

be conducted at the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms, at 10 a. m. on Sunday. Elder Orsen Pratt is expected to deliver a discourse on the occasion.

Water.—The City Council committee, to whom the matter was referred, decided that the people of the 7th Ward should irrigate from the south ditch, and the people of the 6th Ward from the north ditch, on Third South Street, and not the reverse, as heretofore published, by mistake.

Utah County Ticket.—At a caucus or convention at Provo, July 15, the following ticket was unanimously adopted:

For Representatives to the Territorial Legislature Wm. B. Pace, John B. Milner, John Brown; Probate Judge, Warren N. Dusenberry; Schoolman, Myron Tanner; Sheriff, John W. Turner; Recorder, James E. Daniels; Treasurer, Henry A. Dixon; Coroner, Henry C. Rogers; Prosecuting Attorney, John B. Milner.

A New Invention.—Mr. William Willes, of this City, has invented a dumping machine, concerning which he has received intelligence from Washington that it is entirely new in that line, and the probability is that a patent could be obtained for it readily. The invention will be specially useful in the loading and unloading of grain, coal, etc., and also in the measuring of quantities. It will also be of use in the erection of buildings.

Heated Term.—The Ogden Junction says, "We do not remember to have experienced for a long time, if ever, a heated term so intense and protracted to so great a length, as the present."

We can't say how it is in Ogden, but we do not think the heated term, though hot enough, has been any hotter or any longer hereabout than last year, or than is usual in the summer season. In fact the weather was colder than usual until June had well set in. Let us get August over before we talk of the length of the heated term.

A Neglected Art.—The art of drawing is scarcely taught at all in the common schools of the Territory. It is a delightful accomplishment, and generally forms one of the branches taught in ordinary schools in older countries, and from the rudimental instructions received in that way not a few who have reached prominence as artists recognize in the lessons received at school the means of first awakening a decided artistic taste in them, leading to the pursuit of painting in after life. We are of opinion that drawing should be considered as a branch of considerable importance in all normal schools, for it is from there that it must be communicated to the masses of the youth.

We are pleased to notice that it will be a feature at the approaching sessions of the Territorial Normal Institute, and that so able an exponent of the principles of drawing and perspective as Mr. George M. Ottinger has been secured for the occasion.

Rent Swindlers.—The landlords of Salt Lake City are made the victims of a class of people that have become rather numerous of late. We refer to persons who rent houses or rooms with no more idea of paying for the use of them than they have of attempting to jump over the moon, and are therefore enabled, by a process of swindling, to live almost entirely rent free.

Those parties take houses, and, when they cannot do otherwise, pay a month's rent in advance, or perhaps pay the first month's rent when it becomes due, as a kind of a blind, or perhaps they don't pay a single dollar, remaining on the premises month after month, the landlord being in a quandary about turning them out, thinking if he does so he will never get a cent of the largely accumulated amount due him, until he comes to the inevitable conclusion that he may just as well do it, as he will never get anything any way, and very likely he never does get anything, for those rent "bilks" will never pay anything excepting when they are compelled to, and it is almost impossible to reach the compulsion point, the law as it now stands giving the delinquent a splendid loophole of escape, by exempting from execution certain property, the exemption more than covering what the defaulter appears to possess, however much he may own in reality. This enables many

dishonest people to snap their fingers in the face of those to whom they are justly indebted. It is a pretty prevalent idea among people generally, excepting the class of swindlers referred to, that the law in relation to landlords and tenants requires amending, or repealing and replacing by one more effective in answering the ends of justice.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, JULY 22.

Not Much.—The rain that fell last evening did not amount to much.

Emigration Agent.—To-day we had the pleasure of meeting with Elder William C. Staines, Church emigration agent, who arrived from New York last evening. He expects to return to that city in about three weeks, in time to meet and arrange for the next company, which is expected to leave Liverpool about the 15th of September.

Body Recovered.—Day before yesterday the body of the young son of Charles Adcock, drowned while on the way from Coalville to this city, was found in Parley's Creek, about four miles below Hardy's Station, by J. H. Barlow and H. C. Wood. The remains, which were in an advanced stage of decomposition, were brought to this city yesterday, and conveyed hence to the residence of the family, in Sessions, Davis Co.

Bountiful.—Day before yesterday a two year old boy, at Bountiful, felt a little unwell, and his mother, being absent from home, lay out exposed to the sun's rays in the after part of the day, and died the same night.

A few evenings since a small child of William Purkins accidentally fell into a well, was fortunately discovered by its mother and rescued, without injury.

A Useful Industry.—Yesterday we were called upon by Brother J. H. Clementshaw, formerly of Manchester, England, and more recently of London, who arrived with the first emigrant company of the season. He has commenced operations, at Brother W. L. Binder's premises, 15th Ward, in a very useful industry—the manufacture of leather trunks, railroad portmanteaus and satchels. He is a practical leather maker, and saddle and harness maker, as well as being an adept in the line first mentioned. He exhibited to us a number of specimens of portmanteaus, &c., which are not excelled, in our view, by anything we have ever seen in the line, being elegant in appearance, and so substantial as to last over an ordinary life-time with anything like good usage, and they can be made and sold cheaper here than in London. Specimens can be seen at Z. C. M. I. and in the Ladies' Territorial Centennial Fair.

We believe Brother Clementshaw is the pioneer in the Territory in the leather trunk line.

The Twenty-Fourth.—There are but few events in the history of the Latter-day Saints more worthy of being honorably commemorated by them than the entrance of the Pioneers of 1847 into the valley of the Salt Lake. It is not only a marked epoch in the history of the Church, but also in the annals of general American history. Like the Pilgrim Fathers who landed at Plymouth Rock, from the Mayflower, the Pioneers of the Rocky Mountain region were fugitives escaping from religious intolerance, bigotry and relentless persecution, which they had suffered at the hands of those who differed from them in religious faith and practice. Having been driven from State to State, from county to county, and from city to city, robbed of their homes and despoiled of their goods, their relatives and friends, including their leader, Joseph Smith, murdered in cold blood, for conscience' sake, and having no resting place for their feet in the haunts of so called civilization, that brave band, headed by their intrepid and resolute leader, President B. Young, sought out a home in the fastnesses of the western wilderness, there to establish a foothold that would be as permanent as the rugged old mountains that surround the chosen spot. How far those introducers of civilization into the heart of this then desolate region were led by the spirit of wisdom and inspiration may be considered from the scene that is now presented in the spectacle of a prosperous, peaceful and happy community, making the valleys and mountains glad, that

were previously cheerless and gloomy because of the absence of the voice and presence of cultivated man.

Not only did the Pioneers of 1847, led by President Brigham Young, establish the foundation, as well as subsequently lead in rearing the superstructure of a happy, industrious and well ordered community in Utah, but their advent was the forerunner of the speedy settling up and peopling of the entire west, and Utah, as the source of supplies to sustain the mining population that subsequently flocked into the western region of the Rocky Mountains, was not only the Pioneer, but the nursing mother of the march of empire westward, and the cause which led to the building of the connecting lines of railroad that bind together the two great oceans, the Atlantic and Pacific.

The detractors and enemies of President Brigham Young and the "Mormons" may slander them with invented falsehood, but there is one thing they never can do—blot out the train of existing facts which speak louder than words, which are but a breath, to the commendable work which they have performed.

No people of latter times have been so successful in colonization, circumstances considered, as the "Mormons," and, not long since, an agent from one of the nations of Europe was here for the purpose of gaining information in that regard, or, as he termed it, to learn the secret of the success of the "Mormon" system of colonization, which secret, however, lies in the "Mormons" knowing that they are engaged in a work of which the Almighty takes special cognizance and direction.

The work, as it now appears, is, notwithstanding its present goodly proportions, yet in its incipency, and the reader is left to his own imagination to picture what it will be in twenty-nine years from now.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the day, Monday, should be observed as a general holiday, and we do not know of a more pleasant, agreeable manner in which to spend a few hours on the occasion than to witness and hear the appropriate celebration proceedings at the Tabernacle, which are free to all.

County Convention.

TOQUERVILLE, Kane Co.,
July 15th, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

Agreeable to appointment, the delegates to the County Convention met to-day, at two o'clock, for the purpose of nominating one representative, one delegate to the Territorial Convention to nominate a delegate to Congress; also County officers. Below is the result of their labors—Representative, Jos. Birch; Delegate to Territorial Convention, Wm. A. Bringham; Probate Judge, Wm. A. Bringham; Selectmen, James Lewis and Jas. M. Ballard; Sheriff, A. Nebeker.

THOMAS ROBERTSON,
Chairman.
R. W. REEVE, Secretary.

Correspondence.

Fourth of July—Good Health, etc.

BALENGER'S CAMP,
Sun-set Crossing,
Little Colorado River, Arizona,
July 6, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

The glorious Fourth was celebrated at this camp in an appropriate manner. We were awoke from our slumbers by a volley of musketry from Captain H. Knowls & Co., at day-break, also at sun-rise, at which time the stars and stripes were hoisted in the air, when another salute was given. At 9 o'clock the people drove from camp to a dry lake, where the boys had a good game of ball, also foot races and other amusements until 12 o'clock, when they returned to camp and partook of a good Order dinner.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the people assembled in the bowery, when meeting opened by singing, by the choir, prayer by the Chaplain, and singing by the choir. The Declaration of Independence was read by John Morgan, followed by an oration by President Balenger, songs, speeches, and appropriate toasts. A very good spirit prevailed throughout the day. An original song, composed by C. L. Christensen, entitled, "Arizona," and sung by himself, went off well. The

meeting was dismissed by prayer by Jerome Adams.

A dance was held in the evening at early candle-light, at C. L. Christensen's hall, and closed at 11 o'clock, when all retired to their several places of abode, well satisfied with the doings of the day.

Committee of arrangements, John Evans, Jerome Adams, Henry Knowles.

Yours truly in the gospel of truth,
JESSE O. BALENGER.

P. S.—The health of the camp is all good. We have two wells about twenty-four feet deep, which afford very good water. The river has been dry at this camp for three weeks, but we expect it to rain soon.

J. O. B.

Another Indian Outrage.

On Saturday last a deputation of Cohuilla Indians, led by their head chief, Manuel Largo, called upon us and earnestly requested that we should, through the medium of the *Times*, lay before the people of the country the story of the wrongs of his people, and pray them to do all in their power to assist him in getting redress. His story was pathetic in the extreme, and although we cannot give it as he did, we here relate its substance:

He stated that for years he and his ancestors have been located on the land they now occupy; that his people have cultivated it for their living, and they have repeatedly been assured by Indian commissioners that they were secure in their possession of it, and that it would be set apart for them. A reservation has lately been set apart for them in another part of the valley, but upon it there is not a drop of water, and nothing will grow to sustain life, the only vegetation to be found upon it being a scrubby chemise brush. The lands they have heretofore occupied and cultivated have been surveyed and opened to pre-emption, and already white men are squatting upon them, driving the Indians away and forcing them to abandon their growing crops upon which they are dependent for their living. The old man complained bitterly of the fact that the squatters were even plowing up the bones of his deceased relatives and ancestors. He then rehearsed the number of good services he had performed for the whites, the culprits he had brought to justice, and stated that whenever a member of his own tribe or any one within his reach had committed any depredations he had invariably delivered him up to the proper authorities, or dealt out summary justice to him with his own hand; that for all these services he had never demanded or received from the government any remuneration whatever; that he respects the government, and will obey it, and, while he cannot believe it will drive him from his home, his farms and the graves of his people, still, if it is the case, he will acquiesce in it and go out upon the desert, although he knows that starvation awaits him. For himself, he says he is old and nearly blind, and to drive him away will be hard indeed. He has ever been friendly to the whites, has rendered them innumerable good services, and does not intend to allow this new outrage upon him to alter his friendship for the whites; he believes that the movement is being done through ignorance on the part of the authorities at Washington, and makes this appeal to the people of San Bernardino County that they may send a remonstrance to the proper quarter, and if it is then determined that he is to quit he will go out upon the desert and die. Such was the substance of his remarks. Mr. H. A. Ham is doing all in his power to assist these Indians, and to that end wrote to Indian Agent Dryden, for help for them; from the answer of the latter gentleman we extract the following—

"I am sorry to say, I can say nothing for the poor Indians. All my hopes for an appropriation have failed; the present Congress has not only refused any appropriation, but has resolved to turn the whole Indian service over to the War Department, and I have assurances from Washington that the Senate will concur. So in a few weeks I may be out of the agency altogether, and I have about made up my mind to resign any way, as I see no chance of doing anything for those poor people, and my situation as agent is wholly unsatisfactory. You may

say to Solodon Solo, that a considerable reservation of public land has been made for the Cohuilla Indians in Cohuilla Valley, San Diego county. It may be, this reservation will take in some of the land where his people live, or in case they should be ejected, they may find a home on the reservation. Should I continue in the agency, I will be down about the 1st of July. Should the Captain call on you before that time, tell him to find Wheeler, the Surveyor at Cohuilla Valley, and he will tell him all about the lands there reserved for the Indians."

Our Government has a very peculiar way of treating the Indians. When they are committing depredations against the whites they are fed and taken care of, instead of being severely punished as they should be, and when they become peaceable and settle upon lands to cultivate them for an honest living they are driven from them into the desert, instead of being protected in their rights and being rewarded for their industry; the consequence of this is apparent in the number of Indian difficulties constantly occurring.

The whole people of Southern California should take this matter in hand immediately, and petition Congress to allow these Indians to remain on the lands they now occupy. They have for years cultivated them, have always been friendly to the people of this country, and should now be protected in their rights by us. Our own safety also demands it, for whatever the protestations or intention of the Chief may be in regard to going out upon the desert set apart for them and starve, it is not in nature to do so. They have got to live, and if the means of getting their own livelihood are taken away from them, they will have to be supported by us, either by contributions on our part or theft on theirs, and the Government will find it cheaper, to say nothing of its justice, to leave them in peace than to drive them to depredations and then bring them to justice. Let our people take this matter in hand at once, and see if it is not possible to get justice done these poor people.—*San Bernardino Times*, July 3.

Judge: "Have you anything to offer to the court before sentence is passed on you?" Prisoner: "No, Judge. I had \$10, but my lawyers took that."

A woman in Macon, Ala., had twins twice, and then triplets and after the last lot her husband ran away, and has not returned.

The potato bug already figures in a lawsuit in New Jersey, where a woman charges her neighbor with throwing a lot of them over her fence, and poisoning her fowls. It will be in order, however, for the counsel for the prosecution to establish the identity of the potato bugs eaten with those that were thrown over the fence.

Two neighbors had a long and venomous litigation about a small spring which they both claimed. The judge, wearied out with the case, at last said, "What is the use of making so much fuss about a little water?" "Your honor will see the use of it," replied one of the lawyers, "when I inform you that the parties are both milkmen."

DIED.

In the 16th Ward of this City, July 21st, FRANCES ELIZABETH, daughter of Peter and Frances Le Cheminant, aged 2 months.

Funeral services to-morrow (Saturday), at 1 p. m., at residence of parents. Friends of family are invited.

Elder ENOCH REESE departed this life July 20th, 1876, at 2:20, in this city, in the 63 year of his age. He was born at White-town, Oneida Co., State of N. Y., May 5th, 1813.

In the 10th Ward of this city, July 21st, of scarlet fever and diphtheria, KENNETH, son of John and Roxey McRae, aged 1 year, 10 months and 27 days.

At Houston and Cameron's saw mill, Mammoth Fork of Sevier, about 8 p. m., July 11th, RILEY G. CLARK, after an illness of 11 days.

Deceased received a paralytic stroke and was afflicted with inflammation of the lungs and bowels, was the second son of Samuel and Rebecca Clark, of Provo City; was born in Ohio, July 20th, 1829; was gathered with his father's family to the Church in his youth, was a member of the Mormon Battalion and marched through the American Desert to California. He and his brother Joseph was among the first to dig the gold of California. He married Amanda Williams; was a loving husband and kind father; was the most ingenious of his fellows. His demise cast a gloom over our settlement (Panguitch), having lost a worker bee of the hive. He leaves a wife and thirteen children and numerous friends to mourn his loss.—*Cont.*

In the 17th Ward of this city, July 20th, of consumption, BLANCHE IDA, daughter of Charles S. and Elvira Kimball, aged 2 years, 8 months and 10 days.

In the 10th Ward of this City, of dropsy, July 21st, at the residence of George (besire, sen.), GEORGE, son of John L. and Eliza Braisher, of Bear river, aged 2 years, 7 months and 17 days.

At Draper, July 14th, 1876, of brain fever, LIAND, daughter of Milo and Adeine Andrus, and wife of Nephi P. Heward, aged 16 years and 3 months.