

DESERET NEWS.

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - APRIL, 5, 1876.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints will be held in the Tabernacle in this city, commencing on Thursday, April 6th, at 10 o'clock a.m.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.
DANIEL H. WELLS.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

IF Mr. Coghlan accepts the position tendered to him of Chief Justice of Utah, then once more this Territory will have a full bench, and the courts ought to go to work and clear the dockets.

Although, in common with the people of the Territories, we are no admirers of the present system of governing these imperfectly organized portions of the Union, nevertheless, if we must have imported officials, in whose choice the people within their jurisdiction have not the slightest shadow of a voice, and in which choice their feelings or wishes are scarcely ever consulted in the least, we, and we believe the community here generally, are ready to welcome any person appointed to office in the Territory, who is a gentleman as well as an officer, a man of intelligence, ability, and integrity, disposed to discharge the manifest duties of his office impartially and fairly, without fear, favor, or hope of undue reward.

If the Chief Justice is a man of this stamp, he will be well thought of here by the great majority of the community, and so far as they are concerned his stay may be desired to be a long one. But if he shall not prove himself such a man and such an officer, it is not in human nature that honorable citizens should desire his presence, or the continuance thereof, among them.

No official sent to Utah need expect to be without enemies. It can hardly be. If an officer conducts himself honorably, well minding the real and legitimate business of his office, and respecting the common rights and privileges of others, he can not fail to be highly respected by the masses of the citizens and by all intelligent and well-meaning men who are acquainted with his course. But there are a few unprincipled parties who will not be at all satisfied with such a course, desirable as it may be, and promotive as it may be of the general welfare. In such case those parties, who care for nothing but the success of their own villainous schemes, will become the deadly enemies of that honorable and upright official, whoever he may be, or of any official who will do a fair thing to all, and will not pander to their paltry party purposes. If the new Chief Justice takes an honorable course, he will find all this out soon enough. But that is the only course that will secure him any genuine or lasting credit.

HELPING THE POOR.

IT was said in old times that the poor had the Gospel preached to them. They have it preached to them now, and it is principally the poor who receive and obey the gospel now, as was the case then. The Gospel brings with it the principle of the gathering of those who obey it, that they may more perfectly shape their lives in accordance with its principles, and become one people, united and harmonious, zealous in good works, the people of God in deed and in truth.

The gathering is inseparable from the Gospel in these latter-days, and wherever the gospel is preached the spirit of the gathering accompanies it. Those who receive the Gospel into good honest hearts receive also the spirit of gathering, and soon begin to manifest a desire to leave their places of residence and congregate with the people of God in the place appointed. But

to gather requires means as well as the disposition to do it. Poverty stands in the way of an early realization of the desire of many Saints to gather. As it is chiefly the poor who receive the Gospel, of course they have little means to apply to the purpose of the gathering, however good the will may be. Those who are best provided for, naturally gather first, leaving behind them those who are less able to help themselves away. This process goes on year after year, thus reducing the branches of the Church abroad, in many instances, in both numbers and financial strength and leaving many of the poor Saints with but very slight prospects of ever gathering by their own means alone. Then they naturally look and appeal to their brethren and acquaintances, who have gathered before them, for assistance to enable them also to fulfil the commandment to gather. Many responses have been made year after year to these appeals for aid, and many brethren and sisters have been thereby enabled to gather to this land and to this Territory, and thus accomplish the desire of their hearts in that regard.

Notwithstanding all that has been done in this direction in former years, much yet remains to be done. There are still thousands of Saints in the nations of the old world, anxious to have the opportunity of gathering to this continent and to the headquarters of the Church, according to the principle and to the commandment. But they are unable, they have little or no spare means, they are poor, and there is little if any prospect of their being able to help themselves very materially to gather. Yet they desire to do so, and their only apparent resource is to pray to their Father in Heaven to inspire others who have means to stretch forth their hands and help them to gather. Another opportunity has come for all those who have means and do not owe for the emigration of themselves or any of their relatives or friends, to contribute of their means for the gathering of their poorer brethren and sisters in lands far away. There are many in this Territory who are able to do this without subjecting themselves to any privation or inconvenience, and without exercising any self-denial, further than that of not having quite so much surplus means for the present. To such this matter of helping the poor to gather comes with the force of a duty. Those who owe anything on emigration account should be forward to repay as fast as they are able, which would also accumulate means to assist others who need it.

PERSISTENT EFFORTS FOR PROSCRIPTION.

THERE is one rather remarkable thing in the history of this Territory, and that is the persistent efforts made to procure special legislation from Congress, of a proscriptive character, affecting the community here. Every session of Congress some such bill or bills have been presented and urged upon the attention of that body. Of late years these bills have been of a very extreme and vindictive character, utterly regardless of the established rights of citizens, and apparently designed to take away every distinctive right and privilege of American citizens, and to reduce the inhabitants of this Territory, or the greater part of them, to a position of practical serfdom, unknown elsewhere in the civilized world.

The present session there are three or four bills of this class before Congress, and the unprincipled parties who favor them are urging their passage with all the ability and cunning they are masters of. It is proposed to disqualify a large majority of the people of the Territory from jury duty, to disfranchise them, to disfranchise the women, and to put official power as far as possible into the hands of a small and unscrupulous minority, thus practically de-Americanizing the whole Territory, and forcing a rigid polity upon the people here, entirely opposed to the progressive spirit of the age and the long and loudly boasted freedom of American government.

It may be that, in the logic of events, Providence, in view of the great and confessed lack of integrity in American public life, and the natural sequence that unless something reparatory is done, the

nation must sink to ruin, permits these proscriptive measures to subserv a double purpose—to give their authors, aiders, and abettors opportunity to manifest their own glaring inconsistency and utter unworthiness; and at the same time to prove, by rigorous and undeniable tests, that there is a people whose lives are regulated by principle, and who therefore are worthy to be exalted in due time to positions of the highest importance and responsibility in the land.

HOG CHOLERA.

FOR years past the disease known as hog cholera has made great ravages among the swine in Illinois and throughout the Western States generally, and has attracted considerable attention. Experiments made in treating the disease have not afforded much satisfaction or been attended with very beneficial results. With a view to collecting the experience of swine breeders generally throughout the State, the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, at the February meeting, directed its Secretary to prepare a circular of inquiry to breeders, which has been done. The circular embraces a series of forty questions upon details concerning the practice of the breeders, and the symptoms, pathology and other circumstances which have come under their notice in connection with hogs and the disease in question.

The 35th question states as follows concerning the general symptoms, more or less prominent, and the progress of the disease, as exhibited in the generality of cases—

"Dullness, loss of appetite for food and water, creeping beneath the straw, or seeking dark places with the head held low and ears drooping; disposition to lie on the belly; retching and vomiting of food, mucous or bile; diarrhoea of dark and fetid stools, or constipation; anxious and starting look; inability to stand; mouth hot and clammy; spasmodic breathing; partial or complete paralysis; bristles stiff and dry; sometimes the animal is wild and frantic, and sometimes quite unconscious; inability to scream; subdued and painful cough; discoloration of the skin, a red or purplish tint, especially on the belly, inner surface of the hinder extremities, on the back, ears, etc.; death within twenty-four hours to three days."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Washington *Star* says that, in addition to Lawyer Baskin and Delegate Cannon, pro and con, P. O. J. H. K. Wilcox appeared before the Senate committee on Territories, March 23, in behalf of Christianity's proscriptive Utah bill, "but after hearing him a few minutes the committee incidentally adjourned."

The Philadelphia *Herald* is to have a complete newspaper establishment on the Centennial grounds, with all facilities and accessories, and every department accommodated in the best modern style.

A strange accident happened in London recently. A telegraph wire broke, and the reaction of the wire nearly cut a bus driver's head from his body.

Daniel Drew's failure has thrown the Drew University into serious pecuniary embarrassment. He made it a present of \$250,000, secured by his personal note only, with the understanding that the interest, not the principal, should be paid. His failure makes that worth nothing, and leaves the college destitute. The trustees have resolved to raise \$150,000 by subscription, but it is very much feared that there are two inseparable difficulties in the way—first to get persons to subscribe, and next to get them to pay their subscriptions.

The New York *Graphic* has a sensational story about dynamite Thompson being connected with various diabolisms in the recent civil war, with a view to the destruction of U. S. naval vessels and the burning of northern cities.

Mr. Frank Gilmore and two deck hands in a skiff went over the dam falls at Louisville, four feet deep, recently, and were thrown out into the water, but were finally saved in an almost perishing condition.

The Los Angeles *Herald* says the farmers thereabout are assured of a more prosperous season than has visited them for twenty years. The total rainfall of the season approximates 28 inches, more than sufficient to warrant excellent crops in all the valley, and a greater breadth than usual has been planted.

There are more kinds of revivals than one. There is the revival of the whipping post in Virginia. Under the pressure of the hard times, crime has increased and the jails are full to overflowing with all sorts of criminals, principally negroes, and a whipping is sometimes given with a shorter term of imprisonment.

The American Baptists are reported to be very successful in their mission to Burmah. Fifty-one natives were recently baptized in the valley of the Irrawaddy.

They must have powerful emetics in the East. A Boston journal says an actress "was taken ill yesterday, and threw up a six years' engagement at Wallack's."

General Rufus Ingalls is reported to have adduced, as an evidence that he is an honest man, that he is unable to live on his income, unable to pay his debts and has no prospect of ever being able to do so. The New York *Sun* suggests that he will certainly become demoralized if he continues to go on in that way, and that he should enlist as a private, and then he would be able to adjust his expenses within his income. At present the General has \$4,500 a year, besides free quarters, free fuel, and the privilege of purchasing his groceries and provisions at cost price. And yet, poor fellow, he is in the depths of poverty.

Tastes differ. The Detroit *Free Press* makes fun of the loose and lengthy gownish robes of the Sandwich Islands women. But the New York *Herald* says, "Seriously it is the most sensible and picturesque dress in the world, consisting of a single, ample sleeved garment, buttoning at the throat and falling gracefully to the instep."

The Southern press, especially of Virginia, is said to be bespeaking more and more clearly that the active, intelligent conservative element in politics is desirous of forming a party which will be neither democratic nor republican, but opposed to destructive radicalism, and a New York paper wishes to know if the Whig party is actually reviving.

Now green lamp shades are dangerous. A young lady in Berlin, who passed her evenings in working embroidery by the light of a lamp with a green shade to it, was afflicted with headache, and her hair began to fall out. It was suggested that the green shade was the cause. The shade was removed and the girl began to enjoy good health again. The green of the shade contained considerable arsenic. Now the bald-headed men can tell what took their hair off.

Western Massachusetts is afflicted with hydrophobia. The crop of mad dogs is astonishing and increasing.

The New York *Herald* exclaims, "Oh for the good old political days of thirty years ago, when Webster, Clay, Hayne and Calhoun were the pride of America, and whiskey was only twenty-two cents a gallon!"

The Cornhill Magazine, treating of scholastic education, says "One of the chief dangers of the pedagogic mind is the desire to conform other minds to its own and secure universal sway for its pet systems and modes of thinking, and it is hard to imagine anything more likely to produce mental collapse and stagnation than the power to enforce this."

The Omaha *Herald* says that in no part of the Union has corruption been more flagrant or criminal, since the "riot in wrongs in our national affairs," than in the State of Nebraska. "Surveying frauds and postal frauds, and federal frauds of whatever name and nature, have been life here for many years, and great injury has been done the people thereby." Among these wrongs, surveying swindles have been some of the most infamous.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* very sensibly says, "The spectacle of the laboring man protesting against the right of others to labor, is about the last thing that the imagination would be able to conceive

of by its unaided powers. Of all the rights of man there is none more sacred than the right to labor and to earn an honest living, but these recreant trades-unions, organized in a country which is based on the rights of man, would deny this right to those who have most need of it, to those who, wanting it, expose society to the gravest danger."

Paris is soon to be supplied with pure water from the country, instead of continuing to drink the muddy water of the Seine.

A Cleveland deacon, somewhat of a politician, too, was twitted with being on the fence. He retorted, "Yes, I am on the fence, and there I propose to stay as long as it's so confoundedly muddy on both sides."

This being leap year, *Punch* says if Providence disposes, it is woman that proposes.

Mrs. Clark, of Mechanic Falls, Me., and her husband quarreled, separated, and were divorced. After a little while she repented, and wanted him to marry her again. Mr. Clark was not in the humor, and so he declined the honor, whereupon Mrs. Clark went and shot herself dead.

Three human bodies, with their throats cut from ear to ear, were recently found near Silver City, New Mexico, and a local paper guessingly and gravely ventured the suggestion that there had been foul play.

A revival of "square necks" with illusion is noted for evening dresses for womankind, though our authority does not specify whether they are three-square or four-square.

A Manchester oyster-man has been found out in the trifling "irregularity" of inserting Dutch oysters into native shells, and retailing them as the genuine bivalves.

For assault and battery, disturbing the peace and vulgar language, Judge Louderback sentenced a San Francisco hoodlum to a fine of \$340, or 170 days in the county jail. He warned hoodlums generally that in future he should measure them the full penalty of the law in such cases.

Guns are as uncertain as Indians, or even as white men. A South Carolina boy's gun would not go off. A bright idea possessed him. He heated an iron rod, dropped it into the barrel, and ran. But it was of no use. The gun fell with the muzzle towards him, and the hot iron was driven into his body, killing him.

It is said that spiritualism has broken out in parts of India.

The newest resumption platform—resumption of honesty. Not only the newest, but the most needed. If that platform is honestly adopted by American politicians, miracles will never cease.

The London *Saturday Review* talks in this way—"In countries where official party is the rule certain American institutions have not yet been adopted. It is worth while to consider the tendency of further changes in the direction of democracy. Chivalry, according to Burke, was the cheap defence of nations. The administration of public affairs by gentlemen may, perhaps, also tend to cheapness."

The old story (with Eastern States)—the death of an attractive, engaging, "unfortunate" young lady, Miss Clara E. Patterson, of Providence, Rhode Island, through "preventive maternity." The guilty practitioner, Dr. Gordon W. Briggs, stands charged with murder. B. H. Rosenfield, of Rosenfield Bros., is the reputed cause of the trouble.

FOR THE DESERET NEWS.

To whom it may concern.

It will be recollected that an article written by me, entitled "Mortal and Immortal Elements of the Human Body—A Philosophical Objection to the Resurrection Removed," was published in the *Woman's Exponent* in September, 1875, and that subsequently an article written and signed by Pres. Young appeared in the *DESERET NEWS*, in which the former was pronounced untrue.

Permit me to say that I fully concur in the views expressed by Pres. Young, and withdraw everything contained in my article at variance therewith, and trust that no Latter-day Saint may be led into erroneous doctrine through anything written by me.

Salt Lake City, March 19, 1876.

ELIZA R. SNOW.