, was agreed to. Cameron moved for an executive session, which was rejected 23 to 27. This was supposed to be a test of the sense of the Senate relative to confirming no more appointments by Johnson. The Senate agreed to the House amendment to the resolution respecting the provisional government of Virginia and Texas. The resolution directs the removal from office of all persons who cannot take the required oath.

After the introduction of several bills of no general importance, Boutwell called on the Constitutional amendment and bill with regard to the suffrage, and made an elaborate speech. He said this was the last of the great measures of reconstruction. When the right of suffrage was secured to all citizens of the Republic, it would be established on a firm basis; and it was impossible for this Congress or the Republican party to escape that issue. He explained the provisions of the amendment, which have already become telegraphic, claiming the right of Congress to legislate on the question of the suffrage, independently of any action on the part of the States. He quoted Patrick Henry and Madison to sustain his view. The argument lasted two hours, being occasionally interrupted by questions from Democratic members. He concluded by saying the Republican party must not stand idly by, but must move forward to complete the great work it has undertaken. Brooks said that in order to carry out the principles advocated by Boutwell, he would offer an amendment, substituting the word "person" for "citizen" in the bill, thus giving the right to vote. The amendment was ordered printed. After further debate the House adjourned.

Chicago, 23. An Omaha dispatch says the Union Pacific reached the thousandth mile post yesterday. Hannah Weidman, the daughter of a highly respected citizen of Danby, near this city, committed suicide yesterday by throwing herself under a train of cars; her body was horribly mutilated. The cause of the suicide was the opposition of her parents to her marriage with her lover.

San Francisco, 23. Several soldiers, belonging to the volunteer and regular forces, were arrested today. These transactions together with the unsettled state of affairs in the Island, have caused much anxiety among the people. The Pays newspaper, which suspended publication some time since, will be renewed at present. The Spaniards, everywhere, speak confidently of the early ending of the revolution.

New York, 23. The Olympic Theater was totally destroyed by fire last night; loss \$20,000; partially insured.

Chicago, 23. One of the most cold-blooded murders ever perpetrated in this city, was committed last night at a low bistro, Henry Herbert being shot and almost instantly killed by a desperado named Stewart.

John Dewitt, a pedagogue of this city, is pretty near all in, and shows that no money was paid out to obtain the passage of the appropriation except by the Russian legation; and that they only paid the Chronicle in this city, and Robert J. Walker for counsel fees.

In the Quebec Legislative Assembly several petitions have been presented from the French Canadian in various parts of the United States, setting forth their grievances and desire to return to Canada, and asking the Quebec Parliament to accord to them the same advantages allowed to European emigrants.

The story says a riot was attempted last night at the town of Bogota, opposite Havana. The Volunteers were called out, and since then quiet has prevailed. A disturbance took place in the city, shown by excitement between the rioters and the Volunteers, when tranquility was restored. Captain General Dulce has issued a proclamation, which says, "while justice will be inflicted on all disturbers of the peace, no business was done to-day, owing to the troubles last night, but the excitement is now quieting, and no further disturbance is apprehended."

Memphis. The Advocate's Little Rock special says the bill, giving the Arkansas legislature power to discuss the night of December 15th, was introduced into the Arkansas Legislature yesterday, and it was finally postponed.

A resolution, introduced into the Senate, binding the members of the Assembly not to receive their pay after the 15th of February, if the session continued, was bitterly opposed and went over.

Washington. The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches which detail the surrender of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, by Paraguay. Rear-Admiral Davis, in the flag ship, anchored under the Paraguayan battery at Angelina, and for that purpose communicated with Lopez, whose headquarters were six or seven miles in the interior. Lieutenant Commander Kirkland, the bearer of the message returned with the answer that Lopez desired to confer with the Admiral in person, and for that purpose would come down the river bank. Lopez appeared at the lower battery and had an interview of three hours duration with the Admiral. Bliss and Masterman were brought to the flag ship.

The President, to-day, sent to the Senate the name of Matthew F. Pleasence, Chief Clerk of the Attorney-General's office, to be Governor of Wyoming. H. M. Slade, Clerk in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, Attorney General, John C. Johnson, Attorney, W. E. Matthews, of Tennessee, to be Surveyor General; Lemuel Jeffry, of Maryland, to be Receiver of Public Money; S. K. M. Patton, of Tennessee, to be Registered Land Office; Henry C. Hayner, Chief Justice; James H. Howe, and Wm. F. Redgion, Associate Justices; Smith P. Young, Marshal, all for the same Territory.

New York. Another clue to the murder of Rogers is alleged to have been found. An eminent criminal lawyer, who some years ago defended two desperate characters for attempted burglary, stated to Coroner Elton to-day, that his clerk, who comes down town early in the morning, saw these men several times in the neighborhood where the murder was committed, evidently on the watch for something.

San Francisco, 23. The San Salvador ship Francisco Alvarez Captain Alexander, bound for Valparaiso from Port Gamble, with lumber, was wrecked at Macgovern Island, one of the Gambra group, on the 22nd of October last; the vessel was a total loss. Seventeen of the crew arrived here, from Tahiti, by the French transport Chevert, Capt. Balance, which has come to Valparaiso.

It is rumored that the ship Pezery, from Liverpool to San Francisco, was burned off the coast of South America; but the rumor cannot be traced to any reliable source.

E. G. Randall, Postmaster of Portland, Oregon, has been convicted of robbing the mails, and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment. Randall's clerk, Fox, has been arrested on the same charge.

New York, 23. The office of the Calvary Cemetery, Mulberry street, was entered by burglars on Saturday night, a hole being made in a brick wall near the rear entrance. Ten thousand dollars, principally in bonds, were taken from the safe, which was battered open with a hammer.

FOREIGN. Madrid. The Government is seriously considering the subject of abolishing the slave trade in the Spanish colonies. A proposition to declare all vessels engaged in that traffic pirates, is under consideration, and will probably prevail. Rivecourt has been arrested for the purpose of being sent to Cuba to be sent to Cuba.

Florence, Italy. There were violent debates in the House of Parliament last week on the question of the mill, which has caused much riotous irritation; the action of the government was severely denounced by the Opposition.

Paris, 23. The Chinese Embassy had an audience to-day with the Emperor Napoleon III, at the Palace of the Tuilleries, where they were received with the courtesies usually extended to diplomatic representatives of high rank. Mr. Burlingame addressed the Emperor, and the Emperor replied in French. Mr. Burlingame addressed the Emperor, and the Emperor replied in French. Mr. Burlingame addressed the Emperor, and the Emperor replied in French.

Constantinople. It is announced, on official authority, that the Porte has decided to accept the proposition of the United States to send a fleet to the Mediterranean Sea, in order to protect the American interests in the East.

Admiral Hobart Pasha has sailed with his fleet from the harbor of Syria, for the purpose of visiting the coast of the Red Sea, and the Gulf of Persia.

The Gaulois says the Greek Government has rejected the declaration of the Conference of Paris.

Several soldiers, belonging to the volunteer and regular forces, were arrested today. These transactions together with the unsettled state of affairs in the Island, have caused much anxiety among the people. The Pays newspaper, which suspended publication some time since, will be renewed at present. The Spaniards, everywhere, speak confidently of the early ending of the revolution.

New York, 23. The Olympic Theater was totally destroyed by fire last night; loss \$20,000; partially insured.

Chicago, 23. One of the most cold-blooded murders ever perpetrated in this city, was committed last night at a low bistro, Henry Herbert being shot and almost instantly killed by a desperado named Stewart.

John Dewitt, a pedagogue of this city, is pretty near all in, and shows that no money was paid out to obtain the passage of the appropriation except by the Russian legation; and that they only paid the Chronicle in this city, and Robert J. Walker for counsel fees.

In the Quebec Legislative Assembly several petitions have been presented from the French Canadian in various parts of the United States, setting forth their grievances and desire to return to Canada, and asking the Quebec Parliament to accord to them the same advantages allowed to European emigrants.

The story says a riot was attempted last night at the town of Bogota, opposite Havana. The Volunteers were called out, and since then quiet has prevailed. A disturbance took place in the city, shown by excitement between the rioters and the Volunteers, when tranquility was restored. Captain General Dulce has issued a proclamation, which says, "while justice will be inflicted on all disturbers of the peace, no business was done to-day, owing to the troubles last night, but the excitement is now quieting, and no further disturbance is apprehended."

Memphis. The Advocate's Little Rock special says the bill, giving the Arkansas legislature power to discuss the night of December 15th, was introduced into the Arkansas Legislature yesterday, and it was finally postponed.

A resolution, introduced into the Senate, binding the members of the Assembly not to receive their pay after the 15th of February, if the session continued, was bitterly opposed and went over.

Washington. The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches which detail the surrender of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, by Paraguay. Rear-Admiral Davis, in the flag ship, anchored under the Paraguayan battery at Angelina, and for that purpose communicated with Lopez, whose headquarters were six or seven miles in the interior. Lieutenant Commander Kirkland, the bearer of the message returned with the answer that Lopez desired to confer with the Admiral in person, and for that purpose would come down the river bank. Lopez appeared at the lower battery and had an interview of three hours duration with the Admiral. Bliss and Masterman were brought to the flag ship.

The President, to-day, sent to the Senate the name of Matthew F. Pleasence, Chief Clerk of the Attorney-General's office, to be Governor of Wyoming. H. M. Slade, Clerk in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, Attorney General, John C. Johnson, Attorney, W. E. Matthews, of Tennessee, to be Surveyor General; Lemuel Jeffry, of Maryland, to be Receiver of Public Money; S. K. M. Patton, of Tennessee, to be Registered Land Office; Henry C. Hayner, Chief Justice; James H. Howe, and Wm. F. Redgion, Associate Justices; Smith P. Young, Marshal, all for the same Territory.

New York. Another clue to the murder of Rogers is alleged to have been found. An eminent criminal lawyer, who some years ago defended two desperate characters for attempted burglary, stated to Coroner Elton to-day, that his clerk, who comes down town early in the morning, saw these men several times in the neighborhood where the murder was committed, evidently on the watch for something.

San Francisco, 23. The San Salvador ship Francisco Alvarez Captain Alexander, bound for Valparaiso from Port Gamble, with lumber, was wrecked at Macgovern Island, one of the Gambra group, on the 22nd of October last; the vessel was a total loss. Seventeen of the crew arrived here, from Tahiti, by the French transport Chevert, Capt. Balance, which has come to Valparaiso.

It is rumored that the ship Pezery, from Liverpool to San Francisco, was burned off the coast of South America; but the rumor cannot be traced to any reliable source.

E. G. Randall, Postmaster of Portland, Oregon, has been convicted of robbing the mails, and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment. Randall's clerk, Fox, has been arrested on the same charge.

New York, 23. The office of the Calvary Cemetery, Mulberry street, was entered by burglars on Saturday night, a hole being made in a brick wall near the rear entrance. Ten thousand dollars, principally in bonds, were taken from the safe, which was battered open with a hammer.

FOREIGN. Madrid. The Government is seriously considering the subject of abolishing the slave trade in the Spanish colonies. A proposition to declare all vessels engaged in that traffic pirates, is under consideration, and will probably prevail. Rivecourt has been arrested for the purpose of being sent to Cuba to be sent to Cuba.

probably cultivated in almost every county of Utah. But that rich business being still here in its infancy, the above industrial question will be best solved by our future experiments. During a residence of six months at Bourbon of Reunion, a French island in the Indian sea, I saw a particular class of worms called *Trichogramma*, because they hatch there six or seven times every year. Under that tropical latitude, the *Trichogramma* reaches an enormous size, and like every variety of the genus, it is a voracious eater of the eggs of the pestiferous *Bombix*. The experiments made by experienced silk culturists to naturalize the *Trichogramma* in France have proved abortive. There are other species of sawflies that merit a brief notice, and particularly the following:

CASTOR OIL PLANT SILKWORM (*Bombyx Arctia*).

This species of silkworm is a native of Bengal and of British India. It lives, both in its wild and in its domesticated condition, upon common castor oil plants and other vegetation. It was but recently introduced into Europe by means of a few living cocoons imported into Malta. Their propagation was not only successful, but was continued in Italy, whence many were sent to France and the Canary Islands. Wherever the castor oil plant grows spontaneously, as in Algiers, Brazil and Rio de la Plata, the efforts to raise this species of silkworm have been crowned with success. Its cocoons can not be reeled in the ordinary way, but they furnish a staple, which, when spun into thread, produces fabrics of great suppleness and durability, though almost destitute of lustre.

ALANTHUS SILKWORM (*Bombyx Cynthia Vera*).

This kind of worm is indigenous to the temperate regions of China, where it lives mainly on the *Alanthus*. It has long been cultivated by the Chinese in the open air, and produces an elongated cocoon of a reddish shade, furnishing a kind of silk floss, from which is made a very strong and durable tissue. This silk worm was introduced into France in 1833, where the first successful rearing of it is chiefly due to Madame Drouyn de Lhuys. But it is to Mr. Guerin de Meneville, an eminent entomologist who, under the patronage of the Emperor, experimented extensively and with success, that the credit belongs for having given to this silk its growing importance and industrial value.

THE WILD SILKWORM (*Bombyx Milla*).

This notable insect lives in a wild state in Bengal and in the hot regions of India, in the woods, where the inhabitants go to gather the cocoons, which are remarkable for their size and form. Its favorite food is the leaves of the jujube tree. Efforts have been made repeatedly to introduce it into France, but in vain. The cocoons of this insect provide a fine and brilliant silk, very strong and known in India as *Tussah*, of which large quantities are exported to Europe.

THE WILD SILKWORM OF JAPAN, (*Bombyx Yama May*).

This worm, raised from eggs sent from Japan by the Consul-General of France at Yedo, has been successfully reared. The oak leaf and trees of the same kind are its only nourishment. It does not require great heat and is easy to raise. Its cocoon, of a greenish yellow, is formed like that of the ordinary silkworm, and can be reeled into a beautiful silk.

BOMBYX CECROPIA.

This description of worm, indigenous to the temperate regions of North America, is found principally in the Carolinas, Louisiana and Virginia. In its uncultivated state it lives upon the elm, the willow and other trees; it produces a large cocoon of a loose texture and coarse silk.

At the last Exposition of Paris there was a collection of silkworms in their different stages. A quantity of eggs, mulberry leaves and all that relate to the rearing of the silkworm, were also displayed there.

The experience of the last twenty years have proven that it is liable to epidemic which rage with peculiar violence and fatality.

THE GREAT EAST-A. A. Rice, representing the firms of Pitch, Williams & Co., wholesale dealers in hats, caps, fur, etc., and Seymour Carter & Co., importers and dealers in hosiery, white goods, linens, etc., both of Chicago, arrived in town yesterday, and this morning made a call. From personal acquaintance we can state that the houses which he represents are first class and lead in their lines of goods. Mr. Rice seeks to open and extend the connection of those firms with our country, and we commend him to their cordials.

THEATRE. Of the Engagement of the Distinguished Lyric Artist, MADAME MARIA NETHU.

SCHALLER. MONDAY EVENING, January 25, 1890.

Revival for this Night only. Of the Great Sensational Play of

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

With the intensely exciting RAILROAD SCENE!

Being the Last Performance of this Piece during Madame Schaller's Engagement.

Learn Constantine, the Belle of Society, to be seen personally at 7.

In preparation, the Grand Romantic Spectacular Drama, THE NAID QUEEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. A. MITCHELL. Begs leave to announce that

HAVING PURCHASED

GOOD and WELL-SELECTED STOCK of

GENERAL AU MERCHANDISE

GODBE & MITCHELL. He offers the same

FOR SALE

AT VERY LOW RATES!

And respectfully solicits a liberal share of the Public patronage.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

DON'T FORGET THE OLD STAND

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

F. A. MITCHELL.

NEW GOODS!

Now Opening

WELL SELECTED STOCK

Domestic, Prints, Denims, Stripes, Buck, Ticking, Sugar, Jeans, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Currants, Oysters, Mustard, Pepper, Almonds, Hats & Caps, Cinnamon, Buck Gloves, Clothing, Overshirts, Men's and Boys' Boots, Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Stationery, &c., &c.

AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

Great Bargains are offered in

Woolen Overshirts, Undershirts, Drawers, and other Woolen Goods, Duck, Cotton, Linen, Prints, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn and other Staple Dry Goods.

Compounded Teas of the best quality, and other Groceries, staple and fancy.

Nails, Spades, Shovels, Picks, Axes and other Pick Necessaries, &c.

A few cases of Men's Boots and Shoes, Williams' School Books, &c.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

Will be kept constantly supplied with everything usually for sale in a first-class establishment.

Dye Stuffs, Fancy Groceries, Choice Wines and Liquors, Cigars, &c.

GODBE & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EAGLE EMPORIUM!

NOW ARRIVING:

3,500 ps. Prints, 12,500 4-4 Sheetings, 1,000 DeLaines, 500 Linseys, 500 Choice Dress Goods, 500 Flannels, 500 Blankets, 300 Approved styles of Shawls, 500 Ticks, 500 Sheetting Stripe, 300 Denims, 500 Ea. Drills, Ducks and Osnaburghs, 200 Assorted colors Cambrics, 500 Bleach Goods, 250 Jeans, Satinettes, 2,000 doz. Spool Thread, 1,000 Worsteds Braids, 500 lbs. Linen Thread, 200 doz. Suspenders, 300 Hats, 500 Overshirts & Drawers, 1,000 Assorted Hosiery and Gloves, 200 cases Boots and Shoes, 200 Stoves, 75 doz. Brushes, carefully selected, 50 cases Axle Grease, 250 kegs Nails, 200 boxes 8 x 10 Glass, 200 Palm and German Scaps, 250 Eight Day Clocks, 150 cases Detroit Matches, 150 boxes Vaseline Star Candles, 100 cases Saponifer, 250 chests Very Fine Teas, 5,000 lbs. choice brands of Tobacco, 5,000 lbs. White Lead, 1,000 gals. Kerosine, 100 Tars, Varnish and Linseed Oils, 15 crates Ass'd Queensware, Also a full selection of

NOTIONS, HARDWARE, CLOTHING, Fancy Groceries, ETC., ETC.

Selected with care, at a favorable time in the Eastern Markets.

TERMS, LOW FOR CASH.

W. JENNINGS & CO.

LOST!

A SPAN OF MATCHED SORREL HORSES, two years and white legs. The darker of the two has a white spot, the size of a quarter of a dollar, on his side. Any person knowing of their whereabouts will please inform the Editor of the Deseret News.

W. E. GODBE, ESTABLISHED 1855.

GODBE & CO.,

Offer special inducements to cash and short time buyers, and are rapidly closing out their well-selected stock of

STAPLE GOODS

AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

Great Bargains are offered in

Woolen Overshirts, Undershirts, Drawers, and other Woolen Goods, Duck, Cotton, Linen, Prints, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn and other Staple Dry Goods.

Compounded Teas of the best quality, and other Groceries, staple and fancy.

Nails, Spades, Shovels, Picks, Axes and other Pick Necessaries, &c.

A few cases of Men's Boots and Shoes, Williams' School Books, &c.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

Will be kept constantly supplied with everything usually for sale in a first-class establishment.

Dye Stuffs, Fancy Groceries, Choice Wines and Liquors, Cigars, &c.

GODBE & CO.