

# DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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## NEWS FROM MANASSA.

We copy to-day from the *Denver Tribune* a letter written to that paper by Elder B. H. Roberts, whose veracity will not be disputed by any one who knows him. It completely refutes the statements on which much of the misplaced sympathy which has been stirred up in these parts has been founded, and the untruths circulated in reference to the management of affairs in Conejos Co., Col. We think the *Denver Tribune* is entitled to credit for publishing the letter, and the interview with Elder Silas S. Smith, considering the extreme anti-"Mormon" position generally assumed by that paper. We commend the letter of Bro. Roberts to the consideration of those who have been deceived by rumor, and the efforts of certain local "Mormon"-eaters to raise a breeze in which they could flaunt their animosities, and cause their howls to be wafted to regions abroad. It is good reading for anybody.

## NEW OFFICERS FOR IDAHO.

WM. N. BUNN is the name of the new Governor of Idaho. He intends to be a *bona fide* Governor, and as he has mining interests in the Territory, it is likely that he will really reside there and help in the development of its resources. He hails from Pennsylvania, is known as Judge Bunn, and fought in the war, when he was wounded in the service of the Union. It is to be hoped that he will not prove to be a "Good Friday" official, that is, a "hot cross Bunn." Where now is poor little Johnny Neil, commonly called "Pee Wee"? He went to Washington to determine to regain his post, but he failed. Will he fall back on the colored minstrel business?

Idaho has a new Chief Justice, John Perry, of New York, and a new Associate Justice, Wm. F. Fitzgerald, of Mississippi. Our neighbor on the north has been well considered by the powers that be. When is Utah to be taken into consideration?

## AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

HON. GEO. Q. CANNON TREATED WITH GREAT CORDIALITY BY GENTLEMEN OF WYOMING.

AT Cheyenne the other day an interesting incident occurred on the home journey of Hon. George Q. Cannon from the East. While that gentleman was at the hotel, awaiting the departure of the train, he was recognized by Chief Justice Sener, of Wyoming. He greeted him with great cordiality and introduced him to a number of friends of his who happened to be present.

On invitation of Judge Sener Mr. Cannon accompanied him and some other gentlemen to the Legislative hall, where our respected ex-Delegate was received with kindly warmth by President Holliday and members of the Council, and subsequently by the Speaker and members of the House. Our Wyoming friends gave Mr. Cannon a most pressing invitation to remain a few days and give them an opportunity of extending to him the courtesies they were anxious to bestow, both on account of the respect which they entertained for him personally, and as an evidence of their appreciation of the right royal reception they received at the hands of the Legislature and citizens of Utah generally on the occasion of their recent visit to Salt Lake City. Mr. Cannon, however, was unable to accept of the invitation, it being necessary for him to pursue his journey.

After Mr. Cannon had returned to the station, he was again waited upon by a number of prominent gentlemen, who conveyed to him an invitation from Governor Hale to visit that official at his residence, his health being such as to render him unable to visit him. There being sufficient time left, Mr. Cannon responded and had a very pleasant interview with the Governor and other prominent gentlemen, among whom was ex-Congressman Corlette, who was a member of the National Legislature while Mr. Cannon was Delegate from Utah, and was consequently an old acquaintance of his.

From the kindly expressions of the Wyoming gentlemen who lately visited this city, it appears that the manner in which they were entertained here has left a pleasant impression upon their minds.

## THE EXECUTIVE AND THE UNIVERSITY.

We notice that several Eastern papers make remarks on the Governor's attitude in relation to the University of Deseret. This institution is described by the *New York Mail and Express*, as "an exclusively Mormon school." It is stated also that the Governor has attempted to appoint the Chancellor and Regents "according to law," also, that because of this, "an irrepressible conflict has broken out between the Mormons and Gentiles."

These assertions are all erroneous. The University of Deseret is not an "exclusively Mormon school;" it is open to pupils of all classes, irrespective of creed or party. It is exclusive in this—that no religious tenets are taught in it, and that theology does not enter in any way into its course of instruction. The Governor's attempt to appoint Chancellor and Regents is not according to law, but is in opposition to law. The only law in existence in relation to the matter, provides that those officers shall be elected by joint vote of the Legislative Assembly. The Legislature which created the University provided the manner in which its officers were to be elected, and it is in violation of that law that the Governor's nominations have been made.

The general principle governing in such cases is that the legislative power that creates an office may provide for the manner in which it shall be filled. These University officers—who do not in any way form part of the territorial government, and cannot be construed as coming within any contrary provision of the Organic Act—have been elected in this way for at least thirty-three years. If it be argued that the officers of an educational establishment are territorial officers, within the meaning of that clause of section seven of the Organic Act from which some construe the right of the Governor to nominate such officers, then it can be shown that the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled in favor of the power of the Legislature to provide for the election of Territorial officers, by joint vote of the Assembly. In either case the Governor's pretensions are vain. He attempts to make it appear that there has been a ruling of the Supreme Court of the Territory favoring his position—which is not true—and he ignores the positive ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States against his position.

This dispute between the Executive and the Legislature has provoked no "conflict" at all "between the Mormons and the Gentiles," and there is no one among the non-Mormons who takes any particular interest in the Governor's petty attempt and despotism, but a sophisticated lawyer or two from whom he draws his legal information, and the small crowd of impracticables who would applaud the Governor in any course, however improper, so long as it appeared unfavorable to the "Mormons."

## RESIGNED.

THE *Denver Tribune* announces that O. H. Rothacker has resigned his position as its editor. That is quite right. The gentleman's lucubrations on the "Mormon" question have given evidence that his mental faculties are in a shaky condition, unfit for the wear and tear of daily journalism. He announces his intention of starting "a literary and political Sunday paper," which will indeed be a weakly journal, unless he is cured of his mania on the "Mormon" question. The *Tribune* will be none the worse for his absence, his loss will be its gain.

## A TYPICAL MORMON FAMILY.

THE *New York Graphic* of February 29, contains a full page cut of portraits of Bishop H. B. Clawson and family, some of which are pretty good likenesses and others cannot be said to do justice to the subjects. On the reverse page is an article headed "A Typical Mormon family," which is a surprise to us and will be to all people of our community who read it. The writer has actually endeavored faithfully to give the facts as far as they could be learned, and the article breathes a spirit of fairness on a subject which is generally so much misrepresented.

After giving a sketch of Brother Clawson's history and family associations, the article says:

Mr. Clawson's principal residence is in the Twelfth Ward of Salt Lake City and the other two have had separate homes. The third wife died a short time ago, but the other three live in perfect harmony, and show no signs of being discontented with their lot. Of the thirty or more children living there is not one who is in any respect a "black sheep." The boys who have grown up are independent, enterprising men, good husbands and fathers, good citizens and devout Mormons.

When we contemplate the difficulty of rearing a single family and settling them in suitable life avocations we can but feel a certain curiosity to know how this Mormon martyr has managed to raise four families, clothe, feed, educate and give them a start in life.

Mr. Clawson has not only done this, but he has also been a father and friend to many orphans and other unfortunates to whom he has raised and cared for as if they had been his own. His policy was the same as that adopted by Brigham Young and followed by all of the more conscientious Mormons, who went into polygamy in the early days as a religious duty. Each child was early given to understand that it had a duty to perform, and while Mr. Clawson was well-to-do and kept several servants, the boys had cows to feed and milk, horses to attend and other useful employment which they were required to execute promptly and thoroughly. The girls had regular training in all the mysteries of the household, and were expected to do their work methodically and well. As the boys grew up the natural bent of their characters and talents was closely observed, and they were allowed to choose the pursuits for which they were best fitted. Most of them thus far have chosen the profession of their father and become merchants; one has become a first-class dentist at Salt Lake, and one has become an artist and gained the second prize at the New York Academy of design last year.

The children were kind and affectionate to one another and shared in all the sports that were provided for them in winter and in summer with scarcely a dispute; they never seem to realize that they were not own brothers and sisters in all their childish sports and enterprises, and now as grown men and women they are united in an enduring and active fraternal affection.

A coarse, brutal man would, no doubt, cause both wives and children to despise him, and could only reap the harvest of sorrow he had sown for them. Some of this class there are, the tale of whose miseries would be tragic enough, but, by cause of the restrictions which the Mormon Church puts upon the practice, allowing only approved brethren this privilege, far the greater part of the polygamous families resemble the type here presented.

It is not often that such truthful statements on this question find their way into the columns of a paper like the *Graphic*.

## THE ALLEGED DESTITUTION.

THREE HUNDRED MALCONTENTS DWINDLED TO THIRTY-FIVE.

NO WANT NOR SUFFERING IN THE SETTLEMENTS.

WHY THE DESTITUTION BALL WAS ROLLED.

THIS morning we received a call from Elder Jesse M. Smith, son of Judge Elias Smith, of this city, who returned, as stated in our columns yesterday, from a mission to the Southern States, on Tuesday morning. He left for his field of labor January 12th, 1882. He operated as a missionary for twenty-two months in Virginia, and met with fair success, making many friends and some additions, by baptism, to the church.

On the 15th of last November he and some other Elders accompanied a party of immigrating Saints numbering about 75 souls, from the Southern States to San Luis Valley, a portion coming on to Utah. Elder Smith's field of labor was then transferred from Virginia to Conejos County, Colorado, where he remained three-and-a-half months, until released to return home.

In view of the character of Elder Smith's labors as a missionary in the South and subsequently among the San Luis settlements we concluded to interrogate him in relation to the matter of alleged distress among the people of Conejos County, and connecting subjects.

QUES.—In your labors in Virginia did you hold out any inducements to the people of a temporal character in teaching them the gathering?

ANS.—The people were taught the first principles of the Gospel—faith, repentance, baptism for the remission of sins and the laying on of the hands of the Elders for the imparting of the Holy Ghost. In answer to questions put by them, however, I told them that the country out west was better than that in which they were living, which I know to be the case.

QUES.—What are the advantages for the generality of the people in the West over the South?

ANS.—But few of the southern people own their homes, and it is a hard matter for poor people to get any real property, while, as well known, it is otherwise in the West; notably in San Luis Valley. Many families of eight members are sustained in the South on from eight to ten dollars a month, while in Colorado the same parties could get readily from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day, and all the necessities of life cheaper in San Luis than in the South, excepting groceries, which are a little higher.

QUES.—Is anything said by the Elders in the South about plural marriage?

ANS.—Yes, but not by way of teaching its practice. They make no effort to disguise the fact that it is a portion of the faith of the Latter-day Saints. The Elders are always ready to defend the principle when it is assailed.

QUES.—What do you think will be the effect in the South of the agitation in regard to the alleged destitution in San Luis?

ANS.—I believe it will cause some persecution, and the Elders may be hampered in their movements for a while, but the ultimate result will be good. When the truth becomes known, as it will, through the good Saints of Conejos Co., and other means, it will in all likelihood, cause accessions to the Church. Most of the Southern people are high spirited, and despise anything like beggary, such as is being resorted to by Ball and others. The course of the malcontents in that respect, will cause them to be regarded in the South with suspicion and disgust.

QUES.—Is it true that the Colorado apostates number 300?

ANS.—No. There are only about 35 dissatisfied persons all told, a few of whom, however, never belonged to the Church. Fourteen of them have been excommunicated.

QUES.—In what light is their exit viewed by the overwhelming bulk of the settlers?

ANS.—Good riddance. They are looked upon as the refuse of the body-religious, which will be the more healthful by their being thrown off.

QUES.—What was the object of Utah men being sent to the San Luis Valley?

ANS.—Being men of experience in Western usages, their object was to assist the new-comers from the South to get accustomed to the ways of the country, such as the system of irrigation, and cultivating the soil generally. They have done the work nobly and their labors are appreciated by the great bulk of the Southerners, who are making good progress in establishing comfortable homes.

QUES.—Is there any co-operative institution in San Luis?

ANS.—There is a co-operative store, owned by the people, conducted by the people, and, as a matter of course, in their interest.

QUES.—It has been stated by Ball that the San Luis country is a cold and barren region?

ANS.—The climate is similar to this and the land as productive. The excellent crops are a sufficient answer to that. Capitalists of Colorado do not as a rule throw their money away in constructing canals in a barren region. Several are being constructed now, the chief reason for the enterprises being the eligibility of the region for successful and profitable settlement. One of these canals is, at one point, but ten miles from a settlement.

QUES.—What is the prime object of Ball and others in keeping up the agitation about the alleged destitution?

ANS.—Judging from the fact of the person named having appropriated the tithing fund and moneys belonging to a society for the relief of the sick and afflicted, to his own use and his having accepted of \$20 as a political bribe, so far as he is concerned it can be for no other purpose than to get money without earning it, his indisposition to work being notorious, and he has drawn around him a number of persons belonging to the same class.

QUES.—What is the general feeling of the settlers in San Luis?

ANS.—They are living in peace and harmony with the exception of the small band of malcontents.

QUES.—Do the Elders in preaching in the Southern States give as a reason for the gathering, that the earth is about to be scourged?

ANS.—Yes. They announce that the Lord is about to visit the earth with judgment because of the prevalent wickedness of the people, and that those who do not go to the West and join with the main body of the Saints will be liable to share in the approaching afflictions. This is not done, however, to operate upon the fears of the people, but by way of warning, the Elders being confident of the correctness of their statements, which are borne out by the scriptures.

QUES.—Is there really any destitution among the malcontents in San Luis?

ANS.—Most decidedly no. They have abundance of meat, flour, potatoes and other vegetables, and groceries in moderate supply. Those who are too old and feeble to earn a living are furnished with what they need, in accordance with the universal custom of the Latter-day Saints, who are proverbial for their liberality in supplying the wants of the needy. The old man Bailey, named in some of the newspaper reports on the subject of the San Luis affair, has drawn supplies from the Bishop all the time of his residence there. I visited him just previous to leaving Manassa, and found him with all his ordinary wants supplied. Mrs. Bailey stated on the occasion of the visit, that the family lacked no real necessities.

QUES.—Have you read the letter of B. H. Roberts to the *Denver Tribune* and reproduced in yesterday's News?

ANS.—Yes. I was with him when he ascertained from various sources the facts which he presented, and I know that his statement is strictly true throughout.

QUES.—Are there any other causes than those already elucidated for Ball losing the spirit of the Gospel?

ANS.—Yes. He took a contract to construct seven miles of fence for Major Head, a gentleman well known in Utah. Ball drew several hundred dollars of his pay but never did an hour's work for it. In other words Major Head was swindled by him. The truth of this can be verified on inquiry.

## HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

As a Brain Food.

Dr. S. F. Newcomer, Greenfield, O., says: "In cases of general debility, and torpor of mind it does exceedingly well."

## PROTECTING THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

THE farmers in the neighborhood of the smelters south of this city have had serious reasons for complaint of damage done to their land and livestock, from the metallic fumes arising from the furnaces. This is not a new grievance. Remonstrances have been made for several years. Meetings have been held, resolutions adopted and committees appointed to take steps towards a remedy. The effect of this has been the introduction of a bill, the full text of which we give below, requiring smelters to condense the vapors arising from the smelting of lead and other ores, so as to prevent injury to the adjoining agricultural interests.

The effects of deposits from these vapors upon the lands adjacent to the smelters, is to spoil much of the land and prevent the culture of crops, on which the owners depend for a livelihood, and to injure the grass in meadow and pasture lands and render it noxious to animal life. It is not denied that injury has accrued to the people, who owned the farms in that region before the smelters were erected. Justice demands that they should have their remedy and be protected from encroachment.

It is to be expected that a howl will be raised to the effect that the mining interests are assailed, no matter how fair and reasonable may be the measure proposed to protect the farmers. But we think no just, impartial and candid mind will object to the subjoined bill, which has passed the House and is to be considered by the Council. One interest should not be made to suffer for the purpose of improperly favoring another. The mining interest must not be fostered to the injury of the agricultural interest. If there is any preference—which we do not ask—it should be accorded to the latter because it is the most essential to the public existence and welfare.

If there is any better and cheaper way to prevent the injury which is justly complained of, it should be suggested by those who know of it. The wrong exists, it ought to be remedied, and we know of no better plan than that embodied in the bill. Let those who do, propound it, instead of crying out against the means adopted and insinuating that wrong is intended where none is meant. We hope the bill will become a law, unless some better method can be devised which will protect the farmers and not entail great expense upon the settlers. Here is the bill:

"H. F. No. 70. Territory of Utah, Twenty-sixth Session. In the House of Representatives, March 3d, 1884, the committee on public health introduced the following:

A Bill Regulating the Building and Operating of Smelters in the Territory of Utah.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That hereafter, no person, firm or corporation shall erect and operate any smelting furnaces in or within the quarantine limits of any incorporated city, without the permission of the authorities thereof, nor near any agricultural or grazing districts in this Territory, without building or operating in connection with said smelters, good and sufficient condensing chambers, with the required amount of superficial surface to prevent the escape of lead and other poisonous substances, in such quantities as would prove injurious to the health and property of the inhabitants of the vicinity.

SEC. 2. All persons aggrieved and injured by the non-compliance with the first section of this act, may, upon proper showing before any competent court, recover damages to the extent of their losses or damages, from the agents, operators, or owners of such works, and also a writ of injunction restraining such persons from operating until they have complied with the provisions of the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. All persons violating the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

## FISH.

A LETTER FROM FISH COMMISSIONER S. F. BAIRD.

The Hon. John T. Caine writes me from Washington, the following: "You have made inquiries several times about carp, and being much interested in the matter I wrote to the Commissioner informing him of the great interest in fish culture which has been awakened in Utah, and asked him when the next distribution would be made, to which I received in reply the enclosed letter which speaks for itself and which I think should be published for the information of all those concerned in the next distribution:

HON. JOHN T. CAINE,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The next distribution of carp to Utah will be made in the ensuing fall or winter. I regret greatly to hear of the failure, in some cases, of parties to receive their fish, through circumstances beyond our control. The distribution of this fish from Washington to points so re-