

validate the whole law. So, in either event, whether the officers of the University be elected by the Legislature or nominated by the Governor, the organization is still a legal one. But there are no proofs that the present officers of the University are not *de jure* officers. The evidence already cited, on the contrary, supports the conclusion that they are *de jure* officers. At all events they are the officers of the Institution *de facto*, and there are no others in existence to dispute their claim.

The Governor says there are no debts of the University contracted by any warrant or authority of law, and by inference that no appropriation of money should be made by the Legislature for purposes not previously anticipated or expressly justified by law. But, is such a warrant or authority as he would have, in fact an essential justification in all appropriations made by the Legislature?

Incorporated in the same bill containing the item of appropriation to the University, is another of \$12,610.12 for deficiency in jurors' and witnesses' fees in 1882-3. Is there any more authority of law to justify the latter than the former? The same appropriation bill contains other items, and all appropriation bills contain the same or similar items, that are not prescribed by law, yet are just and proper, as they are made in the interest of the State. There is no question at all as to the authority and practice of the Legislature to appropriate money for services done the State, whether such services be rendered before or after the act of appropriation.

The facts as stated in the Chancellor's Report to the Legislature show most clearly that the debts of the University, here referred to, were contracted in the interest of the State, to save the forfeit and destruction of State property, and to enhance its value and utility. In 1880 the Legislature appropriated \$20,000 for purchasing grounds and erecting thereon a suitable building for University purposes. Most of this sum was immediately expended towards erecting a building on the finest public square of Salt Lake City, the munificent gift of its Council.

The Chancellor and Regents, fully confident that an appropriation sufficient to complete the building would be made at the session of the Legislature in 1882, left the building in an unfinished and exposed condition. They were disappointed, however, in their hopes of assistance by reason of the Executive veto. The unfinished building was therefore left exposed to waste and destruction, and by the terms of the deed of conveyance, the square and entire property would have been subject to forfeit and liable to revert to the original conveyer.

It was then, and under these circumstances, that the Chancellor and Regents with other friends of education, came to the relief of the Institution and subscribed liberally and in good faith, to continue the work of constructing the new building. It was in this way that the so-called debt of the University was contracted. The Chancellor and Regents were the only guardians of this property, and they would have been recreant to their duty to the State had they not sought to devise some plan to avert the waste, destruction, and forfeiture of such property and a lasting injury to the educational interests of the Territory, all of which were then imminent. Most certainly, if the Legislature has not warrant or authority to appropriate from the public treasury for such and similar purposes in the interest of the commonwealth, then multiplied precedents are no warrant or authority.

It is evident, therefore, that if the Legislature has the right to appropriate for past benefactions to the State, then there is authority implied if not explicit, to justify the payment of the debt of the University now in question. Moreover, by the charter of the institution, it is enjoined upon the Chancellor and Regents that they "do all things that fathers and guardians of the institution ought to do," which is explicit legal authority if the contracting of this debt is viewed as a necessity or a duty on the part of the Chancellor and Board.

Again, in the second and third communications here quoted, the Governor intimates that doctrinal sectarian tenets are taught in the University. That such tenets are not, in the University, the Governor had ample evidence both official and incidental, when he sent these communications to the Legislature. He had in his possession the report of the Chancellor to the Legislature, in which it was clearly stated that sectarian tenets were not taught in the institution, and the most emphatic proofs given that this covert charge on the part of the Governor was false.

Besides, the Governor had a direct statement to the same effect from the President of the institution and one of its leading professors, whom he invited to wait upon him for the express purpose of receiving information in relation to the studies and the character of the instruction given in the University.

That this objection to approving the appropriation to the University was not real or sincere, was clearly shown when the Legislature returned the bill to him with a clause inserted forbidding instruction in any sectarian tenets in the institution. With this provision incorporated in the bill, he still refused to give it his official signature.

It thus becomes apparent that the persistence of the Governor in resisting the appropriation to the University

had two unworthy objects: the one, to have conceded to him the power, denied as his right, to nominate the chief officers of this local Government, by which he could control with almost absolute will the internal affairs of the Territory; the other, to suppress a popular institution of learning having liberal courses of instruction in art, science and literature, and free from sectarianism, simply because it did not pander to his vanity by acknowledging his control.

Thus has one of the most vital elements of civilization—the education of the people, been made to suffer through an attempt to gratify a selfish ambition for place and power in one who, above all others, should have been its patron and protector.

R. T. BURTON,  
GEORGE J. TAYLOR,  
JOHN R. PARK,  
Committee.

Salt Lake City, Utah,  
March 22nd, 1884.

### MARICOPA STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Conference of the Maricopa Stake of Zion was held in Mesa on Saturday and Sunday, March 15th and 16th, 1884.

Present on the stand—A. F. McDonald and Chas. I. Robson, of the Stake Presidency, and a goodly number of the local Priesthood.

Saturday, 10 a. m.

The exercises commenced by singing "An angel from on high," etc.

President A. F. Macdonald expressed himself as being well pleased to meet so many Saints in conference and to note a great change for the better in their spiritual condition.

President C. I. Robson read from the 7th chapter of Daniel and showed how it was being fulfilled.

Bishops E. Pomeroy, of Mesa, and T. E. Jones, of Lehi, reported their wards as being in a thriving condition; nearly all the people observing the "Word of Wisdom."

President A. F. Macdonald followed, further explaining the visions of Daniel; showed the coming forth of the Roman power, and said that some of her abominations had crept in among the Saints. Exhorted the Saints to be honest, keep out of debt and live humbly before the Lord.

2 p. m.

Elder D. T. LeBaron reported the Tempe Branch as feeling and doing well; after which Elders Chas. H. Allen, Wm. L. Brundage, John F. Shaw, C. C. Dana, D. P. Jones and C. S. Peterson spoke upon the necessity of self improvement, and of observing the Word of Wisdom.

Sunday, 10 a. m.

Singing "Praise ye the Lord," 'tis good to raise."

Elders C. R. Hakes, A. F. Stewart, Geo. Crismon and Prest. A. F. Macdonald were the speakers, the subjects dwelt upon were union, co-operation, obedience and tithing.

2 p. m.

After the sacrament was administered Elder E. E. Jones addressed the conference upon the necessity of obedience to God's law, after which the statistical report of the Stake was read and the authorities were sustained.

President Macdonald and Patriarch B. F. Johnson addressed the Saints, urging them to lives of righteousness.

The peaceful influence of the Spirit of God was felt in our meetings, causing the Saints to rejoice.

Mesa is cultivating about 350 acres of wheat this season, which looks very promising. The rainfall during the winter has been unusually large, the spring forward, and the outlook for the future is favorable. The health of the people is good.

GEORGE PASSEY,  
Stake Recorder.

### PRIMARY CONFERENCE.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 25th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

By request of Mrs. Mary A. Freeze, President of the Y. L. M. I. A. of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion; I send you a brief report of our Quarterly Conference, which convened in the Fourteenth Ward Assembly Rooms, March 22nd, President Mary A Freeze presiding.

Prest. Freeze called the meeting to order and the services began with the hymn by the choir, "Joy to the World."

Prayer by Prest. Elmina S. Taylor. Second hymn, "Praise ye the Lord." Minutes of previous Conference read and accepted.

Reports of the various associations of this Stake were read, and then Prest. Mary A Freeze arose and expressed her gratification upon beholding so large an attendance, the largest we had yet gathered at a Young Ladies' Quarterly Conference. This was encouraging to her and proved that the good work was increasing. Exhorted those present to use their influence in drawing still others into the Mutual Improvement Association. Referred to various evils in our midst and gave good and beautiful advice upon several topics; secret prayer, testimony bearing and the avoidance of evil company. Said she would be pleased to visit the various associations. Requested reports every quarter from this time on.

Counselor Maria Y. Dougal, expressed her interest and satisfaction in what had been read and spoken; felt that we

were too indifferent to the precious and glorious principles which had been revealed to us for our salvation; thought we should more diligently read our Church books. Urged the members to come out and rally around their leaders, and said her sincerest desire was to become good and great in this Church and kingdom.

Counselor Mattie Horne, spoke of her desire from childhood to do good. Her patriarchal blessing pronounced her a future of usefulness among the young, and her being called to the position she occupied in the Y. L. M. I. A., opened that field for her. Suggested the circulation of books upon important subjects, also lectures or addresses from elder sisters upon every day practical and needful topics, as well as spiritual instructions.

Prest. Elmina S. Taylor referred to the visits made by Prest. M. I. Horne and herself to Weber and Morgan Stakes, and the good spirit prevailing among those Saints. Kindly advised the young secretaries to endeavor to improve in their labors, until they had attained the standard of excellence. Referred in most effective language to the evil effects of the skating rink with advice to all to shun the place.

President Erastus Snow, who had accompanied Sister Jane S. Richards of Ogden, to the meeting, accepted the invitation to address the audience, which he did in his own fatherly, impressive and grand manner. Said he was pleased with what he had heard, and could believe that what had been said before he came was equally good. He joined most fervently in what had been said against the pernicious influence of a means which was calculated to beguile and ensnare the young, unsuspecting and unprotected. Said in Salt Lake City there are perhaps more snares, to draw away the young than in the country places. "Here are the hosts of evil concentrated, the outside world send their emissaries to assail the citadel of righteousness, virtue and happiness. Those who are not prayerful are in danger. There is a work of love to engage in. The influence of the home circle will reach into eternities. It will not be long before the youth of Israel will be called abroad; they will be found among the nations of the earth as judges and counsellors, and these young ladies will be beside, their co-workers and counselors. I pray the desire to be great and good may find a response in every heart. Jesus said: Whosoever would be great, let him be as a little child. The greater your home responsibilities, the greater will be your outside influence. He concluded by invoking the blessing of God upon all who labor in His cause.

Prest. Mary A. Freeze arose and expressed her thanks to President Erastus Snow for what he had said, and hoped we would strive to fulfill every duty devolving upon us.

Conference was adjourned for three months.

Choir sang: "An angel from on high."

Benediction by President Erastus Snow.

AUGUSTA JOYCE CROCHERON,  
Stake Secretary.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### CURE FOR CATTLE DISEASE.

WOODRUFF, March 17, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

In your issue of Feb. 20th, I saw an article entitled "Curious Cattle Disease." The first I heard of this disease was about three years ago, in Oregon, while traveling southward. It appeared to go in a belt across the country. Its progress appeared to be quite slow. Two years ago it reached as far south as Soda Springs, and there were a few scattering cases in Bear Lake Valley, its ravages being the heaviest during the first cold weather in the fall. The next year it reached Woodruff, some of my neighbors having lost 15 out of 20 calves, always taking the best animals that are allowed to run with the cows, or that are given a large supply of milk.

I have raised 20 calves a year, but never had the misfortune to lose one as yet. I had one two year old heifer which ran down where the disease was passing, and she took the malady and died in 12 hours.

The course I have taken with my calves is this: I give them one-half the milk the cow gives, let them suck till two months old, then give one-fourth the milk till three months, giving plenty of good hay or pasture. Then I make an easy muzzle and send them with the cow herd, so they get plenty of exercise, from four to six miles travel a day. They learn to forage for themselves and winter with the cows without any trouble.

Mr. A. C. Beckwith, of Evanston, has had a good deal of experience with the disease, having from 4,000 to 6,000 head of cattle. He says he knows beyond doubt that the disease is not contagious. His herd is on Bear River near the Mammoth Cave mines. When the disease struck his cattle he lost from 50 to 100 head of calves a day. His first remedy was cutting a small pocket behind the left hip and filling with garlic, gunpowder and sulphur. But this did not have the desired effect, so he sought another remedy, and that was exercise. He drove them ten miles a day, and in less than three days the disease disappeared. Thinking the disease had passed by he let them alone for one month, when he found his calves were dying rapidly again. He

tried the exercise once more with the same result.

The disease has pretty much passed by us now, so I have not heard much of it till I read about it in your paper. My advice would be to give plenty of exercise, fresh air, and plenty of salt, the latter to be put in the water the calves drink, or in troughs in the yard.

S. H. PUTNAM.

[From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, March 12th, 1884.]

### THE MORMON QUESTION.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the well known lawyer of Washington, was in the city yesterday, and was called upon by a Democrat and Chronicle reporter, just before her departure for Washington last night. The time for an interview was short, and the reporter came to the point at once.

"It is current news, Mrs. Lockwood, that your attitude in regard to the Mormon question, and your opposition to the proposed legislation in regard to it, are based upon the fact that you are employed by the Mormon leaders as their attorney to look after their interests in Congress. Now, without intending any impertinence, may I ask you, in your own way, to explain your position?"

#### A DIRECT QUESTION ANSWERED.

"Certainly," said Mrs. Lockwood, "people ought to know me better; but the question is a fair, if direct one, and I am glad you have asked it. For the past ten years, whenever the question has been before Congress for the disfranchisement of the women of Utah, I have been before the committees of both houses, and have made an effort to defeat all legislation looking towards such disfranchisement or the oppression of the people of Utah. After the passage of the Edmunds bill, in 1882, when the commissioners were sent out to execute the law, they undertook to construe the act to disfranchise the women. I was telegraphed to for advice, and I responded, 'Stand by your guns and resist every encroachment on your liberties. I will do what I can to defend you.'"

"I assume that I am not to understand that you include the peculiar institution of polygamy as one of these liberties," suggested the visitor.

"I will say right here," replied Mrs. Lockwood, "that I have never been employed by the Mormons. I never have defended the institution of polygamy, and I have no defense for it; and I am not a paid attorney for these people. I do not believe in polygamy, but

#### I DO BELIEVE IN FAIR PLAY.

Last year," said Mrs. Lockwood, continuing her statement of her connection with the Mormon question, "when the amendment was pending before the Senate, and the Willets and Cassidy bills were before the House judiciary committee, I prepared a careful legal argument against the three bills, taking them up in detail. I made my argument before the House judiciary committee, and also made a speech before the National Women's Suffrage Association at Lincoln Hall. All three of the bills were defeated. Now, you must not make me say I defeated them, but they were defeated."

"What has been your attitude on the question during the present session?"

"Early in the session of the Forty-eighth Congress, I saw the delegate from Utah, and some of the women of Utah, and talked over with them the Edmunds amendment and the Cassidy bill. I said to them: 'I think the legislation with reference to the people of Utah is dreadful, but it is, so to speak, really none of my business. However, to disfranchise the women of Utah affects every woman in the land. If they can disfranchise the women of Utah, they can disfranchise the women of Wyoming, Arizona, Washington Territory and New Mexico. I think you Mormon people ought to send a delegation of women here to defeat it, and if you will send them, I am interested enough in the question to go with you before the committee and make the argument.' We went to see Miss Anthony about it. She said:

"DON'T SEND WOMEN, BUT SEND US MONEY."

After consideration the delegates said: 'We have been so much oppressed and depressed, that we do not believe our women will be heard on this question, but if you can do anything for us, we shall be glad.' I commenced the work by personal talk with members of the judiciary committee and the woman suffrage committee. In the meantime, Senator Hoar's report, which is an amendment to the Edmunds amendment, was reported to the Senate. Senator Hoar entering his protest to the clause disfranchising the women, I went to ask Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, the chairman of the woman suffrage committee, to offer an amendment to Hoar's report, striking out the clause disfranchising the woman of Utah. I found that he was not only in favor of disfranchising the women of Utah, but the women of all the territories. I went to Senator Lapham, and I understood him to say that he would offer an amendment striking out that clause. I was then notified by a friend that the Cassidy bill was coming up before the House committee on territories, and at once addressed a note to the chairman re-

questing to be heard. I appeared before the committee last Tuesday and made my argument. I appeared only for the purpose of opposing

### THE DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE WOMEN

of Utah, but the bill was so sweeping that it makes no mention of the women, but proposes to wipe out the whole territorial legislature of Utah and disfranchise men and women, bigamists and monogamists, Mormons and Gentiles, taking away 75,000 votes of persons who have never been convicted of any crime."

Mrs. Lockwood then detailed at some length her argument, showing the unconstitutionality of the Cassidy bill. In regard to polygamy she said: "I think the present law in Utah is sufficient for the suppression of polygamy and bigamy. It is hardly to be supposed that the rising generation, for the sake of taking plural wives, will risk their reputations and the chance of the penitentiary, and throw away every opportunity for advancement and the emolument of office, by an attempt to evade the law. The Cassidy bill will not pass."

"But if it does?"

"If it does, down will go the liberty of this country."

### THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

"Who will be the next Republican candidate for president?" asked the reporter, changing the subject as the hour for departure of the Washington train was rapidly approaching.

"Edmunds wants to be, Logan expects to be and Blaine is trying to be, but the man that will be nominated has not yet been discovered. And the Democrats? They have not a single available man for a candidate, and they are looking for one, like Diogenes with his candle."

### SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

To whiten small articles made of brass or copper, boil them in three-quarters of a pound of cream tartar and one pound of grain tin, or any pure tin finely divided. The tin dissolves in the cream of tartar and is precipitated on the brass or copper.

The aluminum process for the decoration and preservation of iron and steel is intended to take the place of nickeling, tinning, and coppering. The coating leaves the sharpness of the outline unimpaired, and adheres closely to cast and wrought work.

The habitual pie eater must have a variety; to help make it, try this receipt: Mix one egg, one heaping tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of sharp vinegar; flavor with nutmeg or cinnamon, with a little mace, and bake with two crusts.

A nice breakfast for one who is not equal to a hearty fare is made of toast and eggs prepared in this way: "Put a lump of butter in a saucepan, and then drop three eggs into it, stir briskly and constantly, so that the eggs will be smooth and not lumpy. Have two thin slices of buttered toast ready, and when the eggs are done lay them on one piece of the toast and lay the other lightly over it; do not crowd it down and make the egg run over the edge of the toast."

The weight of Turgeneff's brain has led in Russia to an active discussion of the general subject of brain weights. M. Nikiforoff, a well-known scientist, in a recent article declares that the weight of the brain has no influence whatever on the mental faculties. He gives the average weight of a man's brains as 1424 grammes, and that of a woman's as 1272, though the averages given by Krause was 1570 and 1350 respectively. The average weight Killaroff gives as 1600 grammes, the minimum as 800. The brain of Haussman, the celebrated mineralogist weighed only 1206 grammes or considerably less than the average weight of a woman's brain.

It is a simple matter to test kerosene oil. The point of danger is called the flashing point, which is the degree of temperature at which it is evaporated and explodes. The lowest safe point is 100 degrees; 120 degrees is low enough for domestic use. To make the test, pour a small quantity of kerosene in a small saucer or tin vessel, and float it in a basin of water heated to 100 degrees. Apply a lighted match an inch or so above the oil, and if it takes fire it is dangerous. Have a thermometer in the water, and note the temperature as it falls, and the lowest point of flashing is easily ascertained, or the water may be gradually heated by adding boiling water from 80 degrees up, and the flashing point found.

The manufacture of rope from asbestos is likely to become an industry of considerable importance in England, the strength of the article being estimated at about one-fourth that of ordinary hemp-rope of the same diameter. Rope of this material of one and a half inches in diameter is stated to have a breaking strength of one ton, and 20 feet of it are calculated to represent a weight of 134 pounds. Some of the purposes, as enumerated, to which this kind of rope is especially adapted are theatres, fire brigades and means of escape from dwellings and public buildings, its advantage being that it will not break and drop its burden if it flame bears upon it. It is made of ordinary rope, and is spun from talian asbestos thread.