

its local parasite have attempted to foist upon their readers."

This is Confession No 4. Of course American reportorial ingenuity and enterprise will not rest satisfied with only four confessions upon such a sensational subject. So a fifth and a sixth may be expected, and so on *ad infinitum*, *ad nauseum*, that is, as long as it will pay. When it is no longer found to be a paying investment, the confession manufacture will be dropped like a hot potato.

In regard to the confession in the *Herald* and *Chronicle*, it may be said that evidence that it emanated from Lee is lacking; that no person who had been a "Mormon" for any length of time would use language therein attributed to Lee; that the implications of the leading authorities of the Church in the massacre have been proved utterly groundless; that Lee himself is reported to have made many contradictory statements of the affair; that if the confession really did emanate from Lee, it emanated from a convicted and self-convicted murderer, whose word would be taken by all honorable people with extreme reserve and distrust; and that these efforts to place the responsibility of the massacre upon the leaders of the Church are only a continuance of the old but fruitless persecutive scheme and plot to embroil them in the affair if possible, rather than to discover and punish the really guilty parties.

In conclusion we reproduce President Young's denial of the Bishop's abstract confession to the *Herald*—

"St. GEORGE, UTAH, March 22.
"James Gordon Bennett, New York.

"Yours just received. If Lee has made a statement in his confession implicating me, as conveyed in your telegram of the 21st instant, it is utterly false. My course of life is too well known by thousands of honorable men for them to believe for one moment such accusations.

"Signed) BRIGHAM YOUNG."

Local and Other Matters

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 22.

Genuine Education.—Every true Latter-day Saint will be greatly gratified at the progress of an educational institution which has been founded and is being conducted as strictly as possible in harmony with the spirit and genius of the great work of the latter days, inaugurated through the instrumentality of Joseph Smith, the great prophet of the nineteenth century. We refer to the Brigham Young Academy, which bears the name of its founder, and of which Professor Karl G. Maeser, whose name is so intimately and prominently associated with the educational interests of Utah, is the principal, a position for which he is proving himself to be most admirably adapted and qualified.

Having learned that a regular system of imparting information on theological matters had been adopted at the Brigham Young Academy, we have made enquiries regarding the method of instruction adopted as relating more particularly to this important branch of knowledge, and are therefore enabled to give some details.

The theological instructions of the Academy form the basis and foundation or rather focus of all the studies and the whole discipline, and a theological organization pervades the entire Academy. The exercises commence and close with singing, for which purpose a choir has been organized, and is assisted by as fine a cabinet organ as is to be found in Utah. The opening and closing prayers in the grammar and intermediate departments are either delivered by the respective professor, or he calls, more frequently, on any of the young students to do it, which is always responded to. All those students that hold the priesthood report every other Tuesday at 3 p. m., in a priesthood meeting, where instructions, on the ordinances of the gospel and the duties of Elders, &c., are given, sometimes the young brethren bear their testimony, and very touching utterances are occasionally made by these young men. There is every day in the Grammar Department a theological exercise, from half past two to three p. m., in which, on

Tuesdays and Fridays, there is reading and expounding the Book of Mormon, for which purpose maps designating the most prominent counties and towns in the Book of Mormon are drawn and reference is also made to the present map of South and Central America. On Monday there is Church history and Thursday Bible exercise. On Wednesday, at half past two p. m., all the students of the Fourth Reader class, from the intermediate department, join the academical students in Professor Maeser's class room, for the purpose of attending the theological class, which is also attended frequently by former students who have asked that privilege.

The programme of proceedings is as follows—Roll call by monitor of the theological department, who is a seventy and who keeps the roll of this class and of the priesthood, singing by choir, the monitor for the musical department giving out the hymn; prayer by one of the students, the young men having taken their places in the order of their priesthood, those having no priesthood remaining in their regular seats. Singing again by the choir. During this exercise the principal, Prof. Maeser, is the organist and practises the hymns with the choir, which he may want them to sing, in a separate singing lesson, once a week. The secretary's place is filled by the young lady students in turns, each one nominating every time her own successor. The minutes of the previous meeting are read and adopted, and then she is expected to enter them over her signature, in a large book kept for the purpose. The chair is occupied in turns by the young men who hold the priesthood, each one nominating his own successor. The principal occupies a seat behind the chairman, to assist him with counsel whenever needful. The executive committee, consisting of three students from the grammar and three students from the intermediate department, having previously made all the appointments for the exercises and questions and answers, hand them now to the principal for his approval or alteration, while the chair calls for the exercise from the Bible or Book of Mormon. A student appointed for this exercise is expected to occupy about fifteen minutes. Subjects are given by the principal and appointments by the ex-committee. Sometimes the principal makes some additional remarks to this exercise, if the nature of the subject should require. Then follows a reading in prose and one in poetry from standard works of the church; then an essay, on some divine truth, which is kept on file; then come answers to questions handed in and assigned for answer the week previous. Only questions of a theological nature are admitted.

It is surprising what progress the young people are making in those answers. The chairman either gives an address himself or calls on some one else to do so, which is always responded to. Prof. Hardy, if he has got through with his own theological class by this time, or the Principal gives some instructions, and then a member of the ex-committee reads the new appointments after Prof. Maeser has given the subject for Bible exercise, and essay, concluding with singing and prayer as before.

In the meantime Prof. Hardy has had the remaining pupils of the intermediate department and those of the primary together, in his class-room, in a similar class, where the catechism is used, and the History of Joseph Smith, the Prophet, and simple Bible stories are treated upon. He reads the Book of Mormon also twice a week in his whole department, on alternate days with the Principal, that these can be loaned from one department into another, as they have about seventy-five Books of Mormon on hand, which are not enough for both.

The primary department, conducted by Miss Teenie Smoot, peruse the *Juvenile Instructor*, little stories from Scripture occasionally, and they have to learn each week a little piece of poetry, which is taught them daily, by repetition, until they know it.

The leading principle of the discipline is "confidence and trust," by which the principle of strict veracity and reliability is cultivated in the pupils; and, with very few exceptions, the students and their reports can be trusted. The Lord is blessing the labors and efforts of the Principal and his assistants,

and the students love the institution, although it takes new scholars always a little time to get used to the above described way of doing things, as it is so different from that of every school they have seen before.

There are a few young men and boys in the academy who do not belong to the Church, but they participate in the theological exercise as attentively as the rest, and appear to be deeply interested.

The greatness and value of the good work that is being done at this Academy is beyond the reach of present estimation, and every Latter-day Saint will desire that unbroken success may attend those engaged in so useful a work, and will congratulate themselves on the inauguration of so praiseworthy an institution, which reflects unqualified credit upon its founder.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 23.

District Court.—Friday, March 23rd, morning.

Robert Williams *et al.*, vs. William H. Gilmer; jury trial in progress.

Departure.—To-day Elder E. R. Young left for Ogden, from which point he will start for the Eastern States, on a mission, upon which he was called at the last General Conference. He purposes visiting the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

For South.—President D. H. Wells, Elder George Q. Cannon and Bishop E. D. Woolley purpose leaving for St. George, to attend Conference, to-morrow morning. They will go by rail to York, the end of the Utah Southern Railroad track, and from thence by carriage.

Bereavement.—It will be observed, by obituary notice, in another column, that a three-year-old son of Mr. C. W. Carter died yesterday, of scarlet fever. This is the second son Mr. Carter has parted from by death within the last twelve days. He has the sympathy of many friends in his bereavement. quite creditable. The editor of this number is Miss Ida Taylor. A new editor is elected every week by the school.

Enterprise.—Mr. Frank Armstrong, who quite recently purchased the H. C. Kimball flouring mill, has, with characteristic energy and push, already filled it with new and improved machinery, and made numerous important improvements and alterations, internal and external, and to-day has the mill running, in full blast. The north side of the street, North Temple, parallel with the culvert, is being rapidly leveled up and improved.

New Paper.—To-day we saw the first number of a paper published in the 14th District school, of which Mr. Geo. J. Taylor is Principal. It contains contributions from the pupils, on various subjects, some of which are very neatly illustrated by sketches made by pupils who are learning drawing in the school. Its reading and exhibition to the scholars were heartily applauded by those composing the school. Some of the sketches, as well as the compositions, were

Deseret Telegraph.—The Deseret Telegraph Company have hown a great deal of enterprise in providing the means of transmission, without delay, of the report of the execution of John D. Lee. The company had no regular office within forty miles of the place of execution, the Mountain Meadows, and the superintendent of the line, Mr. Dougal, sent a couple of operators to the spot, provided with pocket instruments, by means of which connection was made with the wires, which pass the locality, and a temporary office was opened on the spot.

University of Deseret.—The third term of the present academical year of the University of Deseret closed to-day, and the next will commence on Monday. There were 156 students in attendance during the term just expired. In the next there will be a few changes from the studies of the last. Among them will be "Mental Philosophy" for "Political Economy," "Mineralogy" for "Geology," "English Literature" for "Rhetoric," and "United States History" for "General Modern History."

The University is in a prosperous condition.

Missionary Work.—We have pe-

ruised a letter from Elder John W. Sharp, now laboring in Hickman county, Tennessee, to a friend in this city. We learn from it that himself and Elder Argyle are doing a good work. A spirit of active inquiry regarding the principles of the gospel has been awakened among the people thereabouts, many of whom flock together to hear those two Elders preach. The latter are also kept busy till late at night, answering questions about "Mormonism." Recently several persons gave in their names for baptism, and others appear to be on the point of doing the same. The missionaries named feel much encouraged in their labors.

Home.—To-day we had the pleasure of meeting with Elder William Thurgood, of Bountiful, who returned last week from a mission to the east. He labored, in conjunction with Elder Chester Loveland, of Brigham City, in Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan, principally in the first named State. They preached a number of times in public and conversed in private a great deal with the people in relation to the principles of the gospel. In their travels they visited the Kirtland Temple.

The health of Elder Thurgood was very poor, but that of Elder Loveland was excellent, while engaged in the ministry.

Mr. Newman.—The Rev. Dr. Newman appears to be in exceedingly bad odor all over the country, with nearly all classes of people. The newspapers generally toss him about like a figurative foot ball, poking all kinds of fun at him. Like the politically defunct Colfax, who used to be always retiring from public life, but never did so till he was kicked out of it, he appears to have lost much of the influence he possessed. In fact, the name of Parson J. P. Newman is held up as a sort of national butt for ridicule.

This was not always the case with Dr. J. P. Newman. He was looked upon very differently previous to the summer of 1870, when he came to Utah, like "Bombastes Furioso," with a great flourish of life and drum, to annihilate, with the immense power of logic he supposed he possessed, the peculiar social institution of the "Mormons." He came, as he put it himself, "to beard the lion in his den," forgetting that lions are not likely to be overcome by the braying of animals of an entirely different species. He came with the air of a conqueror, but departed with the air of one who had gone through the operation of receiving an unmitigated drubbing. He was at a disadvantage, having error with which to combat the truth, besides his antagonist being capable of administering the truth with sledge-hammer force.

Being woefully defeated in his discussion with Elder Orson Pratt, on August 12th, 13th, and 14th, in the Tabernacle, in this city, the Doctor must have been greatly chagrined, and, as the sequel appeared to show, filled with the spirit of vengeance, for the next position assumed by this defeated so called expounder of divine precept, was instigating and prompting Congress to enact special legislation with a view to crush out the "Mormons." Very naturally many journals set down his assumption of this role, as a most singularly absurd and contradictory one for a supposed minister of the gospel of peace, as evidence of petty spite for his previous discomfiture in attempting to handle the "Mormon question," and in the last attempt he failed as signally as he did when he came here to convince the Latter-day Saints that their religious institutions are not founded on truth.

Dr. Newman very likely imagined that his onslaught upon the "Mormons" would bring him some "honor from men," but like those composing a long list of the opponents of the work in which the Latter-day Saints are engaged, he has been deeply disappointed. Like the scores of others that could be enumerated, he is shorn of whatever strength or influence he may have previously possessed, and is looked upon even by those who may have previously held him in considerable esteem, as something in the nature of a pretentious and stupendous fraud. We have no word of reproach for him, for he is receiving sufficient of that kind of treatment from other sources.

People may think that the claim that ultimate discomfiture and failure await those who oppose this

great work is a fallacy, but it will be hard for those to explain away the formidable array of instances which go to sustain that position. Facts are "stubborn things, and truth is hard to ding," as was said by the Scottish bard. One of the revelations given to the Church, through the Prophet Joseph Smith, has the following clause—"There is no weapon that is formed against you shall prosper; and if any man lift his voice against you he shall be confounded in mine own due time."

It is supposable that the numerous instances illustrative of the fulfillment of this promise would cause reflecting men to begin to see that "Mormonism" cannot be successfully fought.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 24.

Small-pox.—Last night it was feared that the wife of Mr. Edson Whipple, of Provo, had begun to show symptoms of small-pox. Her condition was not sufficiently advanced to enable the physician to then decide definitely whether it is a genuine case of the dreaded malady or not. The lady supposed to be attacked attended upon the young man who died, at Provo, of the same disease a short time since, during his illness.

The Birds.—It is too bad to see a lot of idle boys strolling about the city lots in search of the inoffensive little sparrows to destroy them. Can not the Sunday and day school teachers do a good work by informing the lads that these little birds are our friends? The moral persuasion of an intelligent body of teachers brought to bear upon this subject would do more than any enactment by the city fathers. Appeal to the understanding of the boys, stir up within them the feelings of humanity, show them that we shall have more fruit if we have fewer grubs, and that the birds will destroy multitudes of insects.

A Savage Blow.—This afternoon one of the city prisoners, named Archibald McUe, at work on the gravel bed, above Armstrong's Mill, struck a lad named Taylor, son of Elder John Taylor, a heavy blow over the head, rendering him insensible. We are not aware of the extent of the boy's injuries, but, as blood oozed from his mouth after he was struck, it is supposed that he is quite seriously hurt. He was at once conveyed to his home and a surgeon was immediately sent to him.

McNee was taken to the City jail, by Mr. Hyde, and locked up.

The lad Taylor was employed in driving a team to and from the gravel bed. He is about fifteen or sixteen years of age.

New Invention—Railroad Workshops.—Mr. Samuel Hainer, of this City, has invented a very ingenious railroad brake, which has been placed on a new centre way car, just completed at the rail road workshops. The advantages claimed for this invention are that it can be manipulated with comparatively slight exertion, on the part of the brakeman; that it can, by one man, be applied to one or any number of cars, as desired, at the same instant; and that it brakes all the wheels at once.

It had not, up to this afternoon, yet been thoroughly tested, but no doubt is entertained regarding its efficacy, its leverage being so much greater than the brakes in general use.

The car to which this invention is attached for purposes of experiment, is an excellent piece of workmanship, and has just been turned out of the shops. It is substantially built, and is embellished by painting, &c., in good style.

There is also under test, on the Utah Southern line, a recent eastern invention for oiling cars, for which Mr. H. B. Clawson has the agency. It claims to run 2,500 miles with one pint of oil, and this claim has been substantiated by the tests it has undergone on the line above named. It has three grooved rollers, which are kept in contact with the portion of the axle where the friction is, by means of springs, the oil being taken up and conveyed to the proper part through the grooves.

The mechanical department of the depot is turning out good work of various classes and quite a number of men are employed in them. Connected with the machinery department there are 51 men, the carpenter 9, foundry 3, painting 3, and mechanics employed about the yard 6, making a total of 72.