

causes of complaint against officials in other counties, altogether ignored the doings of the late officers of Tooele County, one, at least, of whom was not only derelict in his official duties, but was notorious as a violator of the criminal law. The reason of this invidious distinction is plain; the former were "Mormons," the latter "Gentiles."

The recent grand jury had just cause of complaint at the treatment they received from the Court, and their summary dismissal on such insufficient grounds, is a sample of the conduct of judicial affairs in this Territory, and another evidence of the small calibre of the class of men foisted upon the long-suffering Territorial dependencies of the United States.

#### DISCOVERIES IN ARIZONA.

We give below part of the communication of a correspondent to the *San Francisco Bulletin* concerning discoveries in Arizona of the ruins of buildings erected by the former inhabitants of this continent. When these relics of the skill and civilized industry of a departed race are brought to light the question at once arises, who were the people that once dwelt on the lands now deserted, and what was their history and origin. The only satisfactory reply that can be given is furnished by the Book of Mormon. Therefore that work should find a place in our schools as well as libraries, that our children may receive historical, to say nothing of religious information concerning the lost races who were the builders of the various works of art that have been disclosed to the world by modern travelers:

"A few miles from Phoenix, on the old Florence road, may be seen the ruins of two or three towns, and several stupendous canals, from twenty to twenty-five feet in width, one of which received its water from the river near the mountains, twenty odd miles away. Between two and three miles from Vail & Hellwig's flouring mill there was evidently once a larger town. The ruins of one building at present remain, and measure 260 by 130 feet. Scattered all around, in every direction, are mounds which are supposed to be the remains of habitations. The walls of the above-described ruins still measure ten or eleven feet in height.

"Between twelve and fourteen miles from Phoenix is another extinct system of canals and reservoirs, and ruins of what must have been a populous city. For miles around, you may see mounds and piles of ruins. In this city was a building 350 feet in length by probably 175 in width, one of the largest, if not the very largest on the Salinas. This building and other lesser ones were enclosed by a wall that must have been 600 by 300 feet. As at the Casa Grande, pieces of plate, pottery and other articles of earthenware may be found scattered among the ruins and along the beds and banks of the old canals. These ruins are about forty miles from what will be the railroad station at Maricopa.

"Lieutenant Ward was riding round among some mounds a few miles east of Florence, or say, some 60 miles from Maricopa, when he came across what once must have been an imposing architectural pile. The principal ruin is a parallelogram fortification, 1,600 feet in length by 600 in width, constructed of stone brought from the neighboring mountains. In many places this wall has been overgrown by vines and shrubs; in other places it has fallen over or been thrown down by the elements; while in some places it has either disappeared beneath the surface or has been covered up by the debris of moving sand. In many places the wall is 12 feet in height, and as erect and perfect as it was when erected, probably over a thousand years ago. Within this enclosure is the ruin of a structure of roughly-hewn stones, 275 by 200 feet, one of the interior walls of which still betrays perfectly distinct tracings of a drawing of the sun.

"At the southeast corner of the wall is a tower which must have been of considerable altitude, as the ruin itself is at present 25 feet in height. On the southwest corner is also a companion ruin, at present 30 feet in height. The tops of these columns are crumbling, as great piles of debris at the base of each

shaft unmistakably show. Plate, pottery and carved stone are scattered in all directions, some of which still exhibit a process of indelible staining and glazing. These ruins are situated upon a piece of rising plain, which was watered by a system of canals running from Gila, a few miles away. The country about is wild and desolate, and, as far as is known, no savan has tarried long amidst the ruins of uncovered Palenque upon the inhospitable banks of the Gila; no nomad has pitched his evening tent upon the plains of this uninviting Arizona Copan; the Apache, even in his intermittent peregrination, has possibly never camped upon this spot so promiscuously strewn with the architectural fragments of a lost race, this Atlan exposed, in the heart of a silent wilderness. The *Cereus Giganteus*, which 'dots the landscape o'er,' towers in all directions, and in the evening stand like colossal sentries doing bivouac duty on this outpost of solitude and antique civilization. This *Cereus Giganteus* only grows between the Rio Grande and Colorado, and is the giant plant which Humboldt declared was worth a trip from Europe to see."

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Arthur L. Thomas is the name of the nominee for the Secretaryship of Utah. If the man proves as good an officer as Luckey, his predecessor, Utah will be thankful.

Now, when Conference has adjourned, is the time to expect whole-cloth falsehoods from the person in this city who makes and dispatches them over the wires. The *San Francisco Chronicle* has a special dated April 7, in which it is stated that at the Conference "Delegate Cannon, in the course of his remarks, advised marrying often, and said he would advise his own daughters to enter polygamy." These who were present know that the speaker said nothing of the kind.

The true gold value of the property in this country to-day is said to be not over \$20,000,000,000. The assessed valuation by States is very much less than this, and less than it was in 1870, being then \$14,000,000,000, and now about \$12,000,000,000. Taking the assessed value as a basis, the public debt is about 15 per cent. of the entire wealth of the country, and as an officer of the United States Treasury Department puts it, is a mortgage upon every man's property in the country to the extent of 10 per cent. of its value. This is one of the "benefits of a national debt."

Sericulture is progressing in Georgia. There are a number of successful cocooneries in that State. The *Columbus Times* says: "We were shown yesterday a beautiful specimen of home-made silk, the same being the product of a lot of worms belonging to Miss Janie Prichard, of Hamilton, Harris Co., Ga. She has a hundred thousand silk worms, and has got from them a full yield of silk. The specimen shown us will equal in richness of color and firmness of texture the finest specimens from those sections which make silk culture a specialty."

There is an island in the South Seas called Botel Tobago. It was recently visited by a surveying party of U. S. Naval officers. They found the inhabitants to be a branch of the Malay race. But the aborigines knew nothing of money, and, strange to say, did not use tobacco or rum. They traded with the officers, giving goats and pigs for brass buttons and tin pots, and dived for articles thrown into the water. Send a few "Christian" missionaries to convert them, and how long will they remain unused to smoking and drinking, and uncorrupted by the "root of all evil?"

The following nationalities live under the sceptre of the Czar of Russia: Great Russians, Little Russians, White Russians, Poles, Finns, Estons, Samoyeds, Laplanders, Ostiaks, Tunguz, Yatuks, Kamtchadales, Tartars, Bashkirs, Kirguiz, Kalmuks, Tcherkessi, Ossetini, Lesguini, Armenien, Lithauer, Tchuvashi, Ugalezi, Colosher, Tchukchi, Grusim, Koriaki, Eskimos, Yucagniri, Lopari, Truchmen, Korels, Vaguls, Tchepogiri, Tchchenzi, Gypsies, Hebrews and Menonites. Each of these speaks its own language, which is foreign to

all the others. The Great Bear has a Babel of its own.

The Utah County *Enquirer* says: "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid" is a work that has followed the one entitled, "A Miracle in Stone," by Prof. Smyth. The *Enquirer* is mistaken. "A Miracle in Stone" is the later production, and was written by Dr. Joseph Seiss, who condensed and popularized the calculations and conclusions in the former work, as well as those of other books on this subject by the same author—Prof. Piazzi Smyth. Dr. Seiss' admirable little work also contains the gist of the theories of Mr. John Taylor and other writers on the Pyramid of Gizeh—or Jeezeh as Professor Smyth spells it, and presents them in a most pleasing and striking manner.

One of the "features" of our Conference meetings is the singing of the Tabernacle Choir under Bro. George Careless, with the organ accompaniment by Bro. Joseph J. Daynes. The choir sustained its brilliant reputation during the Conference which has just closed, and obtained a well deserved tribute of praise from President John Taylor. The solos by Sister Careless were magnificently rendered, and the whole choir is a credit to its leader and the community. The singing of hymns and anthems by the Tabernacle Choir, forms one of the most pleasing exercises of our religious meetings, and all the members are entitled to praise for their efficient and voluntary efforts, which are given "without money and without price."

#### Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Our little city looks beautiful clothed in the spring habiliments of nature. Our trees are clad in their full foliage and present a very attractive appearance with the exception of the cottonwood, which is covered with caterpillars, much to the annoyance of everybody. Some trees are entirely stripped of their foliage, so numerous are they that in walking the streets you are liable to get them about your person. Indeed it seems almost an impossibility to keep them out of our houses. The people feel that there is no alternative but to discard the cottonwood as a shade and substitute other varieties which they are fast doing. There is an excellent prospect for fruit at present. Vegetation is advancing rapidly; garden vegetables are very early. Lucerne, in consequence of the mildness of the spring and warm weather, is very forward. I do not remember it being so warm in the month of March during seventeen years residence in Washington as it has been the present year. Our city is well watered as also our farms, and judging from present appearances, the prospects are excellent for good crops the present year.

The people, as a general thing, are enjoying good health and feel well. Very few deaths. Our much-respected and veteran father, Randolph Alexander, passed to another sphere of late, and we unite in saying, peace to his ashes. The people of this place are richly blessed with the necessities of life and well clad. Some few families are about starting to Arizona and others are expected to follow soon; among them is Chapman Duncan, of long standing in the church. Altogether our prospects as a settlement are excellent. As a general thing the people of this place cheerfully respond to the demands made upon them in a pecuniary point of view. We have a good day school in session at present. We have also a Sunday school in a very healthy condition, with good attendance. Our energetic Bishop, F. J. Jones, labors continually in the interest of the people, always taking the lead in every labor and duty, always having a good word for the faithful and a gentle rebuke and fatherly admonition to the wayward. In fact he is a father to the people, watching his little flock with a care and zeal worthy his position.

ROBT. F. GOOLD.

SPRING VALLEY, Ala.,

April 3rd, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

I have been laboring in Alabama for the last ten months, in De Kalb,

Marshal, and Colbert counties. Baptized six in that time; been mobbed out of De Kalb and Marshal counties, and threatened a good deal in Colbert, but not much actual demonstration yet. About 12 is the largest number yet that has got together for this purpose, and they were headed by a Freewill Baptist minister; but he thought his company too small to face one Latter-day Saint Elder, so they postponed their operations for a season. The spirit of mobocracy reigns in this part of the south. An Elder is in danger of being maltreated any time as he passes through the country. Out of the six that I have baptized, five of them started for Utah April 1st. As for myself, my health is very poor this spring. I have been released to return home, and shall embrace the opportunity as soon as I get the means to come with.

Your brother in the gospel of Christ.

ARA W. SABIN.

#### U. O. of Moroni.

MORONI, Sanpete County, Utah.  
April 7th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

Thinking that a few items in relation to the working of the principles of the United Order, as applied in an attempt to unite in a few branches of business by the people of this place, may be interesting to the readers of the NEWS, I will say that the United Order of Moroni was organized and incorporated September 10th, 1874, with a capital of \$800, which amount had increased to \$11,000 in 1875; and to over \$13,000 in 1878. The capital was about equally invested in sheep and cattle, which gave the shareholders a nice herd of each. The herds are kept a long distance from here, which entailed an extra expense upon the company, but that plan kept the range in the vicinity of our settlement, free for milch cows and work teams.

The company paid annual dividends, ranging from six to twenty-two per cent, which had been steadily increasing from the first year.

The company furnish the people with meat each summer and fall, and at a much less price than it had ever been sold at here before, the meat was mostly paid for in labor, dividends or in wheat, at \$1 per bushel. Sheep and cattle were first received at high rates, upon which reductions were made to the amount of about \$2,000. We found many difficulties to be overcome in starting the enterprise, but only such as may be overcome by patience and perseverance, coupled with the blessings of the Lord. In addition to the amount paid to the shareholders, we also tithed the profits of the company.

The financial success had become an established fact, but yet there were found faint-hearted persons who were filled with fears that matters were not, or would not be in a prosperous condition, and who seemed to think it were better to scatter than to gather, better to divide than to unite the interests of the people, and who were never easy only when advising the dissolution of the incorporation, and who persisted in their efforts to that end, until, in an evil hour, the members were advised to dissolve the company, which they did, in opposition to the feelings of nearly all of the officers, who understood the state of affairs and realized that if the people were once discouraged in their efforts in this direction, it would be a serious block in the way of a further union of interest, which were in contemplation by the people.

When the accounts were settled, every shareholder was paid up in full, together with a dividend of 22 per cent., which was thought to be very well for a "bankrupt" or "burst" enterprise.

When will we learn wisdom and believe in the Lord and his promises?

Your brother in the gospel,  
JAMES M. CHRISTENSEN,  
In behalf of the late board of directors of the United Order of Moroni.

GEORGETOWN, Essex Co., Mass.,  
April 4th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

It becomes my sad duty to pen an account of the death of Sister Marinda J. Carleton, of Georgetown, Essex Co., Mass., who departed this life March 21st, 1879.

Sister Carleton was the daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Dow) Burbank, was born in Groveland, a village adjoining Georgetown, March 22d, 1837. She was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by Elder William Ricker, while still young, and was married to George H. Carleton Esq., the present cashier of the Georgetown National Bank, May 26th, 1857.

Her mother united with the Church at an early period of its existence, but her father, though friendly to the cause, never became a convert to the Gospel, and so the family never gathered with the main body of the Church, though two of Sister Carleton's sisters gathered to Utah, where one of them died, and where the other, with several relatives and many friends still resides.

Deceased also leaves one brother, two sisters and a widowed mother, all residents of this State, to mourn her loss. The latter, a firm Latter-day Saint, is now in her 85th year, and, since her husband's death, has made her home with the deceased. She has been quite feeble of late, and her daughter's death was a blow which it is not likely she will very long survive.

Deceased was in good health until about two weeks before her death, when her sufferings commenced. She continued to be up and about until Saturday, March 15th, when she took to her bed, and, notwithstanding the best medical attendance that could be procured, continued to grow worse until the following Friday morning, when she seemed to realize that her hour had come. She called her husband to her bedside, gave him careful instructions as to her burial, etc., making the dying request that he would endeavor to secure my attendance at her funeral, but if that could not be, she was indifferent as to who conducted it. She then placed her hand upon her husband's head, and left her dying blessing, and at noon precisely breathed her last.

Though separated from the main body of the Church from the time of her baptism till her death, with the exception of a visit made to Utah in company with her husband in 1871, Sister Carleton never faltered in the way of truth. Moving in a circle of society in which her religion was held in special odium, she was too excellent an example of its virtues to be held in other than the highest esteem by all who came in contact with her, and the example of her character and life have done a great deal in removing prejudice from the minds of a great many who were much surprised in being told what her religion was. Very many of the poor and indigent in her neighborhood have reason to remember her kindness and generosity, for she, in her quiet, unostentatious way, often and freely dispensed charity among them, and many of the elders, who have traveled in this region, will have grateful memories of the hospitality and generosity of "Sister Rinie." Particularly is this the case with myself.

Her husband, Mr. Carleton, is well known and very highly respected for his moral and business qualities, and, while not a professor of religion himself, accords to all full liberty of conscience. He is one of the honorable men of the earth, has often extended hospitality to the elders, and has spoken freely in the defense of our people. He was devotedly attached to his wife, whose great desire was to have him see as she saw and settle in Utah.

Immediately after her death, he endeavored to communicate with me at Boston, but I had just gone to Rhode Island, and from there to New York, before his letter overtook me.

On its receipt I took the first steamer to Boston, and thence by rail to Georgetown, arriving yesterday. The funeral had been over some days and had been conducted by Mr. Weston, a Universalist minister.

And thus has passed away one of the most exemplary Latter-day Saints I ever knew. Peace to her ashes and comfort to those who mourn her departure.

The local papers gave full accounts of the funeral and touching eulogies on the character of the deceased, which, however, could do no more than justice to her virtues.

Respectfully your brother in the gospel.

B. F. CUMMINGS, JR.