

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 6.—A New Orleans special quotes the *Democrat* of that city as follows: The accounts of the value and extent of the estate of the late Sarah E. Dorsey, bequeathed to Jefferson Davis, recently printed in northern and western papers, are absurdly extravagant. We are assured on the best possible authority, the value of the estate will not exceed \$25,000. Besides Beauvoir, Mississippi City, valued at \$5,500 Mrs. Dorsey owns three places in Texas parish, one assessed at \$11,540, three-fifths of another valued at \$5,000, and another lying idle subject to overflow, valued at \$1,500. Two of these are rented for \$2,250, which constitutes the whole of Mrs. Dorsey's income. On this property she paid, according to the receipts shown \$492 taxes. Her debts at the time of her death were over \$5,000. Last spring she made a bona fide sale of the Beauvoir Place to Davis for \$5,500, for which he gave his notes, running one, two, and three years. Mr. Payne, who had been a warm, personal friend of her husband, was her near neighbor and was made by her custodian of the will and private papers. The much talked of lands owned by Dorsey in Arkansas and Texas have for a long time past been deemed unworthy of paying taxes on. The above facts are received from Payne.

The *Democrat* also says: The rice crop is greatly reduced this year. Labor in the parishes is abundant and reliable. A large proportion of the rice crop is raised and harvested exclusively by white labor. Gangs of Chinese are employed on three plantations and do good work. The wages paid rice cutters is one dollar a day and board.

Saratoga accounts represent the coming match between Spendthrift and Falsett, in the Kenner Stakes, August 12th, as the great event of the meeting. It is emphatically denied that Spendthrift is out of condition. His friends assert he is a better horse than when he won the Lorillard Stakes.

The *World's* special from Toronto says. Hanlon knows nothing of any other offer from Saratoga or elsewhere respecting the match with Courtney, nor does the Secretary of the Hanlon Club. The latter says Hanlon is ready to row Courtney there or on any other water if a big enough purse is provided. He thinks it would take a purse of \$10,000, \$8,000 for the winner and \$2,000 for the second man, to secure a race.

A special to the same paper from Union Springs, New York, says: Courtney knows nothing of any proposition to row Hanlon at Saratoga next month, and until one is directly made to him he will not express himself on the subject. There is little doubt that he will accept any reasonable proposition to meet the Toronto earman at Saratoga or anywhere else.

The *Commercial Bulletin* to-day, commenting on the action of stockholders in bullion and exchequer companies, says: Now that the Californians have shown how, with a little energy and determination, they can compel an honest administration of their property, it is possible that the example may not be lost upon stockholders elsewhere, who have to complain of similar grievances. It is to be noted that San Franciscans did not call on somebody else to come and help them out of their difficulty. They did not even send a petition to the legislature, they simply went to work and helped themselves.

Capt. Webb, the famous English swimmer, now here, says he is ready to swim a match with any one in America, a distance of not less than ten miles, in water without a current, and for not less than \$500 aside. He says that with nothing, he will swim Boynton in his life saving dress, 20 miles in water, without a current, for the same amount.

The *Evening Post* has a private letter from a gentleman in Eastern Germany, who says: "There has been no summer, but rain nearly every day, the thermometer ranging from 69 to 75. In some places, the harvesting has begun, but unless we have some dry weather soon the grain will rot. On my way recently from the mountains by two different routes I observed that at least half of the wheat we passed was lying flat and tangled in the field, beaten down by the daily

rainstorms. All will be difficult to cut and much must rot or sprout before it can be secured. Adding to this immense amount of grain and other food crops destroyed by the inundations last month, and it looks as if America would be called upon to feed Germany as well as England and France next winter. The accounts from Russia are also not very encouraging. Of rye, the crop will be below the average. In Podolia and Volynia the yield of rye will be very slight. In the government of Pultawa, noted for its usually large yield of rye, the prospect is a little better, although the harvest will not equal that of a fairly good year. The outlook for wheat is slightly better in some of the governments, but in Kieff there are some fields that will scarcely repay the labor of harvesting. In short, the entire yield of breadstuffs will fall considerably below that of last year.

The *Herald* to-day says: We have been waiting some days to see what response would be made by the democratic press of the State to the *Sun's* suggestion, that Mr. Tilden should become his own candidate for governor, and regret to find it received with unanimous silence. The Tilden papers seem to have been moved by it only to more vehement demand for Robinson, but are as silent about Tilden's candidature as his opponents.

Congressman Hooker, of Miss., is in the city, and said yesterday: The presidential question was being extensively agitated in the south, Thurman, Bayard, and Hancock being named as acceptable candidates. Tilden has dropped out of the race altogether. The Southern people don't like a man without backbone. Tilden was elected and knew it, but allowed himself to be tricked out of the position to which the people had elected him. He has lost cast throughout the South.

MIDDLETON, Ohio, 6.—Charles Ballett, this morning, killed his wife and immediately afterwards shot and killed himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—A Tucson dispatch gives further advice concerning the recent murder of the Shellenback Brothers in Santarita mountains. The murderers were renegade Apaches, half a dozen in number. They fired on the party from ambush, the brothers falling at the first fire. Mr. Merchant's horse bolted and saved him. Troops from Cuachuca are on the trail.

The Democratic Congressional Convention in the First District, have nominated for Congress, Robert Ferrall, Judge of the City Criminal Court, and for member of the State Board of Equalization, A. C. Bradford.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 6.—Beaconsfield and other high officers of the government attend the Lord Mayor's banquet to-night.

It is understood that the German government offered no impediment to the Metz inhabitants attending the fetes at Nancy on the occasion of unveiling Thiers' statue. The French government, to avoid the semblance of fomenting an agitation on the frontier, will not be represented at the next demonstration in honor of Thiers.

The discontent recently manifested at the army garrisons on the Greek frontier has spread to the troops in Constantinople.

Keith Johnson, leader of the expedition to explore the head of Lake Nyassa, died of dysentery on the 28th of June, at Berobero, 130 miles inland from Davessalam. The expedition will be continued by Thompson, scientific assistant of Johnson.

A DENIAL.

REFUTATION OF THE BOREMAN'S SLANDERS.

CARD FROM HON. GEO. Q. CANNON.

To the People of Utah and adjacent Territories and honest men everywhere:

The Decision of Judge Boreman, given on Wednesday, July 30th, 1879, in the contempt case—Emeline A. Young, et al., plaintiffs, vs. George Q. Cannon et al., defendants—in the District Court for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, is so extraordinary that I am compelled to take notice of it. He charges the executors of the last will of President Brigham Young, of which I am one, with such an

abuse of the trust imposed in them, as "to be unparalleled for its recklessness and utter disregard of law throughout the whole administration." In another place he repeats that "they [we] have most shamefully abused the trust reposed in them [us] by the will of Brigham Young, deceased." He also says, "The instances of the disregard of law and of duty by the executors, are very numerous—too numerous to be given in detail—and in fact the whole course of the administration shows the continual like abuse of trust by these executors."

These statements are so unfounded, so unjustifiable, and so absolutely false, that I owe it to my constituents who have elected me to be their delegate in the Congress of the United States, and to all my co-religionists in these valleys and mountains, and to honest men everywhere, as well as to myself, to give this public denial of them in this way. Under ordinary circumstances I would be inclined to await the slow process of investigation in the courts, and to leave my motives and my acts to be vindicated by the evidence which would be brought out in such investigation. But this whole proceeding is so extraordinary, and there is such an evident determination to anticipate the trial of the case, to have it prejudged, and by the circulation of such statements as this decision contains, to create a public opinion against us, that I feel it to be a duty to speak out at this time.

I do not think it necessary or proper at present to reply to the general charges which appear in this decision. Several of them are untrue and others are misstatements. That we assumed to ourselves, and freely exercised, certain powers as Executors, is true. We did so because we were authorized to do so by the Will. As any one can perceive who reads the Will, it is a remarkable document, prepared with great care, and it confers extraordinary powers upon the executors. President Young's estate was a peculiar one. The circumstances which surrounded him were anomalous. No one knew this better than himself. He intended that his Executors should exercise great discretion in the settlement of his estate, and had his Will prepared accordingly. Can any one who knew him suppose for a moment that he did not have entire confidence in the men whom he chose as his Executors, or that he would not have infinitely preferred their decision upon any point to that of Judge Boreman or the lawyers for the plaintiffs in this case?

It is well known that the Church property and his own private property were for years before his death intimately interwoven. He well understood the weighty reasons there were for this. His surviving associates and his Executors were also well acquainted with these reasons. But though this was the case, he was not satisfied to have things remain so. Upon several different occasions he seriously discussed plans by which he could safely transfer the bulk of the estate that stood in his name to the Church. To my personal knowledge it was his chief desire to give the larger portion of his property to the Church. There were reasons which interposed to prevent his doing this, though the last time he conversed with me upon the subject of his Will he proposed to change it and to give each of his heirs ten thousand dollars apiece and the remainder to the Church. I mention this, not because it so much affects the question at issue in this case, but to show that President Young's constant desire was that the Church should have a large share of his property. As the Will now stands, there is a clause which gave, as he supposed, ample powers to the Executors to fully settle everything of a trust character, so that the interests of the Church should be fully protected. It was under that clause that we acted in settling the claim of the Church, and we did so conscientiously, and as we fully believe, equitably. We settled no claim that we thought was barred by the statute of limitations, and where there were doubts upon any we invariably referred it to the Probate Court and obtained its decision upon, and before paying it, its approval of the claim. Every dollar that we are accused in this decision of settling improperly, a jury of honest men would have said was equitably due and should be paid. Every claim was carefully examined and decided upon by its

merits, and so far as my observation extended, everything was done that could be to protect and preserve the property for the widows and the heirs, and at the same time to pay all honest claims and demands against the estate.

As to the Church claim, I never performed an act in my life with which I felt better satisfied after its completion than I did with the settlement of that account. I felt then, and still feel, that the settlement was in every respect a most advantageous one to the estate. All who knew the circumstances and who were friends of the family of our late President and of the Church, felt relieved when that settlement was effected. More congratulations have been tendered to me, by parties outside of this Territory who knew the condition of President Young's affairs and the affairs of the Church, for the payment of this claim and the obtaining of a receipt in full from the Church, than for any other transaction connected with the settlement of the estate. In fact, that the estate has been settled at all as far as it has, is a subject of wonder to very many. Hundreds expected that we should be involved in interminable lawsuits from the very beginning, and that the estate would be eaten up by fees. There were upwards of sixty legatees under the Will. The affairs of the estate were most complicated. The Will itself was unique, the number of legatees unexampled, and all the circumstances surrounding the estate without a parallel in America or Europe. Notwithstanding the base assertions which have been made respecting the conduct of the Executors, I feel entirely safe in stating that the Probate records of America and Europe may be sought in vain to find a case of an estate of this magnitude, with so many diverse interests, being settled with more care and greater conscientiousness and less expense than this estate of President Young's. Every debt has been paid, every heir but one has been settled with, releases to the Executors have been signed by all who have received their shares; and after paying all the fees of Executors, Appraisers, Lawyers, and the Probate Court and its clerk, and the salaries of a bookkeeper, clerk and outside agent, the Executors' accounts show a profit, on the value of the property of the Estate, as inventoried to them, of two hundred and twenty-four thousand, two hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-two cents.

Great stress is laid, in this decision, upon the fact that the Executors have taken their fees as allowed by the Will, and a great anxiety is manifested that we should put these fees in the hands of receivers until it is proved that we are entitled to them. Upon this point it is proper, in justice to my co-executors and myself, that I should say something. In the first place it is only bare justice to say that not one of us would have accepted the position of an Executor of this Estate if we had seen how the acceptance could have been honorably avoided. As to myself, I had a good idea of the condition of the estate and its many complications, and what a labor it would be to settle with its numerous legatees. No amount of money could have induced me to undertake the business. But there was, the written appointment of President Young himself in the Will, and how could we honorably decline? When I qualified as an Executor it was my design not to take any of the fees allowed to me under the Will. It was not until I returned from Washington last summer (1878) and engaged in settling up the estate that I took a different view of this question of fees. It is not necessary I should here state the reasons which led to this change. But I then concluded that, while I did not wish myself or my family to have the least pecuniary benefit from these fees, I would take them as they were allowed, add to them some means of my own, and create a fund from which a revenue might be derived to sustain a free school in this city. This design I communicated to Elder Jas. Z. Stewart, of Draperville, after I left here for Washington last fall, describing to him the kind of school I wished to establish, and requesting him, if not inconsistent with other engagements, to become the principal of the institution. When the question of the Executors' fees came up last November, the Executors impressed upon the bookkeeper, and lawyers who had been our legal advisers in the business of the Estate, that

rather than take one dollar more than they were entitled to, they would prefer to have their fees thousand dollars less. Upon suggestion they acted in a certain way, the amount of fees. A re-examination of the accounts of the commencement of this case reveals the, to us, gratifying fact, instead of drawing the amount of fees our attorneys decided we were legally entitled to, there was us as fees seven thousand, two hundred and seventy-two dollars and eighty-six cents.

To give color to his charges, Judge Boreman makes statements which I cannot permit to pass unnoticed. He says: "The estate themselves, and the notes in place of the same were sold, and they took money out of the estate without even giving notes, but simply charging the same to 'self.'"

So far as I myself am concerned I have only to say that charges are untrue. I neither drew money from the Estate, took money out of the Estate, simply charging the same to

In this communication I do not condescend to indulge in personalities respecting the persons engaged in pushing the public know them, know Judge Boreman's notions in which the most were engaged during President Young's lifetime, and by which was made to suffer, are of a date as to need no comment at the present time.

Before closing, I take the opportunity of saying, on behalf of co-executors and myself, I feel profoundly grateful to our kind friends who voluntarily forward and offered to give amount of bonds to relieve what all felt to be the unjust and harsh sentence of imprisonment pronounced upon us by the Court. But we are already under bonds as Executors. Another thing has been, and is, that than ask or accept from our any additional bonds, we submit to the sentence of the Court and go to prison.

I remain, respectfully,
GEORGE Q. CANNON
Penitentiary,
Salt Lake County,
August 5th, 1879.

Correspondence.

SHADY GROVE,
Hickman Co., Mo.,
July 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

As Brother Daniel Stewart and myself have been released from our confinement, we thought to give you a very brief and condensed account of our labors since May 15th, which was the date of our last issue of the NEWS. During the last weeks we have labored in Maury and Giles Co's middle and southern parts of the State, in new districts, the gospel in its purity and has never before been preached. The above counties are the poorest in the State; but people are hospitable to strangers with but few exceptions threw their doors open to attend our meetings, being anxious to hear. On Minnie's vicinity we held some meetings, and made a goodly number of warm friends, and several are believing our doctrine. We are still opened, and we feel that with prayerful, earnest and persistent labor, the flourishing branch could soon be raised up.

While in Pulaski, the County of Giles, we applied on Sunday 8th of June, to the different dignitaries for a hearing, but refused. As we had no appointment out for the forenoon, we attended, by invitation, a Methodist meeting, which was crowded, to hear a college commencement address, by the Rev. D. Barber, one of the most noted preachers of the South. The meeting being opened, the Rev. gentleman rose to speak, prefacing his discourse with the most abusive and slanderous attack upon our people that I ever heard fall from the lips of a mortal man. The spirit added was so vile, that his whole address (which was not without merit) was tainted with it. In concluding his remarks he referred again to the subject, and Herod like, he said