

disease. The calves were from one to three months old, some that sucked the cow and some raised by feeding. It attacked those in the best condition. If there are contagious diseases among stock, I think it would be well to find out how much of it exists in the Territory, and how to guard against it.

C. E. N.

A VOICE FROM ST. GEORGE.

Much Moisture.

ST. GEORGE, Utah,
February 6th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

During the early part of the winter there were but few storms in this part of the country, and prospects were not very bright for our farmers the coming season. However, things are taking a different turn now. For a week past it has rained almost incessantly, and so steady has been the fall of water that the ground has received a soaking such as it has not known for years before. The snow is being piled up in the mountains in such large quantities that there are good prospects for an abundant water supply the coming season. No wonder our farmers are brightening up with the prospects, and beginning to look forward to an abundant harvest.

MINING MATTERS.

St. George is very quiet at present, except for a little talk concerning the mines in this vicinity. The owners of some of these mines, though not making a great noise about it, are still working silently, but earnestly. In talking with one of the parties yesterday, I was informed that he had offers of capital with which to prosecute the work, as soon as he should be convinced that the quantity and quality of the ore would justify the erection of smelting works. I feel confident in asserting the opinion that these mines will, in the near future, draw large quantities of capital to this part of our rich and growing Territory, as well as furnish employment to a great many laboring men.

DEATH OF SISTER PACE.

The announcement early on Sunday morning, the 3rd inst., of the death of Mrs. Caroline A. Pace, sent a pang to all hearts. Scarcely a week before she had been apparently as well and strong as ever, and now came the startling intelligence of her demise. Deceased was an amiable and noble woman, well known in the community, for her generous disposition, and many commendable traits of character. She leaves a husband and four small children to mourn her untimely end. The funeral services were held in the St. George Tabernacle on Monday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock p.m. Elder James G. Bleak, President J. D. T. McAllister and Henry Eyring, and Bishop David H. Cannon addressed the assembly in fitting words, after which the remains were conducted to the graveyard, followed by a large number of people. The bereaved ones have the heartfelt sympathy of the community in this their deep affliction.

ABOUT BUILDING.

There was scarcely any building in St. George last season, it being, in this respect, different from most of the other towns in the Territory. The fact is, there are more houses here now than the people can occupy, and property is so low that it is much cheaper to buy than to build. True, the houses here are not noted for their architectural beauty, but we venture to say that a great many of them are very comfortable. The buildings here are mostly adobe, and had there been in their construction a proper regard for the rules for architecture, our town would now compare favorably with any other of similar size in the Territory.

REAL ESTATE DOWN.

Property in St. George is almost as low now, it would seem, as it can be. It is not likely to remain in its present condition long, and when it changes we believe it will be for the better. With such valuable silver, lead and copper mines in such close proximity how will it be possible for real estate to remain so far below par? We believe the time not far distant when the owners of real estate in this place will realize a handsome advance in prices, and those who have tried to sell but could not will be very glad that they could not sell when they desired to.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

Our citizens here in general are law abiding, and the justices of the peace have usually but little to do. However, there are occasionally cases which demand their attention, and one lately which fell under my observation might with propriety be noticed. It appears that the defendant Mr. J. R. McKenzie did, contrary to law, dispose of liquor, to some Indians. The court adjudged him guilty and fined him in the sum of \$50 and costs. This case will probably be a warning to others in this vicinity not to furnish Indians with liquor.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Our municipal election will be held here in March. Next Monday evening the 11th inst., a mass meeting of the People's Party will be held here, in order to nominate officers for the coming election. We anticipate but little opposition, as the other party is not strong here.

Respectfully, W.

SUMMIT STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of Summit Stake was held in the school house, Coalville, on Saturday and Sunday, February 9th and 10th.

Saturday, 10 a. m.
Meeting called to order by Bishop R. Salmon of Coalville.

Singing.
Prayer by Brother A. Peterson.
Bishop R. Salmon, of Coalville; Bishop A. Winters, of Hoytsville, and President A. Peterson then addressed the congregation, when meeting was dismissed.

2 p. m.

President Cluff called the meeting to order.

After singing and prayer W. W. Cluff addressed the Bishops, requesting them to be more particular in making and sending in their reports.

Bishop Mallin, of Rockport; Bishop Asper, of Echo; Bishop Attwood, of Kamas; John Clarke, of Upton; Counselor Jones, of Hennefer; Bishop Salmon, of Coalville; Bishop Pace, of Parley's Park, all reported their wards in fair condition.

After singing, meeting was dismissed by prayer.

Sunday, 10 a. m.

Meeting called to order by Counselor A. Eldredge. After singing, Patriarch T. Ball prayed. Singing.

Bishop Bowns, of Almy, Bishop Winters, of Hoytsville, Counselor Jas. Hixson, of Wanship, Bishop Brown, of Evanston, Bishop Walker, of Peoa, all reported their wards in fair condition.

Counselor W. E. Pack addressed the congregation, reporting his labors with Counselor Lyon of the Y. M. M. I. A. of the Stake, stated they had visited all the associations except three, Spring Hollow, Almy and Evanston.

President Cluff called on a few Stake Missionaries for reports.

T. L. Allen and Wm. White, senior, reported their missionary labors.

Singing.
Benediction by Bishop A. Winters.

2 o'clock p. m.

Meeting was called to order by President Cluff. Singing. Prayer by Brother W. H. Branch. Singing.

During the time of administering the Sacrament, Brother Ward E. Pack presented the General Authorities of the Church and of this Stake, who were sustained.

Andrew Peterson, President of the High Priests, reported his Quorum as doing better than ever.

Jos. A. Fisher, member of the High Council, reported his missionary labors.

Willard F. Smith said he had just returned from a two years' mission. In his address he compared our condition with that of our people abroad.

High Councilor Thos. Gibbons, of Rockport, reported his labors.

Presiding Bishops' Agent, Alma L. Smith, made a few remarks on tithing, etc.

Councilor A. Eldredge spoke on the recent action of the government towards us, but saw no cause for fear.

President Cluff spoke briefly on the same subject, dwelt for some time on Stake house matters and requested the Bishops to be particular to send in full and correct reports before March 1st.

Choir sang an anthem.

Patriarch T. Ball then adjourned the Conference three months by prayer.

T. BULLOCK, Clerk.

[FOR DESERET NEWS.]

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

BY JOHN H. KELSON.

The first newspaper was published at Venice about the middle of the sixteenth century. It was called "THE GAZETTE." This was the name of a Venetian coin, and the paper was sold for this sum. Although printing had been invented previous, the Venetian government, being jealous of its influence, did not allow the GAZETTE to be set up in type and printed, but permitted only manuscript copies to be distributed.

The Italians called their editors "Menanti," meaning "those who spread about defamatory reflections." (The Italians were happy in adopting appropriate names.)

The first newspaper printed in England was published under the auspices of Queen Elizabeth and Lord Burleigh July, 1588. It was called the "ENGLISH MERCURIE."

A curious account is given of the origin of the word news. Those early editions were small, single sheets, printed on one side only; and besides the name and date at the top, each sheet was ornamented on each corner with one of the initial letters of the cardinal points of the compass; viz. E. W. N. S. intimating that the "Organ" contained intelligence from the four quarters of the earth. After a time, for convenience and utility, these letters were arranged so as to form the word NEWS, and became the general name of all public papers. Webster derives the word from *new*; yet he remarks, under the term tidings that, "news denotes intelligence from any quarter."

The primary object and use of newspapers was to diffuse knowledge of passing events; to note matters of general interest, and to record the sayings and doings of governments and public officials.

From the very beginning the public press has been regarded, by despotic governments and tyrannical rulers, with jealousy and dread; and it has always

been their aim to "gag" and suppress, to subsidize and control the free diffusion of public intelligence, as they saw in this mighty engine of enlightenment a powerful enemy to despotism, and the absolute control of their slavish subjects. But the new light had broken forth and began to expand; and it was beyond the power of blind prejudice and arbitrary craft to stop its shining or prevent its enlargement. However, what could not be suppressed and crushed might be obstructed and shackled. Moreover the press, if subordinate and submissive, might be used to promote opposite purposes to those of progress and liberty. It was very gratifying to royalty to have its greatness extolled and blazoned before an admiring populace. It was very convenient to have a ready means of advertising the schemes and policy of governments; but it was very disagreeable and impolitic to give the subject the liberty to express his opinion; to allow comment and criticism. It was the prerogative of rulers to command and coerce, to order and be obeyed; but it was a terrible outrage on their dignity and rights for the people to have freedom to demur, to hesitate and "to talk back." Nevertheless, the infant giant fought his way bravely against kingly and priestly intolerance; and for the liberty enjoyed now by mankind to nobly defend their interests against tyrants, to represent themselves in fearless and dignified utterance, they are indebted to those noble and brave heroes who first struggled and fought; who braved the dungeon, the rack and the fire to emancipate the souls of men and give the world a free press.

The liberty of the press was neither a sudden or complete achievement, but a long, severe struggle; often wavering between victory and defeat, and the result has been, a sure cheering progress. Men of reflection, and leading intellects recognized in the printing press a medium through which the ever expanding powers and aspirations of the human soul could find expression. This new victory of man's genius added fresh laurels and enlarged dignity to human nature. New sympathies were awakened; and hidden possibilities of excellence and advancement were unfolded. A broader field for the employment of the attributes of philanthropy and brotherhood was opened before the lovers of mankind. Previously the channels of communication among men were narrow, and the means limited. Those, whose souls were filled with love for their fellows must call them to the forum, the temple, and the market place, and the fervor of eloquence, argument and pathos were the only means of moving men's souls; of arousing sleeping ambition, or combating the flagrance of error and wrong. Now, the poet, the divine, the philosopher could sit in the study and in the quiet of leisure and solitude speak to the multitude through the noiseless, but patent and awful voice of the press. Liberty felt the pleasing tremor of the new-born impetus; but as she upraised her head her benign smile was met by a scowl and a menacing gesture from the powers of barbarity and ignorance who sat in high places. Printers were "spotted" and had to hide themselves and manipulate their craft in secluded garrets and dark cellars. Books were condemned and burnt; newspapers confiscated, and presses destroyed; authors and editors imprisoned. But the day of intellectual freedom had dawned; and the pen which is mightier than the sword; and the press which is stronger than prison walls, and the law of liberty which is more powerful than priestly hate and the tyrants' vengeance, triumphed. The press has worked out its own deliverance; fought its own battles and achieved its own victories.

With the ushering in of this new epoch of civilization, what a glorious future was unfolded, and what visions of enchanting wonders burst upon the prophetic souls of the lovers and leaders of our race! What opportunities for universal brotherhood! What possibilities of advancement and progress! Through the agency of a free press, nations and peoples, hitherto aliens and strangers to each other felt the power and sympathy of a new fraternity. There came to them from afar solicitude and fellow feeling, and in those friendly harmonies there was promise of a closer, loftier brotherhood. Generous-hearted philanthropists, dreaming poets and speculating philosophers became joyful and prophetic, and were full of ecstatic visions of future progress and beatitude. The thought: Domestic infelicities, clanish feuds and international jealousy would now cease; all the knotty questions of policy could be decided, and all foreign threats of irritation be allayed by the peaceful arbitration of the pen and press. There would be no more war. Bloodshed would henceforth be confined to barbarians. In the place of fighting generals the world would have peace-making editors. Instead of standing armies, legions of writers, poets and moralists. Naval heroes would be sent home to cultivate farms; and floating batteries turned into mail ships. Libraries would take the place of armories; swords, after rusting in their moldy scabbards would be bent into harvest sickles; the art of war be forgotten, and a reign of peace be inaugurated.

The liberty of the press is one of the many victories which noble and progressive spirits have wrested from the dormant and sluggish elements of old and effete systems. It was the struggle of oppressed humanity to burst the chrysalis of barbarism, and to emerge into the freedom and light of a higher life. It was the operation of that animus which prompted men to elevate themselves and their fellows to a higher plane

of civilization. Its purpose was peace, good will and fraternity. Being the outflowing of the best attributes of the human soul, its objects were education, enlightenment, and the promotion of civility and courtesy; the maintenance of truth; the vindication of the rights, liberties and good name of the deserving; and the exposition and denunciation of wrong-doing. To a wonderful extent these aims have been worked out. The world is, undoubtedly, more advanced, more civilized through the ameliorating and refining influence of the press. Some talk of a return to barbarism. This is impossible with a free press. It is alleged that Utah is a community of stolid and hopeless ignorance with a score of printing presses and fifty book stores all doing a thriving business! It is congenial to man's nature to gain knowledge. To have sublime ideas is ecstasy; to express them is no less a pleasure; and to the reader there is a continuation of the delight. There is nothing more prolific than thought. A single idea will, oftentimes, bear a prodigious crop, and its fruition last for ever. A thought, conceived in the solitude of the closet, is thrown out into the light and falls into good ground; the plant grows and sends forth its spreading runners; its tendrils take hold of a thousand objects, and a profusion of intellectual efforescence is produced. The rapid and universal diffusion of knowledge is possible only through a swift, abundant and untrammelled press. With thought as its motive energy this mighty engine has set in operation the numerous wheels and shafts of material nature for the convenience and well-being of man, at the same time it has supplied him his daily feast of spiritual nourishment, and intellectual pleasure. To a great extent, therefore, the sublime invention, and emancipation of the printing press has been a magnificent success.

But there is no unmixed felicity in sublunary affairs, and even this immense good has its accompanying evils. Into the stream of blessings and wholesome delights flowing from the press the evil one has thrown many cankerous mischiefs and poisonous things. The pernicious and hurtful crop has grown up with the helpful and meretricious. The liberty to disseminate truth, and correct and ennobling sentiments have been claimed and used to spread lies and false principles. Liberty abused becomes license. Pernicious thoughts and libelous personalities put into circulation in the character of wrong-doing. These crimes are in the same category with treason and sedition. A writer or editor who excites treason or foments rebellion against established government is deemed a traitor and a rebel, and is punishable as such, though he should never have brandished a dagger or attended a secret convention. When wicked, malicious thoughts are set up in type and printed, they are no longer mere thoughts, but materialized agents of mischief; and the author thereof is guilty of wrong-doing; and he who unjustly and intentionally stabs character and wounds the spirit is morally a murderer. The liberty of the press is shamefully abused by being prostituted to these unlawful uses, and the baneful effects of this abuse are commensurate with the benefits accruing from a just and proper use of its powers. This agent, so effectual in promoting peace, and building up the waste places of ruined friendships and decayed fraternities is employed in exciting animosities, fostering bitterness and hate, and intensifying sectional malevolence and wrath. A degenerate and low community, and a debased moral sentiment might permit and sanction this license, and connive at this public abuse, but it is none the less wicked and unlawful.

If the same amount of editorial ability, and an equal bulk of literary materials had been employed in explaining difficult situations; expanding political and national questions, and allaying personal and sectional prejudices and conflicting interests that were employed for exactly opposite purposes, the great calamity which visited this nation twenty years ago might have been far less disastrous and protracted, if not wholly averted. Having a free press there is no excuse or justification for such a war as that of rebellion among any people. But in place of being a preventive the bellicose tone and attitude of the press was one of the causes of the war. The two factions were wonderfully ignorant of the peculiar condition of each other. The masses in the South had no correct idea of the circumstances of their northern brothers; while the North understood as little of the climatic and commercial contrasts which separated them from the cotton states. What an opportunity was here offered for the exercise of the mighty powers of the pen and the press to enlighten, to heal, and to conciliate! But instead of adopting this wise and economical course, all the violence of party hate which rankled in the souls of interested demagogues; and all the spleen and caustic vituperation which constitute the stock in trade of the mercenary scribbler, found expression through newspapers, novels and pamphlets, until the alienation became complete; the tumultuous elements were whipped into fury and the breach became so wide that a million souls must be sacrificed to fill the "bloody chasm."

Perhaps the worst abuse of the liberty of the press, is wherein that sacred right is used as the vehicle of personal spite, and a cover for the vilification of private character. Under such uses the public press becomes a very hot-bed for the breeding of evils and mischiefs. Lying is the delight and subterfuge of only the most vile and degraded characters. Wholesale lying through the

press is the most satanic of all. It is bad enough to tell a falsehood to a single individual; but when a lie is printed, it is told as many times as the ink soils the paper; and with each revelation of the press the author is marked again a liar. The writer who edits or publishes falsehoods, knowing them to be so, is personally responsible and guilty; although he may be hired to do this, by a second person or clique. The fact that the wrong is perpetrated in the interests of others does not exculpate the doer, or mitigate the odium; but rather adds an element of meanness to the craven act.

As observed above, the liberty of the press is an outgrowth of civilization; and it can be maintained only by the benign influences, and nobleness of spirit which brought it forth. The great danger of liberty lies in the opportunities it affords unworthy persons to use it, and degrade it into license. Editors and writers should be the best men and women in the community. The school teacher should be educated and intelligent; the minister ought, at least, to be moral; the lawyer should be honest and well read in law; but the editor of a daily newspaper should embody all these qualities in his character, and then add as many more, and among them, those of a truth-lover and a gentleman. The editor of a leading newspaper is, by his position, a defender and exponent of civilization. He wields a power, which, in its moral bearings, is more potent than that of king or president, for he reaches the individuals of the mass, and deals with details and the minutia of public interests. If he fails, who shall save? He is the maker of public opinions; he is the exponent of political theories; the expounder of abstruse policies; the teacher of all. If he strays who can go right? He is the physician who keeps in order the spiritual organs, and regulates the national pulse; if he is incapable; if he administers poison instead of healthful condiments, how can the moral health of the nation be sustained? A high standard of character should be demanded of the occupant of the sanctum; and a rigid ordeal of preparation should be administered before he assumes the sacred vestments and enters the temple to officiate in his high office.

Let the liberty of the press be fostered and held inviolate; but let its purity and dignity be maintained; and let the educators of the people appreciate their lofty callings and be indeed the true defenders of civilization.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

To prevent iron from rusting in the ground it is painted over with a mixture of 100 parts of resin, 25 parts of gutta percha, 50 parts of paraffin, and 20 parts of magnesia, besides mineral oil. A temporary paint for the movable parts of machinery contains 20 or 30 per cent. of magnesia or burnt dolomite, with some vaseline added to prevent drying.

The edge of the razor is a very delicate thing. Heat and cold affect it. Under a strong magnifying glass the edge of a razor which has been exposed to the cold world seem like a saw. Hot water throws the little particles back into place and makes the edge smooth. A sudden change in the weather always affects the razors in a barber shop and the tempers of the barbers.

The difficulty in making the butter soft come quickly at this season is commonly found in the fact that the creamer is kept at too low a temperature. It is not enough that at churning the cream show a warmth of 60 to 65 degrees. If not it has been kept much colder than this and the sudden increase of warmth will make the cream foam in the churn and not form into butter globules, except with great difficulty, occasionally not at all.

President Johnson, of the Indiana State Horticultural Society, states that he prevents entirely the attacks of peach borers, "by removing a small portion of the earth from the body near the roots, and filling its place with a pint to a quart of soft soap, from the middle to the last of May. If the grub has previously found his way into the tree, the soap will kill him; if he is not there, he will not get in after the soap is placed there. This method has never failed with me."

Experiment has shown that if a portion of the eye of potatoes is cut out or injured it causes the remainder to push forward more vigorously. In a whole potato it is rare that more than three or four eyes grow. By cutting in two or three pieces and removing part of the eyes on each, they will all produce strong shoots, if the pieces are not afterwards injured by heating from being piled in two large heaps. It will make a great difference to the coming crop if potatoes intended for seed are spread thinly in a light place, where the temperature remains a little above the freezing point.

William Horne, a widely known veterinary surgeon, writes that in many years' experience in giving hens barley as a part of their food, he has never had a case of chicken cholera. There is no doubt that barley may often be profitably substituted for corn in feeding all animals. It weighs 48 pounds per bushel and will commonly produce as much weight per acre as oats. It is excelled by corn in favorable seasons, but it can be grown with so much less labor than corn that it is nearly as cheap as economical a food where land is cheap and labor dear.