

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Bishop WILLIAM BUDGE is authorized to act as GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS throughout Cache County.

\*Elder GEORGE FARNWORTH of Mount Pleasant, is appointed GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS and JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for Sanpete County.

## Special Notices.

**DRUMS.**—Big and Little Bass and Snare Drums have arrived in good supply, and can be bought of DIMICK B. HUNTINGTON, 16th Ward.

A Splendid Assortment of New Goods both beautiful and cheap, expressly adapted for Christmas and New Year's Gifts, is on view in the newly-erected Jewelry Establishment kept by Carl C. Asmussen, East Temple Street. Call and delight yourself by the sight of it. Optical Goods: finest assortment of Spectacles, etc., on hand.

## FREE SPEECH—WISE POLICY.

SURRATT, whose name in connection with the assassination of President Lincoln, has become so notorious, has been delivering lectures in many of the Atlantic cities lately upon this subject, showing the scheme that was adopted to carry off Lincoln and others before the assassination was decided upon, and the part that Booth took in this scheme. Surratt, we understand, while acknowledging his complicity in, or knowledge of, a plot of this kind, denies being a party to the design to take the life of any leader of the Government.

Not long since he made his appearance at Washington city and took steps to obtain a hall for the purpose of speaking to the people; but was notified by the Mayor that he had better not deliver his lecture; the hall, also, which he had engaged was closed against him. The feeling in certain quarters is very strong against the course he is taking, and it is urged that steps should be taken to prevent the delivery of his lecture. The New York Tribune protests against this. It wants free speech. While the editor would walk he says "a long mile to get out of hearing of the miscreant's stupid lecture" on Booth's execrable business; he insists that Surratt be allowed to speak wherever he can find willing hearers. He takes the stand that if he breaks any law let him be punished according to law; but he does not want the right of Free Utterance to be outraged in his unworthy person. He closes with the remark: "If you are doing God's work, reject the Devil's weapons."

Very good advice, and certainly a strong plea against mobocracy and violence. Probably no better plan could be suggested to kill the influence of Surratt. For if those who do not like his course and his "lecture" oppose him, they attract attention to him; they furnish him the notoriety which he craves, and cause many to go to hear him who, were it not for this, would never notice him.

There are men who would like to be made into martyrs; nothing would please them better. Surratt may be one of this kind. We have had men of

this character here. If they could only stir somebody up sufficiently to call them names, abuse them or do anything to them that would have given them the notoriety which they coveted, they would have been delighted. Their failure to accomplish this has been a great mortification to them.

The New York Tribune's policy in treating such cases, is the same if we recollect aright, which Macaulay tells us William the Third of England adopted long years ago. There is so-and-so said the King, who wants to be a martyr; he is anxious that I should make him one; but I am determined not to gratify him.

We have tried this policy here until we are fully satisfied that it is excellent. The best way to deal with some persons is to let them severely alone. If they are not noticed, the few persons whose ears they have soon get tired and disgusted with them, and they speedily relapse into the contemptible obscurity which they deserve.

We understand that the failure of the Ames Plow Company has caused more excitement in financial circles in Boston than any failure since the crisis of 1857. There are several firms involved in this failure—the Ames Plow Company, Oliver Ames & Sons, and Oakes Ames, individually.

The Ames Plow Company has probably been doing a more extensive business in agricultural implements than any firm in the world. Some years since two large firms which were manufacturers of agricultural implements failed. The Messrs. Ames, being the largest creditors, assumed the affairs and business of the bankrupt firm, and it has since been known as the Ames Plow Company. When the Union Pacific Railroad enterprise was started, Mr. Oakes Ames took a leading part and loaned his credit freely. Other enterprises followed, to which Mr. Ames loaned his credit with equal liberality. About a year since, the paper of Oakes Ames had been so extensively circulated throughout the country that suspicions were excited, and the leading banks and bankers in Boston and in New York unloaded, and outside speculators took it at liberal discount.

Mr. Oakes Ames was also connected with the firm of Treadwell & Co., San Francisco. That firm suspended, which hastened the crisis.

It is stated that the principal creditors are of the opinion that, with the ample resources and the large annual income of the Ames Plow Company and Oliver Ames & Sons, if the liquidation is placed in their hands instead of being thrown into the hands of assignees, that the entire indebtedness can be paid within eighteen months. Mr. Oakes Ames has been carrying for the past two years two millions of Union Pacific, and has almost entirely sustained its credit, but the want of confidence in its management and the consequent depreciation of its securities in the market, was too much for him. Much will probably depend upon the resumption of Treadwell & Co. It is said that the firm can show a surplus of over a million dollars after all liabilities are paid.

THE New York Commercial Advertiser comments freely on a class of Parasites, in the shape of hotel doctors. These "blood suckers," it says, are very numerous in that city, and are most destructive to the mind, body and purse of those who are unlucky enough to become their victims. Those so called doctors have generally no standing with members of their own profession or in the community where they live, and derive all of their income from strangers. The following is said to be the *modus operandi* pursued by this precious tribe of swindlers:

"Many thrive by taking an expensive room at the hotel, and by small bribes to the servants, and the promise to attend them free of expense, should they be taken sick, manage to control many of the employes that are sent for a physician by guests at the hotel. The average number

of guests (strangers) at one of the large hotels will range from three to five hundred. Many of this number are daily tempted into more or less dissipation during their stay in the city, or may be accidentally taken ill, and the morning after sickness often forces them to summon a doctor. For these little services, the victims are often fleeced of enormous fees by the Hotel Pediculi. They are not indigenous to New York, but thrive in most localities, principally, however, within the large hotels."

They are described as vain, audacious, bombastic and conceited charlatans, and collect their exorbitant fees because their bills are only presented at the moment of the victim's departure—when it is too late to discuss or resist the imposition.

Miss Morgan, of Brooklyn, sued Mr. Sym for breach of promise. The jury decided it would have been a mere morganatic marriage at best, because Sym already possessed a wife, and decided that alimony to Miss Morgan would be Symony. Sym escaped for these reasons.

The mystery of necktie festivals is thus cleared up: A lot of neckties, of different patterns are made up by the ladies, sealed up in envelopes, and bought by the gentlemen before unsealing, after which the gentleman is to hunt up the lady wearing a dress of the same material, and is therefore to devote his attention to her commands.

## SOCIETY MEETING—CO-OPERATIVE HERDS.

THE meeting of the Deseret Parent Society for the Improvement and Cultivation of Stock, Bees, etc., last evening, was fully attended and was a most interesting occasion. The attention of our citizens is being aroused to the objects for which the Society has been organized, and every meeting increases in interest. The reports of the committees which were read and the remarks which were made, were of a character to show that the Society is felt to be a necessity, and that its aims meet with the endorsement and approval of the practical men who have bestowed thought upon it. We have not space in our columns to-day to spread all the reports and letters which were read to the Society before our readers; but we give room to one communication that we think of great interest—a letter from Bishop Callister and Elder F. Marion Lyman, of Fillmore, giving some details of the steps which have been taken in Millard county to give co-operation a practical trial in the care and production of stock. We have already made allusion to the co-operative herds of that county in a former article; but we did not have the particulars which this communication to Elder W. Woodruff gives.

This letter is suggestive of many reflections. It plainly shows what great results can be accomplished by union. The evils which have attended the old system of stock-raising are corrected by this new method. Under the old system the people generally knew nothing certain as to what the profits from their stock were likely to be. They were turned out on the range, to be seen probably once in the course of months, and whether they lived or died depended upon chance. If a man found his horse, his cow or his calf, which he had turned out, alive in the Spring, he thought he was lucky; but if he did not, he accepted the loss with the best grace he could, and almost brought himself to view it as an unavoidable consequence. Under the co-operative system provisions are, or can be, made for the proper care of the stock; they are not left to provide for themselves. The profits can by these means be arrived at with some degree of certainty—a maximum profit can be reached with a minimum loss.

It is not difficult to foresee the immense advantage which co-operative herding affords to those who wish to improve their stock. Let the system be universally adopted in Utah, and

but a few years will elapse until there will be horses, cattle and sheep of the most valuable kinds to export to surrounding communities, besides supplying all our home demands. And these animals, instead of being sold by neighbors at a ruinous competition, will be disposed of at the highest market price by men familiar with the market at home and abroad.

The next meeting of the Society will be held at the City Hall on Monday evening, the 23d inst., when Hon. Jos. A. Young will deliver a lecture, the subject—The Horse.

A CAPITAL story comes from New York, of the way in which a lady, residing in that city, was recently cured of fancied alarming ailments. She had been slightly indisposed for some time, the cause of her trouble being want of exercise; but through brooding over her supposed malady she became persuaded that she was very sick, and the family physician was called in. Seeing that her distress was more imaginary than real, the doctor prescribed some mild preparation; but she declared that it did her no good, and she took a great dislike to the physician, and worried her husband to call in another. He finally consented to do so, and meeting on the street one of the faculty, of the Albermarly kind—noted for his brusqueness and eccentricity, he related to him the condition of his wife, and so asked him to prescribe for her. The doctor pook, pooked the matter, saying she had only got the "molligrubs;" but he said he could cure and promised to call. He did so next day, and going into the room of the lady, now so bad that she had to keep her bed, he closed the door, and pulling off his coat and vest, laid down on the bed beside the patient. The effect was electrical, with a terrific scream, she bounded from the bed, out at the door, down stairs and was making for the street, but was stopped by her husband. She has not complained since, the excitement having completely relieved her of the morbid symptoms.

The moral to be drawn from this true story, by either lady or gentleman, is to take out-door exercise often if you would avoid being troubled with hypochondria, or fancied ailments.

A STRANGE case of hallucination recently occurred in Pennsylvania. A lady, named Timby, who had been married twelve years, and was the mother of five children, was converted to some religion, and immediately thereafter became possessed of the idea that she had never been legally married to her husband. In consequence of this crazy notion she refused to live with him, and finally left his home, and their children at Van Port, and went to Pittsburg, leaving him in ignorance of her whereabouts. He instituted a search, but failed to find her; finally some friends sent word to him where she was staying, and immediately after he came to Pittsburg, and tried to induce his wife to return home, but the efforts of husband and friends failed to have the least effect, she declared she would never return until she had been legally married. The parties accordingly repaired to a magistrate and the marriage ceremony was performed a second time, the lady manifesting the greatest delight on receiving the certificate. The remarried then left for home. Parties who talked with Mrs. Timby say that she appeared completely rational on every point save that of her marriage.

INDIANA is retrograding into worse than New England Puritanism in blue law times, and her local legislators are evincing folly of which they ought to be ashamed. Several women in Wabash county, in that State, were recently fined for performing, on a Sunday, the heinous offences of blacking shoes, sewing on buttons and cooking. Where there's such infinitesimal gnat straining, it is almost certain there is some prodigious camel swallowing! The two are inseparable.