



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday, .... Nov. 16, 1870.

**"BARBARITY AND OUTRAGE"—WHO ARE GUILTY?**

A RECENT number of the Omaha *Republican* has an editorial article headed "Mormon Barbarity and Outrage," which contains so many wanton mis-statements that we cannot suffer it to pass without notice. The article is professedly based upon information which the writer says he received. It is not hard to guess who his informant was. But the "barbarity and outrage" of which it accuses the "Mormons" as having been guilty of, is all contained in the following extract:

"On the evening of the funeral ceremonies of the late Governor J. W. Shaffer, of Utah, and while his remains lay in his dwelling, surrounded by his family and mourning friends, (his house being the next house to the residence of the new Governor, Vaughan, and both enclosed in the same yard) a large crowd of Mormons, headed by the Mormon brass band, marched up street and filed into the yard, and with cheers and exultations serenaded the new Governor, who came out and delivered to them a harangue, in which he promised to be their friend, and to see that they had all their rights and privileges."

This, as told, appears very heartless on the part of the "Mormons" and the new Governor. But the person who gave this account of the occurrence to the *Republican*, if he knew anything about what he told, must have been aware that he was telling the writer lies. He has endeavored to make a tool of the *Republican* with the design of accomplishing two ends—first, blackening the "Mormons" and attributing to them conduct which would make them appear odious in the eyes of the public, and second, creating a prejudice against Governor Vaughan. If this were not his object, why be so despicable as to resort to falsehood? There were men here on the evening of the day on which the late Governor Shaffer's funeral took place who were disappointed and mad at the appointment of Governor Vaughan, and some of them, we know, would not hesitate at falsehood or anything else to accomplish their base ends. We think we do them no injustice when we say that they are unscrupulous enough to make such a statement of the occurrences of that evening as this which we find in the *Republican*.

For the *Republican's* enlightenment, and that it may know in future how much credence to attach to the statements of the person who gave it the account which it publishes, we will state that on the evening, after the reception of the news of Governor Vaughan's appointment, a brass band did go to his residence and played several tunes. The band was not accompanied by a large crowd of "Mormons," for it was only to a very few, probably not more than half a dozen citizens, that their intention to go there and play was known. They did not file into the yard with cheers and exultations. The late Governor's remains did not lie in his dwelling at the time, surrounded by his family and mourning friends. Governor Vaughan did not come out and deliver "a harangue, in which he promised to be their friend, and to see that they had all their rights and privileges." But even if he had promised to do so, would there be anything criminal in a governor of Utah saying to its citizens that he would be their friend, and that he would see that they had all their rights and privileges? We supposed that Governors took solemn oaths, before High Heaven, in every State and Territory to do this, and have yet to learn that in the case of Governors

"Oaths are but words, and words but wind; Too feeble instruments to bind."

Governor Vaughan's remarks were most respectful to his predecessor; they were sufficiently flattering to the deceased to have satisfied his brother, if he had been there, or his warmest

friend; that is, if it had been possible to satisfy him.

The *Republican's* statement that "the 'Mormons' were displeased and angry with the late Governor, and took this manner of showing their displeasure and hatred," is simply bosh. Let us ask the *Republican* a question. If the playing of a brass band in front of the Governor's residence on the evening after the news of his appointment reached this city, be construed into an insult to the memory of a "chivalrous, faithful officer," what construction shall be placed upon the motives of those in authority in making the appointment? The *Republican* says in speaking about this serenade that:

"No people, barbarian, heathen, or pretended Christian, would have been guilty of such conduct, save these Mormon outlaws."

Why so angry and denunciatory about the serenade? Will it permit us to ask it another question? Which was the greatest insult to the "chivalrous, faithful officer"—the appointment of a successor to his office and honors before his funeral ceremonies had been attended to and while his body was uncoffined and yet warm, or the serenading of that successor after all the ceremonies were over and the corpse been carried to its place of deposit ready for transit East? The *Republican* uses strong language against the serenade; but if it be heathenish and barbarous to serenade the successor of a Governor after his funeral, what language shall we use to describe the appointment of that successor before the breath had fairly left the body of the Governor? Again, if it was, as it asserts, a feeling of exasperation towards the dead Governor that had much to do with the serenade to his successor, was it the same feeling at the Department of Washington that prompted the appointment of that successor? Probably the Omaha *Republican*, which appears to be a great judge of motives, will inform us, "Mormon outlaws" in its next issue what the feeling was at Washington and what kind of language should be used to describe the feeling and the conduct to which it gave rise.

In the meantime, however, we will give it a little advice. This article referred to has made the paper appear so ridiculous that we venture to do so. If we recollect aright, the editor of the *Republican* makes some pretensions to religion. He should read with diligence, and ponder well while he reads, the Savior's parable "unto certain ones which trusted in themselves that they were righteous, and despised others." Its perusal by him, ought to be attended with profit. If it would not, then indeed he is a hard case.

**UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.**

We had an interesting conversation yesterday with Professor Hayden, the chief of the United States Geological Surveying Expedition for the Territories, who called upon us in company with John W. Young, Esq. Prof. Hayden recently arrived in the city from his field of operations in Wyoming. An appropriation has been made by Congress each year for the past four years, commencing at five thousand dollars in the first instance, and increasing each year until at this last session a sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated, "for continuing the Geological Survey of the Territories of the United States, by Professor Hayden, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior." The Professor has been engaged in this business for several years, and so perseveringly has he pushed forward his labors that, in one instance, within six months after his departure from Washington, 1,000 copies of his reports were out in print and published to the world. The avidity with which works upon the geology of the Territories is sought for is something remarkable, and must be especially gratifying to Professor Hayden and his assistants. As an evidence of the interest felt in this subject throughout the country we may mention that a recent report which the Professor made and of which there were 8,000 copies struck off at the government printing office at Washington, was so eagerly snapped up that, shortly after publication, he could not obtain a few copies of it which he wanted for his own use.

His party this season has been a large one. He has had twenty-two men and a large number of animals, wagons, &c., and has been accompanied by Mr. Gifford, the eminent landscape painter, and Mr. Jackson, of Omaha, photographer. His labors have been in three belts. First, starting from Cheyenne the party

went by way of Fort Fetterman, the Sweetwater River, the South Pass and Wind River Mountains, thence to Fort Bridger, giving the country which they passed over the necessary examination geologically. Second, from Fort Bridger down Henry's Fork to Green River exploring the north slope of the Uintah Mountains, they returned to Cheyenne by way of Bridger's Pass. Next, they examined the belt on the road between Cheyenne and this city, only stopping at the most important points. The Professor tested the soils of the various places over which he passed and he states that they contain elements of great fertility, and only need irrigation to make them available for settlement. This great fact, which the settlers of Utah began to practically demonstrate twenty-three years ago, the Professor now establishes concerning the forbidding looking regions over which he passed during some portion of his explorations, scientifically. Professor Hayden writes his notes in the field. He expects to have his report of this season's operations in print by January, 1871, and they will probably be ready for distribution by February next. We have seen a very elegant quarto volume, tinted paper, which the Professor has published, styled "Sun Pictures of Rocky Mountain Scenery, with a description of the geographical and geological features, and some account of the resources of the Great West." The book contains thirty photographs of scenery, several of them being views of this city and other points of interest in our vicinity. It has been purchased by John W. Young, Esq., to add to the library of his Museum.

THE "luckiest man in New York," just at this present time is said to be a Mr. Theodore Hellman, a merchant, whose five dollar ticket, in the San Francisco lottery scheme, drew a prize of \$100,000 in gold. The gentleman purchased the ticket it is said, from a Mr. Mendel, who expressed himself glad to get back the five dollars which he had invested in purchasing it. Mr. Mendel is a well known member of the New York Gold Room, but says he was never so near making a fortune before, and never expects to be again.

**THE LUMBER TRADE.**

PROBABLY no branch of trade has been more extensively gone into in Utah than the lumber business. The circumstances of the country have demanded that it should be so; this is the case in nearly all new countries. Lumbering has lately undergone a revolution not only in point of quality but also in relation to prices. That which could not be purchased a few years ago for less than from eighty to one hundred dollars per thousand feet, can now be readily obtained for from thirty-five to forty dollars. This change for the better is still progressing and is likely to continue.

Mr. D. W. Parkhurst, the enterprising Salt Lake and Truckee Lumber Merchant, has lately commenced in connection with his lumber yard in this city, the manufacture of doors, sash, windows and door frames, cornices, mouldings, etc., etc. It is his intention, instead of having those articles imported from Truckee in a manufactured condition, to import the lumber in the rough and employ Utah artisans and machinery to make them. He is already doing a large business in this line in this and the surrounding Territories. He informs us that during the past week he has sent daily to Corinne and other towns on the line of the C. P. and U. P. Railroads, two wagon loads of building materials which were made in this city. He left this afternoon for Truckee, from which point he will ship to this place 500,000 feet of seasoned lumber, the greater part of which will be made up in this city into the articles above mentioned and sent to different parts of the surrounding country. Mr. Parkhurst intends to reduce the price of his common Truckee lumber to thirty dollars per thousand, this winter and, if the times will warrant him in doing so, in the spring to twenty-five dollars. He deals on the trade system, taking the produce of the country. We think the course of Mr. Parkhurst, in turning such benefits, resulting from his business, as he can, into the hands of the community very creditable to him.

MANY of our readers will no doubt remember the Mortara abduction case, which caused such a stir throughout Europe some twelve years ago, and which

led to protests from several of the European governments. The facts of the case were that Edgar Mortara, a Jewish child, was stolen from his parents, and placed where he would be reared in the Catholic religion, the abominable act being committed by order of the Archbishop of Bologna.

An event, precisely similar in character, has recently been brought to light in the Roman correspondence of the *London Daily News*. The victim this time was a Jewish boy, nine years of age, named Guiseppe Coen, and the crime was committed in July 1864. This poor child, living in Rome, had been apprenticed by his parents to a shoemaker, and the latter, yielding to the persuasions of the priests of the Catechumeni, delivered the child over to them, that he might be rescued from the errors of Judaism and be prepared for heaven according to the Catholic ritual. The parents of the child, expected his return home as usual, on the evening of the abduction, and, alarmed at his non arrival, they applied to the shoemaker for tidings of him, but were informed that he knew nothing about him. They then commenced a long continued search to obtain some clue to the child's whereabouts, but their efforts were in vain; until, finally, the rascally shoemaker, being assured of the protection of the papal police, admitted that he had been consigned to the care of the Catholic priests.

Bordering on distraction the poor mother flew to the establishment of the Catechumeni, but was refused admission or a sight of her child. Day after day she would spend hours in front of the institution in hopes of seeing him, for which she was finally imprisoned by the papal authorities, and ultimately lost her senses through her grief.

At this stage of the proceedings the representative of the French Government interfered, and by his influence and efforts the boy was finally released. The whole family soon after emigrated from Rome to Leghorn, where skillful medical treatment, in time, restored the reason of the mother.

THE wonderful organization of the Prussian army during the present war has called forth the admiration of the civilized world; and in nothing has it been more conspicuous than in their telegraphic system, which has played so important a part in their field operations. The telegraph division of each Prussian army consists of "three station-wagons with ten systems of apparatus and the necessary batteries, six requisition wagons and necessary vehicles for equipage. They carry with them material for six miles of telegraph. The 'personnel' of each division consists of an engineer officer, besides a second officer as assistant, twelve government telegraph officials for working the apparatus, and the necessary number of pioneers for the restoration or erection of telegraph lines. In the advance into France scarcely did the enemy disappear on the further side of the valley than these telegraph corps began their work in order to secure a rapid means of communication between the different portions of the army, as well as to keep up a connection with the States telegraph. As a rule, these telegraph pioneers erect one mile (German) of telegraph in four hours, or, under favorable circumstances, in two hours, such is the perfection of their organization."

NEURALGIA is one of the most painful and annoying diseases in existence, and judging by the long continued suffering of those who are subject to it, one of the most difficult to cure or relieve. The following method of treatment, from the *Dublin Medical Press*, is within the reach of any who may wish to try its virtues, and if as efficacious as represented it will be invaluable.

"As a corollary to his remarks on the efficacy of tincture of iodine in the treatment of Neuralgia, M. Bouchut adduced several cases from which it appears that when the remedy in its pure state has proved unavailing, the pain sometimes yields in a remarkable manner when a certain amount of morphia has been added to the tincture. In this instance the application is not merely counter-irritant; indeed, in this respect the fluid would seem to have lost some of its power; its efficacy is chiefly due to the presence of the sedative, the introduction of which beneath the epidermis is facilitated by the tincture of iodine. Whatever explanation may be offered of the effects of this mode of treatment, its beneficial operation is an unquestionable fact, deserving of every attention. Thus, we noticed in M. Bouchut's wards, a little girl, who, while recovering from typhoid,