

# DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1877.

## SPECIAL CONFERENCE.

A SPECIAL CONFERENCE for this Stake of Zion will be held in the New Tabernacle in this City on Saturday and Sunday, May 12th and 13th. The Latter-day Saints from the surrounding districts who can make it convenient are invited to be present.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

JOHN W. YOUNG,

DANIEL H. WELLS,

First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

## WET DAY FOR MAY DAY.

TO DAY (May 1) is not a very encouraging day for the children, so far as their usual May-day excursions and pic-nics and cañon rambles and flower-gathering and outdoor games are concerned. But for the farmers and the gardeners, and through them for the public at large, it is one of the best of days. There could hardly be a better, hardly one more favorable for the young crops. The thorough soaking rain of the past night will help the young grain and vegetables amazingly, and this is just the time when they need help of that refreshing, invigorating kind. It gives them a good start in life, and enables them to acquire root and strength to endure the heat and drought of the summer that will soon be here.

So far as we have learned, a large breadth of land has been sown in small grains this Spring. Go where you will, and there the harrowed fields betoken the fact, while in most of them the green blades show themselves regularly all over the fields, an earnest of a fuller showing in a short time. Of course the Fall wheat looks the earliest, greenest, strongest and best, but there is not much of it. One great objection to the sowing of Fall wheat seems to be the absence of fences, and the impossibility of keeping the cattle off the fields without fences. The Spring and Summer herding by day and corralling at night saves the Spring-sown crops.

One notable thing in the country is the increasing cultivation of the bench lands, in some places where more or less water is accessible, and in others where there is none, except that which falls direct in snows and rains. Stretches of dry bench land which a few years ago nobody would look at, except as a stock range, are now being gradually brought into subjection to the plough, and are producing more or less for the sustenance of the rapidly increasing population of the Territory. So far the present season the crop outlook is promising.

## FALSE REPORTS.

ONCE more it seems advisable to state, for the benefit of the public at a distance, that there are certain persons in this city and Territory who seem to take delight in misrepresenting the situation hereabout, and in sending false rumors abroad from this section. Some person of this disreputable class sent to a California paper an egregious falsehood concerning the services in the new Tabernacle in this city on Sunday last (April 29), attributing certain statements to the speaker, which that speaker did not make. On the strength of the above-mentioned false dispatch, some of the papers of that State have been indulging in indignant comments of a corresponding nature. Thus these slanderous reports sent from this city not only deceive the public, but lead the conductors of public journals and other prominent

men to say things and call for things being done, which are not only unwarranted by the real situation, but which are a great injustice to the people here generally and to those immediately concerned more particularly.

Among other papers, the Sacramento *Record Union* takes up the false dispatch referred to, waxes highly indignant over it, talks about "this audacious defiance, not only of the United States, but of humanity," thinks that "it may well be asked how long the Government proposes to tolerate" such things, declares that "it is time some vigorous measures were taken" to bring somebody to account, and concludes that "the criminal negligence which has rendered this [defiance] possible seems almost inconceivable."

It is rather difficult to understand why the Government so long tolerates things which do not exist, and it is also strange that the American public so long tolerates the unscrupulous persons who are engaged in sending such false and slanderous reports from this Territory, for the purpose of manufacturing an excited and indignant and furious public opinion at a distance.

One would think that the public, and newspaper people especially, would have learned, ere this, to accept with caution, *cum grano salis*, all sensational reports from Salt Lake, and not to show repeatedly how completely they have been duped, by indulging in indignant comments upon the sensational reports before they have been either confirmed or denied. The safest plan would be to consider these sensational reports either as absolutely false, or at least as gross misrepresentations, until and unless they had been confirmed as true from sources which could not be disputed. In nineteen times out of twenty it would be found that the reports were either wholly or partially false. There is no good reason for venting indignation and calling for summary vengeance upon the perpetrators of imaginary wrongs. There is sufficient real wrong in the world upon which to spend one's virtuous indignation and demand condign punishment, so that there is no necessity for wandering into the realms of imagination upon that business.

## RELIGIOUS PAPERS SHOULD TELL THE TRUTH.

THE R. M. Christian Advocate says—

"If the Courts decide that Geo. Q. Cannon has never been naturalized, and is not a citizen of the United States, then R. N. Baskin will represent Utah in Congress. The question will be tested."

The above, though published editorially in a very religious paper, is absolutely false, and the writer thereof knows it to be so.

Unless Mr. Baskin were to be thoroughly converted from the error of his ways, of which there is neither prospect nor hope, the best that he could and would do, should such an anomaly ever occur, by fraud or any other injustice, as his being allowed to take a seat as Delegate to Congress from Utah, would be to misrepresent the Territory and the people thereof. No sane person would expect anything else from any such man. But he could not be the Delegate of the voters of Utah, because he only secured a seventh of the votes actually polled. He would be the Delegate of the small minority only. He might represent them, but he would misrepresent all the rest.

## THE FIGHTING PARSON BROWNLOW.

WILLIAM GANNOWAY BROWNLOW, whose death at Knoxville, Tennessee, April 29, has been noticed, was born in Wythe County, Virginia, August 29, 1805. He had been afflicted for years with paralysis agitans, which extended to his bowels, paralyzing their action and causing his death.

At the age of eleven he was left an orphan. He learned the trade of a carpenter, and spent his leisure hours in study. At twenty-one he became a Methodist preacher, and

soon after a known disputatious politician. In 1837 he became editor of the Knoxville *Whig*, in which his pointed, personal, partisan editorials gained him the sobriquet of the "fighting parson," and a national reputation in that character. In 1855 in public debate at Philadelphia, he advocated the perpetuation of slavery, but in 1860 he determined to stand by the Union. This excited so much bitter opposition that his paper was suspended in October of the next year. He was held a prisoner in the Confederate lines until March, 1863, when he was allowed to pass through the lines. When Nashville was captured by the Union forces he returned to Tennessee, was elected governor in 1865 and re-elected in 1867. He recommenced publishing the *Whig*, with the title somewhat changed, and the matter bitterer than ever. His rule was an iron one, and not to be commended, no punishment being too severe for the ex-rebels, in his estimation. He was elected to the United States Senate, and took his seat in 1869. He was a warm friend and an implacable enemy, possessing neither moderation nor magnanimity, but had the reputation of a good private character.

## Local and Other Matters.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MAY 4.

**Funeral.**—The funeral of the late Elder Miles Romney was to take place at two o'clock to-day, at St. George.

**Give Them a "Lift."**—There are a few late arrivals in this City of the order of swindlers who pursue a game rather novel hereabouts. For instance, an individual of the genus referred to calls at a house and proceeds to tell the person who goes to the door that he is "strapped," that, begging is obnoxious to his sensitively constituted nature, "but I have a valuable ring here, worth a great deal of money. Won't you buy it, just to give a poor fellow a lift?" We have been informed of instances where parties have judiciously refused to entertain the proposition for a moment and the fellow has departed uttering curses and imprecations. Others, however, have caught at the bait and paid \$2.50 for a ring worth about five cents.

When such fellows solicit a "lift" they should get it, from the toe of a heavy boot.

**Sandwich Islands Molasses.**—Mr. George Nebeker has received a consignment of twenty-six barrels of sugar house molasses, from the church plantation, at Laie, Sandwich Islands.

**District Court.**—Friday, May 3rd.

**Salt Lake City vs. Wm. A. Pitts;** judgment, by consent, for \$25 and costs.

**Robertson and McBride vs. Flagstaff S. M. Co.;** on motion of plaintiffs' attorney to strike the answer from the files granted and judgment for plaintiffs, for prayer of complaint.

**Wm. S. Clays vs. William Nelson;** motion to strike out the answer of Mason M. Hill denied.

**J. E. Butler vs. N. Groesbeck;** on motion of Hoge and Jonassen, attorneys for defendant, it is ordered, by the Court, that the answer in this cause be filed as of February 8th, 1876, and that the cause be placed on the docket in its regular order.

**George Doan vs. Frank Hoffman,** judgment by default; decree of foreclosure.

**Aaron Keyser vs. John M. Bernhisel et al.;** jury trial; verdict for defendants.

**Samuel Kahn vs. Old Telegraph S. M. Company;** jury trial in progress.

**Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.**—Here comes the May 1 roster of the commissioned officers of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, printed on the Fourteenth Infantry press, headquarters, Camp Douglas, Utah, per favor of Adjutant Wm. W. McCammon.

The field and staff officers are—Colonel, John E. Smith, Camp Douglas; Lieutenant Colonel, Henry Douglass, Fort Cameron; Major, Montgomery Bryant, Camp Douglas; Adjutant, Wm. W. McCammon, Camp Douglas; Quartermaster, Charles H. Warrens, Camp Douglas.

The company officers on duty are—Captains, David Krause, Joseph

H. VanDerslice, Frederick E. Trotter, Camp Douglas, and Samuel McConihe, Fort Cameron; First Lieutenants, Patrick Haddon and Albert Austin, Camp Douglas; Second Lieutenants, Geo. T. T. Patterson and Robert A. Lovell, Camp Douglas, Stephen J. Mulhall, Fort Cameron, and William A. Kimball, Camp Douglas. The other company officers are scattered in various States and Territories.

**The "Gladiatorial Stone."**—This last magnificent picture by Mr. G. M. Ottinger, is now on exhibition at Mr. Savage's Art Gallery. The following description explains the nature of the subject—

The Aztec *Temalacalli*, called by the Spaniards the Gladiatorial Stone, was placed, says the Abbe Clavigero, "near to the greater temple of large cities, in an open space of ground, sufficient to contain an immense crowd of people. The stone resembled a mill-stone, but greatly larger and was about three feet high, with figures cut upon it." A captive of distinction, furnished with shield and sword, and tied by one foot, was brought in combat against a certain number of Mexicans in succession. If he defeated them all, as occasionally happened, he was allowed his liberty. If vanquished, he was dragged to the temple and sacrificed in the usual manner. The victor not only received the applause of the assembly, but was likewise rewarded by the king with some military honor. Cortes related that in battle the Huexotzinca captured the Lord of Cholula, and placed him on the Gladiatorial Stone; he conquered seven combatants, which were opposed to him, and was entitled to his liberty, but the Huexotzinca, alarmed at his singular courage, put him to death, contrary to universal custom, by which act they rendered themselves eternally infamous among the nations. Again it is recorded that Montezuma, unsuccessful in a war with the Tlascalans, finally took captive a brave Tlascalcan General, named Tlahuicol, who, on the Gladiatorial Stone, killed eight and wounded twenty men. He was then offered his liberty by the emperor, but refused it, saying that the warrior who allowed himself to be captured deserved death, declining all offers, many of them of distinction, to engage in the Emperor's service. He was finally, at his own request, sacrificed. The picture represents a combat during the reign of Tizoc (pierced leg), the seventh emperor of Mexico (1477). The captive is a native of the Republic of Tlascala, from the State of Tizatlan, as indicated by the white and yellow colors he wears, and the device on his shield, the white heron on a rock. He combats with an Aztec who has earned the Order of Tigers, and represents on his shield the *Cactus*, the symbol of Tenochtitlan (City of Mexico). To the left and rear of the stone, four slaves are bearing off a wounded antagonist by his shield lying near the stone, from the City of Ahuizapapan (the Cheerful River). A third warrior, on the right of the stone, by his insignia, is the Cacique of Quauhtinchan (House of Eagles). Surrounding are priests, guards and spectators. In the distance an angle of the great *Teocalli* (god's house) of the Mexican City, is seen, and, far away in the amber light, looms the snow-crowned mountain *Iztaccihuatl* (white woman), bounding the south-eastern rim of the Valley of Mexico.

To-day quite a large number of visitors viewed and admired the painting. It is well worth seeing.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MAY 7.

**Santaquin.**—We received a call to-day from Brother D. S. Andrew, of Santaquin. He reports all well in that flourishing settlement. An excellent prospect for a good harvest, and the temporal and spiritual condition of the people is sound.

**Missionaries.**—A large company of missionaries, called at the General Conference, at St. George, destined for various portions of the globe, assembled at the Council House this afternoon, and were set apart by Elders Orson Pratt, Franklin D. Richards and Joseph F. Smith, of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles.

**Temple Rock from Sanpeta.**—A specimen of Temple rock (oolite) from Manti, has been received at the Museum, from Truman O. Angel, Church Architect. It is very white, compact, easily worked and

durable. Fossils of the cretaceous period are found in the rock, chiefly fishes of the ganoid type. One of these was secured by Nelson Empey, Esq., and presented to the Deseret Museum.

**Marvin's Grand March.**—This is the title of a piece of music composed by John Marvin Chamberlain, of this city. It is a creditable effort, and, not being difficult of performance, is very suitable for learners on the cabinet organ, piano, or other musical instruments.

**"Omaha Bee."**—This morning we were pleased to receive a visit from F. M. Hall, Esq., representing the *Omaha Bee*, a very sprightly, ably edited and well conducted paper. Mr. Hall purposes remaining in this Territory a week or so, doing business in connection with the journal with which he is connected, and will probably visit a few of the leading cities outside of Salt Lake. We commend him to the consideration of all with whom he may call upon business.

**Salt Lake City Railroad Company.**—The annual meeting of this Company was held at 11 a.m. to-day, when the following were elected directors for the ensuing year—Brigham Young, D. O. Calder, James Jack, O. P. Arnold, and Wm. A. Rossiter. R. R. Anderson was elected Secretary; James Jack, Treasurer; and O. P. Arnold, Superintendent.

**Chicago "Journal of Commerce."**—We were pleased to receive a visit to-day from J. W. Ryckman, Esq., and W. H. Baker, Esq., who are connected with the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*, the only paper in that city which publishes the prices current. The gentlemen named will remain here about a week, for the purpose of obtaining accurate information relative to the business houses, industrial institutions and general resources of this city. They will also visit places in the surrounding country for the purpose of giving a faithful exhibit of the mineral and other interests of this region. The *Journal of Commerce* is of special value to business men, on account of the nature and general reliability of its information.

**Z. C. M. I.**—The adjourned general meeting of the stockholders of Z. C. M. I., convened at the Old Tabernacle at two o'clock this afternoon. Meeting was called to order by President Brigham Young. The financial report of the President of the Institution was read, received and unanimously adopted.

The following, which was incorporated in the statement, indicates the sound condition of the Institution—

"Notwithstanding the scarcity of money throughout the Territory, and the consequent difficulty in making prompt collections from those indebted to the Institution, we have not only paid our notes and accounts promptly as they became due, but we have also taken advantage of discounts for cash payments of goods bought on regular time, when it was to the interest of the Institution to do so."

At the meeting the Secretary also said—

"I would here state that we have continued since the 28th of February (date of the report) to pay up punctually all accounts as they became due, and to-day, May 5th, our accounts due to the 9th of this month are already paid, and, indeed, quite a number of accounts due two and three months from the present date are paid, because the amount of discount offered was to the interest of the Institution to accept."

**Sericulture.**—The Deseret Silk Association met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, at Fireman's Hall, Mrs. Horne presiding.

Mrs. Horne said that she was well satisfied with the success of the association. Was pleased to see so many present, a proof that we were progressing, and we had no need to doubt any longer that silk could be raised and manufactured here, as the evidence was before us. She referred to the silk dress which had been raised, reeled, and twisted by Sister Nancy A. Clark, of Farmington, and woven by Mr. Joseph Hatfield, of the same place. The people used to laugh and make sport at the idea of raising and manufacturing silk in Utah, but that time was past.

Mrs. Barney said she was well repaid for all she had done; was