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GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

HYRUM.—In Hyrum, Cache Co., an association was lately formed and the necessary stock subscribed for the purpose of putting a co-operative saw mill in operation in Hyrum canyon. An industrial school has been established in the above place, in which the young ladies of the settlement are taught the useful art of straw braiding.

REMOVED.—Dr. J. P. Meik, Homeopathic practitioner, has removed his office, from a block and a half east of the Theatre, to his present place of business, on First South Street, a little west of the Meat Market, and immediately opposite Mrs. Pratt's school; where he is prepared to wait on his friends and patrons.

ABOLISHMENT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—There is a prospect that capital punishment will be abolished in the State of Nevada, in future. Mr. Clinton Patchen lately brought a bill before the State Assembly for that purpose. The bill passed that body by a vote of twenty-four to twenty. However, according to facts which were brought up in favor of the passage of the measure, the spirit and letter of the bill has been all but carried out in Nevada for years, as will be seen from the following, from a late issue of the *Reese River Revue*:

"UTAH POMOLOGIST."—The following is from a late number of the above paper:

Gooseberries should by all means be in place before the buds swell. They stand a poor chance if removed in hot weather, after starting to grow, and much the same may be said of currants and all early starting shrubs, shade and timber trees.

As soon as freezing nights are over Onions, Peas, Radishes, Beets and Carrots should be planted, and the ground kept moderately moist. These will stand cold and considerable frost, and generally do better when planted early.

"The main argument in favor of the bill was that the present law was a failure, nine-tenths of all the jurors being tacitly opposed to capital punishment. Mr. Lowry ventured the proposition that not less than six hundred murders had been committed in this State, and that but seven persons have been executed. The statement in regard to the number of murders is undoubtedly exaggerated, though it is certain that the number of executions bears no proportion to that of deliberate murders committed. Our opinion is that if jurors had discharged their duties to the letter, the saving of human life would have been great. For every murderer who cheated the gallows, a dozen victims have been sacrificed."

THE GALE LAST NIGHT.—The gale last night, was one of the fiercest known in this city or vicinity for several years; but severe as it was we have heard of but one casualty from its effects, and that was in the Sugar House Ward. Warden Rockwood dropped into the office this morning, and informed us that Mrs. Conwell, residing near the Penitentiary, came over to his house in a big hurry at about five o'clock this morning, informing him that the wind had blown the chimney down and the roof off her house, and that her husband lay there sick and helpless. Aid was immediately sent, and the sick man was removed on a litter to the Warden House, where he and his wife will remain until the damage to their building is repaired. This will be in a day or two, as the Warden sent into the city this morning for shingles and nails and whatever was wanted to effect the re-

construction necessary, which some of the forces at his disposal will soon be able to accomplish.

LECTURE AND READING ROOMS.—The first free lecture, under the auspices of the Library, Reading Room and Lecture Association, took place last night, in Morgan's Commercial College building, in the 14th Ward. The subject of the lecture was: "Libraries and Reading Rooms;" the lecturer on the occasion was Hon. Willford Woodruff, who, after singing and prayer, gave a very interesting lecture on the subject. He mentioned the interest he felt in the welfare of this people, particularly in their intellectual welfare; quoted a passage from the Doctrine and Covenants, concerning the acquisition of knowledge from all good books; recommended reading history; private means, as a general thing, was insufficient to establish a suitable library, even for family use, and hence the advantage of free reading rooms, giving the public access to the daily papers, and telegrams from the whole world. The reading room does much to draw the mind of youth from the vortex of "civilization" so-called. Mentioned his own personal experience, and the profit he had derived from reading travels, history and scientific works; also President Smith's excellent memory gained by cultivation. Advised the people to contribute books and means to the library, and to improve their leisure time in treasuring up knowledge, especially of the rise and progress of this people and their remarkable history. Wished the undertaking success; encouraged the committee to go forward in their work. The library will be an advantage to both old and young. Advised the keeping of a personal journal, and spoke of its interest to generations coming. Said that an education was the best legacy, and that novels lead the mind astray; useful books *vice versa*. Closed by saying that the acquisition of knowledge is of slow growth and the result of patient labor.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer, and after singing and prayer the meeting was dismissed.

Hon. Albert Carrington will deliver the second lecture of the series, on Monday, 13th March, 1871, at the College building, under the auspices of the Library Association. Lecture free.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

"DIXIE."—Our correspondent "G. C. L." writes from St. George, Southern Utah, on the 1st instant: "There appears to be a great deal of sickness here now, and there is scarcely a person to be found who is not afflicted either with the measles or a bad cold."

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—A number of our home musicians having expressed a desire for some time past to organize themselves into a Philharmonic Society for the systematic study and practice of vocal and instrumental music, they are invited to attend a preliminary meeting for the furtherance of this project, to be held in the City Hall, to-morrow, Thursday, evening, at 8 o'clock.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—Four of the inmates of the city prison, named respectively McKay, Foley, Rose and Walker, the latter colored, made their escape last night from the quarters so kindly provided for them by the public. They sprang the doors of their cells and the main entrance door; when they proceeded up stairs, jumped out of the window and made their escape. A sharp lookout is being kept up for the gentlemen, and their recapture is very probable.

THE NEW STREET LIGHTS.—The city authorities, we are pleased to learn, are testing the Patent Portable Gas Light of Messrs. Taylor & Co. The Portable Gas street lamps were put up on the lamp posts in front of the City Hall and at the Post Office corner last night. Everybody could see it; and it was remarked, "that is the finest light yet seen in our streets."

We freely confess ourselves pleased with the light. We are reliably informed that it has already been extensively introduced in Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Sacramento, and other cities East and West, where, of course, the coal gas has been in use for years; and we think it quite likely to prove the best light that we are able to procure. That some improvement is urgently needed in our street lights is apparent to us all.

A FATAL SNOW SLIDE.—The following telegram was received by Deseret Telegraph Line, at about 2 o'clock this afternoon:

LOGAN, UTAH, March 8, '71.

ED. Deseret News.—In Black Fork Canyon, about one o'clock yesterday morning, Bros. Jesse Bradley, Alva Benson, Jr., and

Lewis Halverson, of Hyrum, were buried fifteen feet deep under a snow slide;—eighteen hours after the accident they were dug out, Bradley and Benson were dead, but Halverson is not much hurt. He thinks that Bradley was killed instantly, and that he heard Benson talking for half an hour or more after they were buried up. PETER MAUGHAN.

RETURNED.—We had a call this morning from Elder Robert L. Campbell, Superintendent of Common Schools, who returned last evening from a visit to his relatives in Canada. He has traveled, since Jan. 6th., upwards of 5,700 miles. Visited the public schools adjacent to the domiciles of his friends in the Dominion, and made hasty visits to the Normal Schools in the cities of Toronto, New York and St. Louis. At the written request of leading citizens of Clarksburg, Ont., he spent an evening, answering questions in a public hall; by invitation, he preached three discourses in the province of Ontario. Spent most of his time visiting his numerous kindred. He has gathered up several sheets of the names of his progenitors and relatives, living and dead. He has heard Elders who have visited the Eastern States remark upon the scarcity of children, and the aversion of ladies to take upon them the duties of maternity; but in his visit he did not find this the case in Canada. Wives there do not think children a nuisance or a burden. The clan Campbell, as represented by his immediate relatives, are greatly on the increase, their families, wife for wife, comparing well with those of the Latter-day Saints in Utah.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

BIG SALE OF LUMBER.—The following telegram was received this morning by Deseret Telegraph Line:

"TRUCKEE, March 8, 1871.

Evening News.—There was a heavy sale of five hundred thousand feet of lumber made in this town, to-day, for your city; the buyer was D. W. Parkhurst. Forty thousand feet of it will be shipped to-night.

OPERATOR."

SANTAQUIN.—Bishop David H. Holladay of Santaquin, called in to-day. He left Santaquin last Sunday, at which time there was about five inches of snow on the ground. The people there are preparing for vigorous agricultural operations as soon as the weather is favorable. The prospects are good for the coming season, for there are no signs of grasshoppers, no eggs having been deposited last Fall. The health of the settlement is good, as a general thing, some few, however, are troubled with the sneezing and coughing epidemic. Last Monday the Bishop attended a meeting of the principal men of Utah County, held at Provo, at which an organization was completed, for a county co-operative herd, for horses, horned stock, sheep, goats and swine.

WHO IS HE?—We see it announced in the *Chicago Tribune* that Rev. Edward E. Bayliss, of the Presbyterian mission in Utah, is in that city, and on Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week will deliver two lectures on "The Mormons—What They Believe, and What they Practice." The lectures will take place in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, on Wash-bash avenue.

Mr. Bayliss may know considerable about the "Mormons" of Utah; but if he does he has kept very quiet in obtaining his knowledge and no person has heard of him. We learn that his lectures were to be free and whatever their character may be, the attempt to make money out of the business is not so palpable as the begging expedition of the preacher who went from here East last winter and told so many infamous lies about the people and affairs of the Territory. It is surprising how many lies a man calling himself a "reverend" can tell before he is kicked out of respectable society. There was "Friar Tuck," a Presbyterian preacher, that would have been taken for a gambler if a stranger had attempted to guess his calling, who left here and, in his lectures upon the "Mormons," told falsehoods by the hour, and yet he was tolerated for some time where a man of any other profession would have been shunned. Eventually, however, we understand, even his religious admirers became tired of and disgusted with him. The other person to whom we allude is still sustained, probably because it is deemed a very trivial, and even justifiable, action to belabor, vilify and falsify the "Mormons;" but it is not difficult to tell what his future will be. A man who tells falsehoods about strangers to further his supposed interests, will tell them about his friends, when he thinks, such a course will serve his interests; he can not be safely trusted.

We shall watch with some interest the report of Mr. Bayliss' lectures.

PRESIDENT BLANCHARD, of Wheaton College, delivered a lecture lately in Chicago, entitled: "The Relations of Freemasonry to Popular Government and the Christian Religion." In his opening remarks he stated that he represented the sentiment and the opinions of a national organization of Christians opposed to secret societies, which numbered 50,000 people; and added that after Freemasonry had gone down in the North through the exposures of Morgan, it fled South, where there was no discussion to follow it. "It was sheltered by slavery and sheltered its shelter. It had grown strong and had retaken the lost ground in the States from which it was driven, and to-day there was a lodge not far from every court house and school house in the land. When the soldiers of the North were fighting, Masons never stopped initiation, but continued on with their work. Masonry had inaugurated the rebellion, because it was despotic and hated popular government. Its papers took little interest in the struggle, and that was on the side of secession. Masonry had shown itself lately in the Ku Klux Klan. They were still acting—assassinating with a concealed hand. Masonry received an idol more dangerous than the wooden horse of Minerva, which was certain destruction to its receivers. Freemasonry or free government must go down. It saved Jeff. Davis from being hung, and Andrew Johnson from being impeached; it practically repealed religion by continually swearing some of the best men in the community to obey the summons of some of the worst. It would destroy free balloting, as by the Masonic grip votes could be cast for a man on whom the few Masons concentrated.

The lecturer closed by saying that Freemasonry stood branded as one of the antichrists that had come into the world. He was applauded several times, during the lecture. His audience numbered about six hundred, principally ladies, whom he appealed to by saying that "the exclusion of women from lodges was a degradation to her which no flattery could obscure."

There is a class of people who are never easy unless they are engaged in a crusade against something. This affords them the necessary excitement to make them happy. Freemasonry is open to attack, because vulgar prejudices can be appealed to, and from the nature of its organization its advocates or members cannot very well defend themselves against the slanders which may be circulated against them. These 50,000 "Christians" can find abundant employment for a few years at least, in cleansing their own organizations and societies from the evils with which they abound before they direct their assaults against Freemasons.

The forests of the United States are disappearing at a rapid rate. It is stated, the *American Builder* says, on good authority, that more than one hundred and fifty thousand acres of the best timber are cut annually to supply the great and constantly increasing demand for railway sleepers alone. It is estimated that the yearly expenditure for wood used in railroad buildings, cars, repairs, etc., is not less than thirty-eight millions of dollars, and the value of that consumed by locomotives each year, amounts to forty-six millions of dollars. The same writer who has compiled the above statistics gives the value of the wood industry of the country, estimating the labor of each artisan at one thousand dollars a year, as amounting in the aggregate to over four hundred millions of dollars. The citizens of Utah should bestow attention upon the culture of forest trees. They can be easily imported now, and though they do not yield an immediate return, a very handsome profit can be made by their cultivation, exceeding many crops in value in the aggregate which are gathered annually.