

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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WEDNESDAY, - OCT. 19, 1881.

THE FIFTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

THE Conference which closed its four days sessions on Sunday, the 9th inst., was an exceedingly interesting gathering of the Latter-day Saints. It was attended by people from nearly every part of the Territory, some traveling over 350 miles to be present. Others, who attended for the first time, were recent arrivals from different parts of Europe. Apostle Moses Thatcher reached this city from the City of Mexico on Sunday, and attended the meeting in the afternoon, at which he gave a very interesting account of his mission, and paid a touching tribute to the memory of his traveling companion who died on the way, Elder Feramor L. Young.

The various Stakes of Zion were well represented and the meetings were all instructive and profitable. The First Presidency and those of the Apostles who were present all addressed the Conference, and the teachings imparted were of a practical character and delivered in power and the demonstration of the Holy Spirit. The vast Tabernacle was filled to overflowing on Thursday, when the obsequies of Apostle Orson Pratt and the memorial services of Elder F. L. Young were celebrated, and also on Sunday. The evening meetings of the Priesthood, of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations, and of the Sunday School Union were crowded, and the whole proceedings were characterized by vigor, intelligence, peace and the inspiration of the Almighty.

It is to be hoped that the lessons of order, temperance, chastity, devotion, unity, faithfulness, honesty, integrity and charity imparted during the Conference will be remembered and produce fruits of happiness, concord and holiness, that will prove a blessing to the whole community and be pleasing in the sight of God.

We have published lengthy minutes of the proceedings, from which those who were not present can glean some ideas of the teachings that were imparted. But it must be remembered that only a synopsis of the discourses has been given except in two or three instances, and full justice could not therefore be done to the speeches. Complete reports were taken, however, and they will no doubt appear in due time.

Altogether the Fall Conference of 1881 has been eminently successful, and its effects will be seen in the advancement of the Latter-day Saints on the path of progress, religious, social and political, all of which is comprehended in the grand and sublime system revealed from heaven for the benefit of humanity, and commonly known in the world as "Mormonism."

VALUABLE WORK FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

ZION'S Central Board of Trade is doing an excellent work. It was not organized to enter into any particular branch of business or to inaugurate any special industry. Its chief office is to collect information on the resources and possibilities of the Territory, and bring it into such a shape that it may be used in a practical manner by others, for the development of our material interests and the advancement of agriculture, trade, commerce and manufactures.

During its recent two-days session in this city the Board has considered a great many subjects, and the various committees have made reports of a very interesting character. They will no doubt be spread before the public in good time, after scrutiny and adoption by the Directors. Among the subjects talked over and reported upon was the salt product

of this region, and it is to this that we desire at present to call attention.

It is well known everywhere that our great lake yields salt enough to pickle the whole world if necessary. Those who have used it for various purposes have discovered, however, that it is not as well adapted for dairy use as some other kinds, and Liverpool salt has been imported in considerable quantities for mixing with butter. But through the labors of the Board of Trade it is quite probable that the necessity for this importation will be entirely avoided. According to a report presented, there are some salt springs about 25 miles east of Montpelier in the Bear Lake country, in the possession of some of our people, which yield salt of the purest quality. A chemical analysis has been made of this salt, in comparison with the Liverpool and Salt Lake articles, and the result shows that the Bear Lake salt contains in every 100 parts 97.531 of pure chloride of sodium, or common salt, the Liverpool 94.226, and the Salt Lake 79.199. This analysis is of the solid matter in each. It also appears that while the Bear Lake article contains a larger proportion of pure salt than the others named, the matter remaining contains a less proportion than the others of sulphate of magnesia, which is the most nauseous and bitter among the substances that form the residue, and which is the most obnoxious to the flavor of butter.

This is a valuable discovery. With the present facilities for boiling, about three tons of salt in twenty-four hours can be produced from the Montpelier salt springs, and it can be laid down in that flourishing town at sixty cents per hundred pounds. The Oregon Short Line of railroad will pass through or close by Montpelier, and is now graded to within half a mile of that place, so that railroad connections will soon be made with all parts and cheap shipment be secured.

Salt Lake salt is used extensively for ordinary purposes, and will continue to find a large market, but the Montpelier salt will doubtless come into general use in these parts for dairy and table use, and thus do away with the need for importing the Liverpool or any other kind.

There is one interesting fact that has been elicited by this analysis. That is that we have no need to send to New York or any other city outside of Utah for a thorough and competent chemical analysis of any kind. The salts referred to were analyzed by Professor Joseph T. Kingsbury at the University of Deseret, which is presided over by Dr. John R. Park. That institution has every facility and all the talent that are needed for effecting as full and complete analyses as can be desired. This ought to be generally known, and we take great pleasure in publishing it as a credit mark to that educational establishment.

We expect to publish the full analyses of these three kinds of salt, as well as other reports that will prove of interest and benefit to the people of Utah, as soon as they have been examined and made ready to present to the public.

THE NEXT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE returns from the different counties of the Territory have been received and canvassed by the Secretary, who has contracted thereof as required by law. From this it appears that the following gentlemen have been elected to the Twenty-Fifth Session of the Legislative Assembly. To the Council—From Beaver, Iron and Piute Counties, John R. Murdock; from Box Elder and Weber, Lorenzo Snow; Cache and Rich, Moses Thatcher; Davis, Salt Lake and Tooele, Joseph F. Smith; Daniel H. Wells, John T. Caine and Peter J. Barton; Sanpete, Sevier and Emery, A. K. Thuerber; Utah and Juab, A. O. Smoot and George Teasdale; Washington, Kane and San Juan, Erastus Snow; Wasatch, Uintah, Summit and Morgan, W. W. Cluff—12.

To the House of Representatives.—From Beaver and Piute Counties, E. H. Blackburn; from Iron and San Juan, Edward Dalton; Box Elder, O. G. Snow; Weber, Lorin Farr and D. H. Peery; Cache and Rich, W. B. Preston and W. H. Lee; Morgan, Salt Lake and Davis, John H. Smith, Hosea Stout, James

Sharp, John Jaques, C. W. Penrose and Samuel Francis; Tooele, F. M. Lyman; Sanpete, Sevier and Emery, Canute Peterson and Henry Beal; Utah and Juab, W. H. Dusenberry, J. E. Booth, J. S. Page and S. R. Thurman; Summit, S. F. Atwood; Washington and Kane, W. D. Johnson; Wasatch, Abram Hatch—23.

According to these returns the Assembly is one member short, and Millard County is without a Representative. That county, according to the latest apportionment, elects a Councilor in conjunction with Beaver, Piute and Iron Counties, and one Representative alone. No returns of such election have come from Millard. But on inquiry, we learn that the election in Millard County was duly held, and John R. Murdock received the popular vote for Councilor and Edward Partridge for Representative. No other candidate was voted for. It appears that the County Clerk in making the returns, for some reason not apparent, neglected to comply with the law in relation to the election of those officers. If no returns had been received from Millard, the Secretary, no doubt, would have waited for them before making out his abstract. But returns of the election of other Territorial officers were forwarded from Millard, these being omitted.

The question is, what can be done? Is Millard to be unrepresented in the lower House of the Assembly? Section 25 of the Act of 1878, regulating the manner of conducting elections provides that:

"Any omission or irregularity of any Assessor or other officer, pertaining to election matters shall not invalidate any election, or authorize the rejection of any legal votes cast, except to the extent that such irregularity or omission shall have prevented a fair vote."

There is no doubt that Edward Partridge was duly and legally elected Representative from Millard County. The only defect is an omission, or irregularity of the Clerk's. Must this invalidate the election? We think not. Legislative bodies in the United States are the judges of the qualifications of their own members, and proofs can doubtless be obtained of the election which will be sufficient to gain the seat, particularly as there is no contest. We think that the County Clerk should at once do what he can to rectify his error. He should immediately forward to the Secretary "a certified copy of the persons voted for, and the number of votes each has received." The Secretary is required to forward a certificate of election to each member elected, within ten days after his abstract is made out. Whether he can give a certificate in this case is for him to determine. But in any event there is no necessity for Millard to be deprived of its proper representative, through the neglect or misunderstanding of the County Clerk.

All the officers of the law should be careful to comply with the law in every respect; and it is to be expected that persons elected to the various offices in the gift of the people will qualify themselves for the positions they are called upon to fill, not only by taking the necessary oath and filing bonds, but by becoming familiar with the duties and responsibilities imposed upon and entrusted to them.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 14.

Going North.—To-morrow morning Mr. Richard G. Lambert, of the business department of this office, will leave for a trip through the settlements of Cache and Bear Lake, in the interests of the News. We bespeak for him a cordial reception at the hands of our numerous friends and patrons, which is sure to be accorded to him.

Information Wanted of William C. Kemp, who left Hereford, England, in May, 1870, for Salt Lake City, and who resided for some time in the 19th Ward. Address: Mary Ann Johnson, Scout Mill House, Ledbury Road, Hereford, England.—*Mill. Star.*

Send the News.—We are pleased to note that the number of persons who subscribe for the WEEKLY NEWS to be sent to different parts of the world for the good it does, is increasing. Brother Charles M. Leah, of Spanish Fork, does a good deal in that line. He sends us word this morning that he wants two more

copies added to the four he has already subscribed for, to be sent for one year to the Georgia portion of the Southern States Mission.

Missionaries inform us frequently that they are always sure of a cordial reception wherever the News reaches.

A Furious Fusillade.—A remarkable incident has come to our knowledge, which exhibits the care which should be taken by men engaged in freighting in the north, to protect themselves against the raids of cattle thieves. Mr. J. P. Anderson has a contract for freighting blasting powder from Corinne to Idaho and Montana, chiefly the latter Territory. Not long since he and seven teamsters, mostly young men from Bear River City, Box Elder County, were traveling north with several wagons. When some distance this side of Blackfoot a couple of mounted men visited them. The appearance of the couple, combined with the inquiries they made respecting where the boys intended camping at night, made the latter suspect they were horse thieves. After they left, Mr. Anderson determined to drive late and be more than usually cautious. They did not stop till late at night and placed the horses in a bend of the river with two men to guard them at the neck of the bend, while the others prepared supper. In a short time one of the guards rushed into camp and reported that two mounted men were among the horses. Presently the other came in and said the two men had dismounted and were in the midst of the animals.

Mr. Anderson, a young man named L. Hansen and two others immediately armed themselves and started for the bend. Two were left at the neck of the bend while Anderson and Hansen ran down to where the horses were. Hansen got close to them first, being young and fleet-footed, while Anderson is lame. Hansen called on the strangers to stand. They responded by firing at him, he replying with his rifle. The shots flew thick and fast for awhile, when the desperadoes, now on their horses, commenced to retreat out of the bend. As they came up to where the two boys were stationed the latter opened fire on them from two sides, they replying with their revolvers. Hansen coming up in the meantime put in another shot or two from the rear, 13 being fired in all. The desperadoes escaped in the darkness. So far as known, no one was hurt. Had not the night been very dark it is almost certain that some one would have been killed. Had the teamsters not been on the alert and ready it is more than likely that they would have lost all their horses.

Not far from the same place, within a day or two of the time of the occurrence narrated above, a couple of mounted men rode up to a man traveling with a wagon and forced him to unharness one of his animals and give it to them. They then rode off with it.

BISHOP EDWIN D. WOOLLEY DEAD.

At 12.45 a.m. Bishop Edwin Dilworth Woolley breathed his last, surrounded by the members of his family. From about three o'clock yesterday afternoon it became evident that the end was approaching, and he appeared to suffer considerably for several hours. For some time before the last, however, he simply sank peacefully, and expired as gently as if passing off into a sleep.

Deceased was born on the 28th of June, 1807, at West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania. After hearing of the Prophet Joseph, he left his home in Rochester, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1837, and visited Kirtland for the purpose of seeing him. It was a time of trouble with the Saints, and Joseph had been forced to leave that part, and he did not meet him. Brother Woolley, however, found Joseph Smith, Sen., the Patriarch, or, as he was familiarly called, Father Smith, whom he took from Portage, where he was secreted from persecutors, and conveyed him to his home, in Rochester, keeping him that winter. It was at this time, in 1837, that he was baptized and became a member of the Church, Elder Lorenzo Barnes officiating. On the Sabbath following his baptism he was ordained to the High Priesthood, and appointed to preside over the Rochester Branch of the

Church, which position he officiated in with the exception of some months in the winter of 1838-9, which he spent in preaching the Gospel, this being his first traveling and preaching mission. At that time, among others, he preached to Bishop Edward Hunter.

He removed from Rochester in 1839 and went to Quincy, Illinois, where he first met the Prophet Joseph Smith and his brother, Hyrum Smith, with whom he was ever after on the most intimate terms until they were martyred. In the Spring of 1840, by advice of the Prophet, Bro. Woolley went to Commerce, subsequently called Nauvoo, and in the fall of the same year went on a mission to Northumberland County, Pa., where he labored a year, bringing quite a number into the Church, some of whom are in Utah now. On his return to Nauvoo he engaged in the mercantile business, and at that time occurred a very noteworthy incident of his life, showing his characteristic devotion to the cause in which he was engaged.

The Prophet said to him, "Brother Woolley, we want all your goods for the building up of the Kingdom of God," or words to that effect.

Brother Woolley gathered his whole stock of merchandise, excepting what he received from different houses to sell on commission, and packed them up ready for removal. He then went to Joseph and said: "I wish to know whether you also want the goods I have received on commission, and will pay the houses in St. Louis and other places I obtained them from, and whether you will send teams to haul the goods away, or wish me to deliver them?"

The Prophet asked: "And you have packed all the other goods except those you have on commission, and are ready to hand them over?" "Yes," was the answer. "Then," said the Prophet with deep feeling, at the same time placing his hand affectionately on Brother Woolley's shoulder, "take your goods, replace them on your shelves and go on with your business." The Prophet had evidently only been testing him and found him equal to the occasion.

In 1842 Brother Woolley was sent on a mission to Massachusetts and Connecticut, returning in April, 1843. During that year a copy of the "Revelation on Celestial Marriage" was taken to his house by Hyrum Smith, and read to him. S. A. Woolley, his brother, who was then a lad, was in an up stairs room at the time, quite ill, was by a supernatural power enabled to hear and understand the revelation with perfect clearness at the time. The deceased was among the first who adopted the revelation in faith and practice.

It is a fact worthy of note that the residence of Edwin D. Woolley was the last house in Nauvoo visited by the Prophet and Patriarch Joseph and Hyrum before they went to Carthage jail. They dropped in as they were leaving, and as the Prophet stepped from the entrance as he was about to depart, he uttered the words, "I go as a lamb to the slaughter," &c.

Being driven out of Nauvoo, by persecutors, with the rest of the Saints, Brother Woolley left that place on the 5th of June, 1846, and proceeded to Winter Quarters, where he remained two years, coming to Utah in 1858, with President Brigham Young's company. In the fall of 1849 he went east to help Bishop Hunter with the emigration and to buy goods for the Church, both of which commissions he accomplished, returning in the fall of 1850. In 1853 he was commissioned by President Young to take a herd of cattle to California, on which errand he was absent five months. After his return, he was, in November of the same year, ordained a Bishop, and from that time until his death presided in that capacity over the 13th Ward. In 1853 and/or several subsequent years Brother Woolley was employed by President Brigham Young to superintend his private business. He served several sessions as Representative to the Legislative Assembly.

The deceased has 27 children, 20 of whom are now living, 11 sons and 9 daughters. He has 57 grand-children, all of whom are living, with the exception of 3 or 4. He has 11 great grandchildren, 9 of whom are living, the aggregate of his issue, in a direct line, being consequently 95, making him a patriarch of a numerous branch of connections.