

DESERET NEWS

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - OCT. 25, 1876.

People's Ticket!

FOR DELEGATE

TO

CONGRESS,

GEO. Q. CANNON.

THE WATERWORKS ORDINANCE.

THE attention of the inhabitants of this city might be profitably directed towards the new municipal ordinance in relation to the city waterworks. By the provisions of this ordinance, residents can be supplied with water on very favorable terms. The city authorities propose to convey, at their expense, the water from the mains to the outer edge of the sidewalk, or within sixteen feet of the property line, and at such point as may be most convenient for the use of the applicant for the water. At that point a stopcock and key-box must be attached to the service pipe, at the expense of the applicant, and he must continue the service pipe thence to his house, and keep the same in repair.

No person can have the use of the water for less than five dollars a year, whether the water used amounts to that sum or not. There does not seem to be any maximum amount provided. Water is to be charged at the rate of ten cents for a thousand gallons. If you use more than the five dollars' worth, you pay for it at the rate stated. One cent, payable quarterly, for a hundred gallons, or fifty common bucketsful, of good, clean, filtered creek water, is surely cheap enough. The wonder is how it can be provided at that remarkably low rate, and brought to one's very door.

Of course there are many other provisions in the ordinance, but none necessarily involving expense to the applicant for water. The above is all he has to pay for the use of the water in his house and grounds. The putting in of the private service pipe, etc., will be the heaviest expense, but, that once done with, there remains only the ten cents per 1,000 gallons payment, which with many families would not exceed the minimum total of five dollars per year, or \$1.25 per quarter. Who would not be glad to pay that modest sum in the plainest kind of cash for the boon of plenty of clear, sweet water to use right inside his house all the time? Why the rate named is a mere bagatelle compared with the healthful and in many ways desirable convenience it will secure.

THE SALE OF INTOXICATING DRINK.

THE citizens generally will rejoice in the decision of Chief Justice Shaeffer, in the *Ordner* habeas corpus case, sustaining the right of the municipal authorities to restrain, in such way as they may deem best, the traffic in intoxicating liquors, at least, as in this case, by the imposition of a heavy license, so as to have the effect of reducing the number of places in the city wherein such liquor is sold, and of restricting them to as few as conveniently practicable.

There is no doubt whatever that there is much more harm than good done by the use of intoxicating liquors, and that the world would be better if none were sold or used for drink anywhere. But such a condition at present seems Utopian. Extensive experience is not of a character to inspire one with

the faintest hope that such a happy condition can be attained and maintained extensively for some time to come.

At the same time, scarcely any person will allow that the traffic in intoxicating liquors should be allowed to exist entirely unrestricted. The welfare of society and particularly of the rising generation, who are subject to temptations, but have not a man's wisdom and strength to resist the same, forbid that.

The next, and apparently the only practical and effective thing then to be done is to restrict the sale of such liquor, and bring it under some sort of reasonable control, by instituting regulations which tend to limit the number of places in which that traffic is carried on. This the City Council have endeavored to do, and in this they are sustained by the recent decision in the Third District Court.

THE COMING ELECTION.

TUESDAY, NOV. 7, is the day this year appointed by Congress for the election of Representatives and delegates to Congress in the various States and Territories. Consequently that is the day when the legal voters of Utah should go to the polls in the various precincts for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent this Territory, in the two sessions of the forty-fifth Congress, commencing in the December of 1877, unless previously called together in case of a national emergency.

It is the right of the people to say who shall represent them in Congress and it is their duty to stand up manfully and maintain their vital rights to the best of their ability. The people can send whom they please to Congress, so long as they are permitted to enjoy their rights unhindered, and there may be necessity in the future, much more than there has been in the past, to assert and maintain those rights. It is advisable for all lawful voters, who see the desirableness of a large success to the People's Ticket, to go and deposit their vote therefor. Not but that with a very limited vote of legal voters the success of that ticket would be well assured, but the enemy is wily and thoroughly unscrupulous, having regard to nothing but success, anything whatever in the shape of means being considered by that party perfectly justifiable, no matter how mean, dishonest, and despicable. A contest with a manly, honorable, honest, well meaning opponent may be inspiring and attended with a degree of pleasure, but a contest with an opponent of an irredeemably unscrupulous character is disgusting and loathsome, on the principle of the extreme difficulty, if not utter impossibility, of having anything to do with filth without being defiled. Nevertheless, when such a repulsive contest is forced upon a community without any option on the part of the members thereof, it simply remains for them not to shrink from their clear and imperative duty, but to discharge it to the best of their ability and be done with it as quickly and effectually as possible. The best way for the legal voters who favor the People's Ticket to do this on the coming election day will be for them to go faithfully and unitedly to the polls and carefully deposit their votes for the People's candidate. None who have a right to vote should stay away. Utah expects every man to do his duty. If the voters do not choose to see that a good man is elected to represent them in Congress, they will certainly be misrepresented there by a bad man, and a very bad man too. That, in a popular government, is the punishment for the people neglecting their duty at the polls—they will be afflicted with men in power who will do all in their power to ruin the country, and if the country is ruined the people are.

The *Washington Star* of Oct. 16 says, "Notwithstanding the frequent allusions of stump speakers to the hard times, yet the revenue and customs receipts indicate that business is rapidly reviving, and that the outlook is certainly encouraging. Should the receipts continue to make as favorable a showing henceforward as they have the last two weeks, there is no apprehension that they will fall below, but will rather exceed the estimate for the fiscal year."

Local and Other Matters

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 20.

No Case.—No case of the dreaded small-pox has yet been reported here, and hopes are entertained that the pestilential malady will not make its advent in this City.

Results of Whiskey.—Last night Jacob Blattner, being under the influence of liquor, flourished his pistol around and threatened the lives of citizens, for which he was arrested, and was to have an interview with the Police Justice this afternoon.

A Branch.—The Brigham City Co-operative Manufacturing, &c., Association have established a branch store at Logan for the sale of their products, such as boots, shoes, hats, cloths, woollens, ready-made clothing and the like. It is in charge of Mr. M. D. Rosenbaum.

Liquid Bluing.—Dr. Crockwell & Son send in a sample of their Chinese liquid bluing, of home manufacture, which the good housewives declare is excellent, the best they have tried. It may also be used as a writing fluid.

Temple Rock.—Three hundred and sixty car loads of granite rock, from the Cottonwood quarry, have already been delivered on the Temple Block during the present season, the freighting of which alone cost \$7,200.

A Scrap of Winter.—This morning the city and surrounding country were clothed in the habiliments of Winter, a couple or more inches of snow having fallen during the night. It soon disappeared, however, as the day advanced, leaving the streets, previously well soaked with heavy rains, in a still more slushy and disagreeable condition.

Sunday Schools.—In Cache county there are twenty-two Sunday schools, five of which are in Logan. The aggregate enrollment is 2,700, and the average attendance 2,200. Elder Moses Thatcher is the County Superintendent and Elder C. O. Card has the general superintendency of the five schools of Logan City. The Sunday school movement in that part of the Territory is flourishing.

From France.—This afternoon we were pleased to receive a visit from Mons. A. Caubert, from Paris. He is in this country in the capacity of delegate to the Centennial Exhibition from the French Board of Agriculture. He is also a member of the French Board of Education. He has been west to San Francisco, and is now on his return eastward. He is making notes of his observations in this country.

Flowers.—This afternoon Mr. Thomas Fenton, nurseryman, brought to our office a small bouquet of choice flowers, among which was a rare fuchsia, the largest we have ever seen, and said to be the largest grown. He brought it with him from Derbyshire, England. The face of the flower is fully two inches across, and is much superior in appearance to the ordinary fuchsia. It is called the *Avalanche*.

Enforcing the Game Law.—A few days ago Constable Walter Paul, of Mendon, caught a couple of young men, from Ogden, engaged in net fishing in the streams of Cache. They were taken before Justice Cranney, of Logan, and each of them fined. We understand these were the first cases in that locality, brought under the game and fish law passed at the last session of the Territorial Legislature. The parties arrested pleaded ignorance of the law on the subject.

The Malady.—The patients are all doing well. No further spread of the disease reported. Marshal Fife is working like a beaver in the interest of the public and the patients. Excitement is gradually subsiding. As fear dies out good sense revives. So mote it be. We hope the worst is past. Still caution and prudence should govern all, and those who have been exposed should exercise patience and keep secluded.—*Ogden Junction*, Oct. 19.

His Last Speech.—The following authenticated extract from the last speech of the Prophet Joseph Smith to the people of Nauvoo, was handed to us yesterday by Elder A. P. Rockwood—

"God has shown me things he never shewed me before; that is,

that I have thousands of friends who never pretended friendship to me, while others have sought to crawl into my bosom because of my good feelings towards them, and are now vipers and seek my life. If they should take it they will pursue you; they will pursue you anyway. When you are obliged to fight be sure you never stain your hands with the blood of women and children, and when your enemies call for quarter be sure to grant it and then will you gain power with your enemies."

A Belligerent Fellow.—Last night Frank Morris created a disturbance in a house in the vicinity of East Temple Street, threatening to kill a woman, firing one shot. A man who was passing stepped in to ascertain the cause of the turmoil, when Morris went after him, marching him around inside the house at the point of a pistol. Three policemen put in an appearance, and he made a spring backwards and pointed his pistol toward them, thus getting an unexpected drop on them. He threatened to perforate them if they attempted to take him. The officers parleyed with him a short time, and, by eloquent appeals to his better sense, mellowed him down, when he came forward and affectionately grasped one of them by the hand, but that hand didn't get loose again until it was encircled by a handcuff. He made numerous plunges and kicks, but he was finally lodged in jail.

There being three charges against him he was fined, in the aggregate, \$85, which he will have to liquidate in labor.

Third District Court.—Friday, Oct. 20th, morning.

Eclipse Steam M. Co., vs. J. R. Nichols M. Works; defendant moved for judgment against plaintiff, motion overruled and judgment for plaintiff, according to complaint.

Mohn & Mohn vs. Samuel Hanak et al; judgment, reference to the clerk, to compute.

Jacob T. Gore vs. Oscar Lxdvig et al; motion of defendant, John Forge, for leave to file an amended and separate answer granted, upon payment of the costs of the motion. Leave given to Ludvig & Earl to file an amended answer, upon payment of costs, by Monday morning.

Henry E. Winder vs. Metallurgical Works; motion to correct judgment, after argument.

Jos. W. Wilson vs. William P. Appleby; plaintiffs given judgment for amount acknowledged by the answer to be due.

The People, &c., vs. Albert Schupback, indictment for burglary; plea of not guilty withdrawn and defendant pleads guilty. The judgment of the Court was suspended and defendant allowed to enter into a recognizance, in the sum of \$100, for his appearance at the next term of Court.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 21.

For Arizona.—Three families with ox teams and wagons passed through the City to-day, en route from Malad Valley to the Little Colorado country. They take a small drove of cattle with them.

Sheep Raising.—A correspondent at Kanosh, Millard County, writes as follows—

"It may interest sheep raisers in our Territory to know, and may excite a friendly rivalry thereby, that Charles Crane, of this place, has a thoroughbred Merino buck, weighing 144 lbs., and clips 18 to 20 lbs. of wool; also one yearling, weighing 189 lbs., which we believe cannot be beat in the world. The buck is not fat and weighs as he stands."

Sale of Property for Taxes.—The City collector commenced selling property at ten o'clock this morning, in front of the City Hall, as per advertisement, for delinquent taxes. Beginning at the head of the list he disposed of several pieces and then adjourned the sale until next Saturday morning at the same hour and place. The list has materially diminished in numbers, as will be seen by the one published to-day. We understand the original list of property attached by the collector contained 244 names, the great majority of the persons having since paid or made satisfactory arrangements for payment.

Third District Court.—Friday, Oct. 20th, afternoon; *Louis Marier vs. Charles Lee et al*; default against Lee and order of reference to E. T. Sprague, to take testimony

and report the same, with a decree, to this court.

Blair vs. D. H. Wells; on application of defendant's attorneys, the time for answer herein was extended five days.

John Nickles vs. D. H. Wells, same order as last foregoing.

E. D. Ivins vs. Flagstaff S. M. Co.; motion for continuance for the term overruled.

Saturday, October 21st, morning—*Samuel Ten Eyck vs. Mary F. Templeton*; motion to dissolve the attachment granted.

May Admire vs. R. T. Burton; leave given to file an answer within five days.

Mary O'Brien vs. Thomas Slater; report of referee confirmed and judgment accordingly.

William Hanson vs. William H. McFarland; appeal dismissed and proceedings to issue.

Daniel Alexander vs. Sol. Rosenthal; same as last foregoing.

James E. Mathews vs. Lord Claud Hamilton et al; Rosborough and Merritt enter their appearance as attorneys for defendant and time to file an answer extended twenty days.

Emily T. Spencer vs. John Van Cott; upon motion of plaintiff's attorneys, cause referred to E. T. Sprague, to report findings of fact and conclusions of law.

Rioters Arrested.—Last night nine men formerly employed at the Sheridan Hill Smelter, West Jordan, were brought to the City, under arrest, by a couple of United States deputy marshals, on a charge of rioting and intimidation. They were taken before United States Commissioner E. T. Sprague, and, not being ready for examination, and failing to give required security for their appearance on Monday, remanded to the custody of the officers and placed in the county jail, where they now are.

The circumstances leading to the arrests, so far as we have been able to learn, were that the parties are members of what is known as the Miners' League, the rules of which require that the hands engaged at the smelters shall, in consequence of the injury to health caused by the metallic fumes, only labor eight hours a day.

The manager of the Sheridan Hill works determined to break through this rule, and extend the work hours considerably beyond that time, and the men refusing to accede, were discharged. The manager, Mr. DuBell, engaged others in their place, who were warned by the outgoing hands that they had better not go to work, as if they did they would have to take the consequences. A night or two since the discharged employees attacked the new hands, while the latter were at work, throwing into the works a shower of lumps of ore and other missiles, injuring several of the men and causing them to beat a hasty retreat, leaving the machinery, &c., unattended. The men who were attacked came to the city and made complaint against the other party, hence their arrest.

Danger Ahead.—The prospects for an extremely critical period in our nation's history, at an early day, are, in view of the recent status of the political atmosphere, very strong. It has seldom, if ever, been the case that wise heads in both parties looked forward with such dread to the struggle which takes place every four years, as they do now; for, whatever be the issue, the "look beyond" is dark and unpromising. To complicate matters, there is no probability of either party, as during the past sixteen years, achieving such a triumph as effectually quiets and subdues the opposition; on the contrary, the prospects are very favorable for no election at all by the electoral college, which would place the result in the hands of the present minority, by going to the House of Representatives for determination; as this has not been the case for many years, and never the case when the conflict was so nearly sectional as at present, it will, to a certain extent, have the aspect of a social revolution at least. But there is even a greater danger than this to be dreaded. The Senate and House meet in joint convention for counting the electoral votes; the Senate is Republican and the House Democratic; either can stubbornly refuse to count the vote of any State, and no vote can be counted under such circumstances; thus the House, supposing Tilden to lack three votes of an election or to be two votes behind Hayes—could throw out the vote of Colo-