

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 19.

Diphtheria in Franklin.—A brief extract from a letter written to Brother I. B. Nash, of Franklin, Idaho, brings the news of diphtheria having broken out in that settlement, and carried off three little ones. The people are hopeful of early deliverance from its ravages.

The Carp Question Again.—Dr. J. D. M. Crockwell hands in the following for publication:

Cok B. F. Shaw, Fish Commissioner of Iowa, obtained 5,000 carp this season with which he has just returned from Chicago. They were furnished him by the United States Commissioners, for public waters and distribution. If we had a fish commission for Utah we would not be receiving small buckets of 10 to 20 carp to each application, as was the case last year, but would receive sufficient to do much good, not a little, as is our case.

J. D. M. CROCKWELL,
Supt. Clear Lake Fish Farm.

Returned Missionary.—Elder John Willoughby, of the Eleventh Ward, one of the Elders who returned from Europe with the company that arrived last Thursday, called in on Saturday. He left this city on the 10th of last April and having been assigned to the London Conference of the British Mission, labored first on the Isle of Wight, a company with Elder Wm. H. Wright. At the end of two months he was sent into the County of Kent, where he remained for three months and was afterwards in Hampshire until released to come home. The cause of his returning sooner than he would have otherwise done was severe ill health. He suffered an attack of typhoid fever, and was failing so perceptibly that President Smith deemed it wisdom to release him.

Pleasant Call.—A brief call from Mr. Charles Eneu Johnson, renowned as the manufacturer of the celebrated Johnson printing inks, was among the pleasures we were favored with to-day. The gentleman, who was here some eleven years ago, represents four establishments, the main one in Philadelphia where he resides, and the others in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, to the latter of which he is now on his way to pay a visit. He made the acquaintance when here, of Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, whom he speaks in the friendliest terms. He delighted with the improvements made in Salt Lake since his former visit, and is interested in seeing the sights, some of them over again, which our city and its vicinity affords. Mr. Johnson is of the third generation in the mammoth business which he represents. Eighty years to his grandfather started it on the same spot where his descendant is now carrying it on, with the full intention that his sons shall in turn follow in his footsteps. We wish Mr. Johnson a pleasant stay in our midst and a safe and prosperous journey to and from his present destination.

Home Again.—Elder Joseph W. McMurrin, of this city, who returned with the last company of Saints from Europe, gives the following report of his labors while abroad. He left here on the 24th of October, 1891, and landed in Liverpool, November 10th, where he was appointed by President Albert Carrington to labor in the Glasgow or Scottish Conference. He was first assigned to the Ayrshire District, where he remained about nine months, and was then appointed to Edinburgh and vicinity, where he labored for nearly seven months, when he was called to succeed Elder David McKay, who had been released, in the Presidency of that Conference. He held this office until his own release to return home with the October company. He much enjoyed his labors, was blessed exceedingly in ministering the word of God, and performed throughout a useful and honorable mission. He testifies that the promises made to him by the servants of God when he was set apart, though some of them seemed very improbable at the time they were uttered, have every one been fulfilled to the very letter, often in the most marvelous manner. He is in excellent health and spirits, and we heartily bid him welcome home.

Mr. T. B. Risley and Mrs. M. Apsey, both of this city, were married by U. S. Commissioner E. R. Young, on Thursday evening, Nov. 19th.

APOSTLE CHARLES C. RICH.

SYNOPSIS OF A NOBLE AND WELL-SPENT LIFE.

Shortly before going to press on Saturday evening the news came over the wires of the death, at his home in Paris, Bear Lake Co., Idaho, of Apostle Charles C. Rich, who expired at half-past two o'clock that afternoon. Coming at such a late hour, it was impossible to give more than a brief announcement of the event, and even now it is to be regretted the necessary data is not at hand nor the space at our disposal more adequate, for a synopsis in greater detail of one whose life and character were so pure and stainless and so worthy of extended chronicle.

Charles Coulson Rich was the son of Joseph and Nancy Rich, and was born on the 21st of August, 1809, in Campbell County, Kentucky. His grand-parents were Thomas and Ann Rich, and his great grand parents, Joseph and Sarah Rich. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, April 1st, 1832, in Tazewell County, Illinois, by Geo. M. Hinkle; and on the 16th of May of the same year, was ordained an Elder under the hands of Zebedee Coltrin, in Fountain County, State of New York.

He was a member of Zion's Camp, holding the position of Captain of Ten in the immortal 205 who in the month of June, 1834, went up to Missouri to redeem Zion. On the 12th of April, 1838, at Kirtland, Ohio, he was ordained a High Priest by order of the High Council, Hyrum and John Smith officiating in the ceremony. In the year 1837 he removed to Caldwell County, Missouri, and in the following August, at Far West, was made President of the High Priests Quorum, being ordained by W. W. Phelps and John Whitmer.

During the persecutions of the Saints in Caldwell and Davies Counties, he was elected Captain of fifty, and in the battle of Crooked River, which followed, was next in command to David W. Patten, who was there slain. Upon the death of the latter, Captain Rich took command and a few days afterward returned to Far West. On the arrival there of the State forces ordered out by Governor Boggs, he was sent out to meet them with a flag of truce, and was fired on by Captain Bogard, a Methodist Priest, when about twenty feet distant.

On the first of November, 1838, by counsel of Presidents Hyrum Smith and Brigham Young, he fled into the wilderness north, in company with about twenty-five others whose lives with his own had been threatened. They bent their course towards the upper settlements on the Des Moines River, Iowa, and during the eleven and a half days intervening between then and their safe arrival at Quincy, Illinois, suffered privation from hunger and cold. He was chosen at the General Conference held in Nauvoo, October 6th, 1839, a member of the High Council, and on the 30th of March, 1841, was chosen and ordained a counselor to the President of the Stake, William Marks officiating.

In March of the preceding year he had been elected captain of a militia company, and one year later captain of a company of the Nauvoo Legion. The same month, according to a record in his own handwriting, he became Brevet Colonel of the First Regiment, Second Cohort of the Legion, and in the following May, Colonel of said regiment. In September, 1841, he succeeded to the office of Brigadier General of the Second Cohort, made vacant by the death of Don Carlos Smith; in June of the following year he was elected Brevet Major General, and in August, 1844, Major General in the Legion.

He had previously been appointed, in the May of that year, (the month before the martyrdom of the Prophet and Patriarch) by President Joseph Smith, to preside over an electioneering campaign in the State of Michigan, when the Prophet Joseph became a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. In company with David Fullmer and others he held a convention in Jackson, Michigan, formed an election ticket for General Smith, and sent delegates to the United States Convention. On hearing of the murder of Joseph and Hyrum, he returned to Nauvoo. He had been a member of the City Council since March, 1841, and in February, 1845, he was elected an Alderman of that city.

For lack of necessary data, the

events intervening the one last named and his entrance into Salt Lake Valley, cannot now be given. He was ordained an Apostle on the 12th of February, 1849, being one of four chosen to fill as many vacancies in the Quorum of the Twelve. The other three were Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow and Franklin D. Richards. The ordination of Brother Rich took place at the house of George B. Wallace, in this city, President Brigham Young being present. In the year 1851 he accompanied Elder Amasa M. Lyman and a colony of Latter-day Saints into Southern California and founded the settlement of San Bernardino, which was abandoned by the Saints on the breaking out of the Utah war in 1857. After peace was restored he was appointed on a mission to England and left for that foreign shore in company with Elder Lyman, May 1st, 1860. The two were associated, together with Elder George Q. Cannon, in the presidency of the European Mission.

Returning from abroad, he was next appointed to pioneer and settle the Bear Lake region, and in 1863 located Rich County, Utah, a portion of which is now Bear Lake County, Idaho. On the 5th of April, 1865, he arrived in this city from the north to attend Conference, having traveled 40 miles of the journey on snow-shoes. On the 8th of June, 1872, accompanied by his son Joseph C., he left for the east to visit his relatives in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, and returned about the last of the following July, having gathered up information concerning his genealogy. Among many other important responsibilities, he was a member of the committee having in charge the erection of the Logan Temple.

His death was caused by paralysis, with which he was stricken down about three years ago, since which he has been slowly sinking, as the public are already aware from numerous items published in this paper from time to time, sporting them of his condition. Brother Rich needs no encomium. He lived and died a hero and a saint, and after a long period of usefulness and unwavering integrity, has gone to rest, leaving to the world and a numerous posterity the illustrious example of a life consecrated and worn out in the service of God and his fellowman. The funeral services will take place at Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, on Tuesday, November 20th, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

FATHER HAWK.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND LABORS OF A WORTHY MAN.

A friend of the late Elder William Hawk, of the Nineteenth Ward, familiarly known to the early settlers of Utah as Father Hawk, hands in a synopsis of his useful and exemplary career. From it we learn that the faithful veteran was born in the State of Pennsylvania, on the third day of November, 1799, was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by Elder Moses Harris, in the year 1834, and was ordained to the office of an Elder at the same time. He removed to Kirtland, Ohio, soon after his baptism, and took an active part in the labors of the building up of that Stake and the first Temple erected in this generation unto the name of the Lord.

When the Saints were compelled to abandon Kirtland he removed into Missouri, and from thence suffered mobbing, driving, persecution and affliction with the people of God, until he moved with his family to Montrose, Iowa, opposite Nauvoo, whence also with the Saints he was forced to remove and went on to Council Bluffs in the spring of 1846.

On the 16th day of July, 1846, he and his son Nathan, enlisted as members of the "Mormon" Battalion, and shared all the trials of that long and dreary march through the wilds of Kansas and New Mexico, to the Pacific Coast. He was one of the first Americans to plant the national flag upon the golden plains of California, then a portion of Mexico.

Accompanied by his son Nathan, he was employed by government authority, to convey the U. S. mail overland to the Missouri, and thus became the first carrier of the mail from California to the Western frontiers. Returning from the Missouri, after faithfully delivering the U. S. mail at Independence, Mo., he settled in Salt Lake Valley in 1849, and was appointed to the Los

Vegas Mission in the Spring of 1858. With the company of "silver greys" he marched into Echo Canyon in the fall of 1857, returned to Salt Lake City the same fall, and in the following spring went to Payson, this being the season of the "move" of the Saints to the South. He returned to Salt Lake City in the summer of 1859, where he resided until the day of his death, September 30, 1883.

He has left surviving him in Utah four daughters, and has two sons somewhere in the States, of whom nothing definite is now known. He has 22 grandchildren living, and 11 great-grandchildren. He was ordained a member of the 35th quorum of Seventies on the 27th day of July, 1869, and was afterwards ordained a President of the same quorum and remained so until the day of his decease.

Father Hawk was a devoted Latter-day Saint, steady, zealous and unflinching. His religion, with him, was uppermost, first, last and at all times, and he has gone to join the throng of the redeemed, who have come up through great tribulation and washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, in his dissenting opinion in the civil rights cases says: The opinion in those cases proceeds upon grounds entirely too narrow and artificial. The substance and spirit of the recent amendments to the Constitution have been sacrificed by subtle and ingenious verbal criticism. Constitutional provisions adopted in the interest of liberty and for the purpose of securing through national legislation, if need be, the rights inhering in the state of freedom, and belonging to American citizens, have been so construed as to defeat the ends the people desired to accomplish, which they attempted to accomplish, and which they supposed they had accomplished by changes in their fundamental law. The court has departed from the familiar rule requiring in the interpretation of the constitutional provisions, that the full extent be given to the intent with which they were adopted. The power conferred by the Thirteenth Amendment does not rest upon implication or difference, and power to enforce it by appropriate legislation was expressly granted. Congress, therefore, may enact laws to protect the colored people against deprivation on account of their race of any civil rights enjoyed by other free men in a State, and such legislation may be of a direct and primary character, operating upon the States, their officers and agents, and upon those wielding power under the States. The national legislature may, without transcending the limits of the Constitution, do for human liberty and the fundamental rights of American citizenship what it did with the sanction of the Supreme Court for the protection of slavery and the rights of masters of fugitive slaves. In every material sense applicable to the practical enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment, railroad corporations, keepers of inns and managers of places of amusement are agents of the State, because amenable to public legislation; and the denial by these instrumentalities of the State to a citizen because of his race, of that equality of civil rights secured him by law is a denial by the States; and the supreme law of the land has decreed that no authority shall be exercised in this country upon the basis of discrimination in respect to civil rights against freemen and citizens because of their race, color or previous condition of servitude. The assumption that the general government cannot, in advance of hostile State laws or hostile State proceedings, actively interfere for the protection of any rights, privileges and immunities secured by the 14th amendment is unauthorized by its language.

Judge Cox sets aside the verdict of \$30,000 in the case of Killbourne, and grants a new trial. He considers the verdict excessive.

Major Neckerson's resignation is accepted by the President, to take effect Nov. 15th.

CHICAGO, 17.—The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company this afternoon paid over to the Iowa pool

the \$38,000 disputed surplus earnings, and \$80,000 additional, which squares the pool account to date. The officials of the company, however, still adhere to their purpose to leave the pool, and under the circumstances, a war of rates after the lapse of thirty days is deemed inevitable.

Topeka, 17.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe commence to-morrow to operate their road by the Central time as far west as Dodge City Kansas; beyond that point by Mountain time.

St. Paul, 17.—The new time makes us twelve minutes and thirty-six seconds faster than at present. The Minneapolis & St. Louis is the only road that adopts the new time to-morrow. The other roads adopt it a week from to-morrow. The Northern Pacific has not decided.

MEXICO, via GALVESTON, 17.—The San Fernando Cotton Factory, in Thaxpian, near here, is destroyed by fire. Five operatives were burned. Loss \$600,000.

Halifax, 17.—A telegram from Low Points, C. B., reports the sealing steamer *Commodore* broken up by the heavy gale. The storm was accompanied by a blinding snowfall.

A special from Wolfville, N. S., states that the damage to the dykes of that county by storms and high tides this week is greater than at first reported. The Port William dyke broke in a dozen places. The Grand Pre dyke, between Long and Little, is almost levelled, and upwards of twenty acres of land flooded. Two hundred acres of land enclosed by the Avoupoint dyke are completely flooded, and the dyke is in such an exposed position that it is thought it cannot be again repaired. The Crane dyke on Gasperaux River is broken in several places, and the land flooded. The tides during the past week have been the highest known since the great storm of 1869, when the whole of the Grand Pre dyke was washed away.

The steamer *Boston City* from Boston for London, put in here to-night with her cattle pens started and the men in charge of the live stock exhausted, the vessel having experienced continuous heavy gales. She has a cargo of general merchandise, 286 head of cattle and 275 sheep.

Philadelphia, 17.—The American Line Steamship Company's wharves were destroyed by fire this evening. The pier was enclosed by large frame buildings, the lower floors used for storage of freight, the upper stories the temporary home of immigrants. A watchman was lighting the gas with a small lamp attached to a pole; the lamp fell and rolled between the bales of cotton. The cotton ignited and in a short time the structure was in flames. The fire spread rapidly. Thousands of dollars' worth of goods awaiting shipment on the steamer *Lord Clive* were swept away. Three alarms were sounded, bringing to the scene three-fourths of the fire department of the city. Tugs on the river also lent assistance in finding places of safety for vessels lying close to the fire. The steamship *India* narrowly escaped. The fire burned over three hours. The buildings are almost entirely destroyed. Loss \$100,000; partially insured.

Pittsburg, 17.—Workmen in our iron mills are filled with the gloomiest forebodings and apprehensions for the future by the announcement to-night that a number of mills had closed down owing to the lack of orders and the unsatisfactory condition of the iron trade. The mills referred to were three owned by Oliver Bros. & Phillips; the Superior rail mills, operated by the Klonman heirs, and Moorehead & McLean's puddling department; while Shoenberger & Co. notify their employees that after Monday their mill will run single instead of double, turn by turn. By these suspensions over 8,000 men are thrown out of employment just at the beginning of winter, and fears are entertained that if trade does not improve very soon others will be obliged to close down also. The reason assigned is lack of orders and prevailing low prices. Oliver Brothers & Phillips say that they may resume in a few days, but cannot tell. The others say they will not start up until trade shows considerable improvement.

Philadelphia, 17.—James Dobson is held to bail for issuing fraudulent tax receipts on election day, and George Holland, (colored), is held for voting on a tax receipt on which the name of another person had been erased and Holland's substituted. The prosecutions are brought by the Committee of One Hundred. A member of that body said invest-