

escape from the penalties of Divine law nor the miseries of irrevocable doom.

Local and Other Matters

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 24.

Reported Indian Outrages.—In our columns elsewhere, will be found a telegram from Ogden, dated yesterday, stating that it was reported there the night before, by a man from Park City, that the Uintah Utes and Snakes were on the war path, 300 strong, and that the settlers on Ashley's Fork were collecting together and building a fort. Also that a messenger arrived in Ogden last evening from Green River Station, who stated that the Uintah Utes had killed some of the settlers on Ashley's Fork and were moving down towards Brown's Hole, Green River.

The telegram, of which the above is the substance, is the only authority on which the rumors are based, so far. Most of the settlers on Ashley's Fork are Latter-day Saints, and had anything of the kind reported taken place, President Taylor would doubtless have been notified ere this. No word has been received by him, corroborative of the exciting dispatch.

"Leader" Lines.—Logan hath Vandals and hoodlums.

Thirty men are at present engaged on the Logan waterworks. Bishop O. N. Liljenquist, of Hyrum, is suffering severely from inflammation of the face.

Hans Peterson, of Myrum, produced 130 gallons of molasses from a half acre of sugar cane. He made eight times as much as he would had he raised wheat on the same ground.

Nahum Porter has been made bishop of a new ward called Worm Creek.

Franklin, Idaho, witnessed a disgraceful scene last Friday afternoon. Two men got to fighting, and one of them bit the other's nose off.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Garff, of Lundberg and Garff's planing mill, while feeding a moulding machine, met with a painful accident. A piece of knotty wood caught in the revolving cutter and broke it into pieces; splinters of steel and wood flying in all directions, inflicted painful wounds on the thigh, hands and wrists of Mr. Garff. While he was examining his injuries, the alarm of fire was sounded, and the roof of the mill was discovered to be in flames. Plenty of water being handy, they were soon extinguished.

District Court.—Proceedings on Thursday afternoon, October 23rd, 1879, Chief Justice Hunter presiding:

Czarina Mining Co. vs. John Brooks; default of defendant entered and judgment for plaintiff, as prayed.

Friday morning, Oct. 24.

People etc. vs. James Peterson, grand larceny; Grand Jury ignore the complaint. Defendant discharged.

Gustave Kingburg vs. Kanute Passie; by stipulation, judgment entered as prayed, with certain covenants, viz: 30 days stay, during which time if defendant pay \$70, clerk may enter further stay of 120 days.

People, etc. vs. Jas. F. Graham, embezzlement; defendant arraigned as the statutory time to plead. Allowed.

United States vs. J. B. Shurman, obtaining letter from Post Office by deception; defendant arraigned and pleads not guilty, pro forma. Court appoints Arthur Brown as attorney.

Rulon S. Wells vs. Evergreen Consolidated T. and M. Co.; dismissed at plaintiff's cost on plaintiff's motion.

L. U. Colbath vs. Eber Case, mining case, New York vs. Monster, No 2 claims; decree that plaintiff is entitled to possession of area in conflict.

L. U. Colbath vs. Eber Case, 2 cases; same order as preceding.

Riotous Redskins.—A gentleman from Tooele Co. informs us that last Saturday E. T. City witnessed a painfully exciting scene. A party of Indians went out that way a few days before, and by some means obtained a supply of whiskey in E. T. City, and becoming drunken and riotous, alarmed the whole settlement with their wild and dangerous conduct. One Indian ran after a squaw and stabbed her several times in the neck with a dag-

ger, and afterward threatened the lives of some boys driving a herd of cattle around the point of the mountain. Others of the intoxicated savages frightened the inhabitants of the place nearly out of their wits, by scaring little children and recklessly firing their pistols and guns in all directions. The whole county was indignant, not so much at the ignorant Lamanites as the one who furnished them the "fire-water," which incited to such acts of violence. Efforts were made at once to ascertain who did so, and as a man named Chatman, acting sheriff of E. T. City, kept the only saloon in the settlement, he was arrested and taken to Tooele. He asserts his innocence of the charge, and declares it is a conspiracy to ruin him, but he will be tried for the offense, nevertheless.

The only way of putting a stop to such things is by promptly punishing all persons who are found guilty of breaking the law forbidding the selling of whiskey to Indians.

A Word for Editors.—It is common for the reading public, many of whom seem to imagine that the perusal of a newspaper is all the work there is connected with it, to take editors and reporters to task for errors of omission and commission which they, as well as all mankind, are at any time liable to fall into. It is conceded, universally, that newspaper men, as a rule, are among the most overworked portion of laboring humanity, yet there is no class of which more is expected. As a general thing, an editor gets more work, poorer pay and less credit than anyone else who does the same amount of labor. It is all very well for the ignorant to think and say, "It is an easy task to sit at a desk from eight to ten hours a day and do nothing but write with a pencil," or "to walk the streets a good portion of the time, doing nothing but chatting and asking questions," but those who have wielded the pen on a daily paper are the only ones, after all, who are capable of appreciating the situation in which a press writer is placed, the constant mental strain he is under, and the nature of the many difficulties he continually encounters.

With a hundred and one things to think of, his life one perpetual buzz of care and excitement, he is often severely censured if, in the rush and hurry of business, he happens to overlook one item, or allows the slightest error to creep into his columns. He must have his paper well filled with a variety of useful and entertaining articles, yet is expected to please all classes of people, whose ideas and tastes are as numerous as themselves, and carefully exclude all matter that is liable to displease a single individual. It may be just the thing to suit all the rest, who will grumble if it is left out, but no matter, the bewildered editor must somehow or other, "make things jibe" and please everybody, or he and his paper will be condemned by some of its readers. If an entertainment is going on in one part of the city, and ten others in as many different places, he is expected to be at each one of them at the same time, taking notes. There are occasions when it is impossible for a person to be in two places at once, and he must then resort to the necessity of taking information second hand, but he is made responsible, nevertheless for any mis-statement which he may hear and take for the truth. Merchants who have certain goods to sell, expect him to know it without telling; exhibitors of travelling shows demand that he be an eyewitness to their performances; officers of societies expect him to drop his pen and attend their sessions; doctors, lawyers, travelers, capitalists, and all leading citizens of wealth and position insist that he keep posted on all their doings and intentions. No matter how much they "bluff" him when he is in pursuit of the very information they require he should have, or how many different ones simultaneously demand his attention, he is a slothful servant if he does not accomplish the impossibility of waiting on and suiting everybody at the same time. The poet who said "critics all are ready made," hit the nail exactly on the head, but if he had added, and like ready-made clothing, often very "shoddy," he would not have overstated it much. It is a great deal easier matter to criticize than to perform,—to find a fault than to mend one; and it is a pity that circumstances will not sometimes

allow the critic and his victim to change places long enough to give one a brief respite from annoyance and the other a chance to learn the force and meaning of a beautiful little precept called the Golden Rule. A newspaper man is neither omniscient nor capable of being omnipresent, the apparent opinions of some persons to the contrary, notwithstanding, and it would evince more fairness and generosity if the mind of society could be made to appreciate this simple fact.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 25.

Still Another.—The Grand Jury came into Court this morning, with one more indictment under the laws of the United States.

Not One.—Not a solitary jail bird in the city prison. The citizens of Salt Lake should club together and present His Honor Mayor Little a pair of gloves, as is the custom in some parts of Great Britain when similar events occur.

Priesthood Meeting.—The regular meeting of the Priesthood of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion will be held one week from to-day, Saturday, November 1st, at 11 a.m., in the Fourteenth Ward Assembly Rooms.

A Simple Remedy.—Brother Chas. Phelps, of Pleasant Grove, states, for the benefit of those afflicted with tape worm or heart burn, that spearmint tea taken regularly, is a sovereign remedy. His own experience is the proof on which he bases his assertion.

Coming Home.—Elder Rudger Clawson is on his way home. He telegraphs from Chattanooga, Tenn., that he intended starting for Salt Lake on the night of the 24th inst. (last evening), but would tarry a day or two in St. Louis. The murderers of Elder Standing, it will be seen elsewhere, have been acquitted of the charge of riot.

Official Sneaks.—One of the latest masterstrokes of Utah's judicial inquisition, in its efforts to suppress polygamy, is to employ spies to go around plying little children with questions whose answers would tend to criminate their parents by disclosing the marital relations in which they are living. The idea is as small and contemptible as the soul of the creature who conceived it.

The Indian Hoax.—The reported Indian outbreak at Ashley's Fork, has simmered down to a hoax, for which, it is asserted, one Dominick Dignon, the owner of a large cattle rancho near there, is responsible. We do not see how such a move could enhance the value of property, if such were the object in view, nor how a reputation for veracity and common sense could be promoted, by the circulation of such a false and incendiary statement. But we do see how the interests of the community could be subserved, by the arrest and punishment of the trickster as he richly deserves.

Missionary Work in Tennessee.—Elder Joseph Argyle, under date of the 7th inst., writes encouragingly of the work in Hickman County, Tennessee, where he is at present officiating. He and his companions had been preaching there all summer, had baptized seven persons, and expected eight or ten more to join the Church very shortly. They had met some opposition and had been threatened with whippings by evil disposed individuals, who had shown themselves too cowardly, however, to execute their threats. As a rule, though, the Elders were treated with much kindness. The Saints were building a meeting house for the accommodation of traveling Elders. Several families were on the eve of emigrating to Colorado.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 27.

Discontinued.—The post office at Nef's Mills, Salt Lake County, Utah, has been discontinued.

Accident.—Saturday afternoon, in Ogden, a Swedish man, named August Petersen, while standing near a saw, in Gibson and Eccles planing mill, where he was employed, had the flesh of his arm sawed clear to bone. The wound is a serious one. So we learn from the Junction.

Paid off and Adjourned.—On Saturday evening, it was reported that

the Grand Jury had finished their labors and been discharged. The rumor grew out of the fact that the Grand Jury had adjourned, to meet again on November 18th, and resume the business of the term. They were paid for five days' work in the service of the United States Government.

The Petit Jury.—The U. S. Marshall returned the venire of the petit jury for the September term this morning, the parties having all been served, except J. B. Kirtley, Jas. Watson, Thos. Higham and G. H. Cannon. The following have been excused heretofore: A. G. Fell, Geo. H. Steed, Wm. P. Hart and Wm. F. Poll. The following answered to their names: 83 Joseph Burkett, 171 Thomas Singleton, 133 J. S. Lewis, 106 Jacob Gibson, 64 Richard Mathews, 45 R. M. Powers, 170 Joseph Hogan, 22 Royal Barney, 42 Joshua Midgley Jr., 178 Jonathan D. Wood, 196 Brigham Tibbitts, 16 James Leatham, 78 Wm. C. Neal, 117 Jonathan F. Wilcox, 158 Enoch Farr, 135 G. G. Griffith, 200 George Goodrich, 123 Adelbert Burnham, 58 John Cottam, 116 Samuel Helm. The following were absent: 104 Elnathan Eldredge, 85 Alex. H. Allen, 137 W. B. Doddridge, 131 E. H. Orth, 17 Thomas Carter, 149 L. Newman, 26 Frederick Lockley, 143 Pierce Quirk.

Educational.—The meeting of the Educational Association, Saturday evening, was quite well attended and the proceedings of a very interesting character. The plan of calling on all members in turn, for addresses, having been adopted, as contemplated at the last meeting, Dr. Park inaugurated the practice by explaining in his usual clear and positive manner, his method of teaching the nature and use of common fractions. He was followed by Mr. Horace Cummings, on school government, who advocated reliance upon the pupil's conscience in preference to the use of stern and stringent rules. Mr. Hyman endorsed the foregoing and considered the co-operation of parents and guardians necessary to the proper control of children at school. Mr. Orson Howard, teacher in the 13th District, took up the subject touched by Mr. Cummings but favored the teaching of rules to pupils, though gradually, that they might learn the importance and necessity of the same and yield obedience to them from intelligent convictions of right and duty. The subject of order in school having thus been started, a lively discussion followed, in which Miss Mantle, Miss Slade, Miss Clarridge, Dr. Park and a number of others took part. The concluding feature of the evening's exercises was a dissertation on geography, by Mrs. Angell, shortly after the close of which, the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

Murder in Bingham.—On Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, a miner named John Kemble was shot and killed by Alexander More in Bingham Cañon. Constable E. W. Allen, of that district, gives us the following account of the affair, as far as he took part therein:

About 9 o'clock he was in the lower part of the town, when two men came running towards him, and one said, "Here's Allen, now." He was told that a cold-blooded murder had taken place some distance above, and that he had been sent for to arrest the perpetrator, one Alexander More, who had shot John Kemble, the timekeeper at the Telegraph Mine. Proceeding up the street to the scene of the killing, he encountered More himself, who was coming to give himself into custody. Leaving his charge in an adjacent drug store, while the inquest was being held, the constable was called out shortly afterwards by some parties who told him he had better take care of his prisoner, as about 15 miners were coming down from above to lynch him. Finding that they were indeed approaching, he went to More, told him to come with him, and they both struck up the hill for the tramway, as they ascertained their pursuers were hastening down the main road to overtake them. Following down the tramway to Chandler's, they left the track and climbed over the mountains, striking the tramway again near Blenney's. Allen's intention being to go on to Salt Lake, and having no horses, he asked Mr. Blenney to take care of More while he went after some animals. Blenney agreed to do so, and Allen left his gun with More to de-

fend himself with if attacked, and instructed Blenney and three men he left with him, to let the prisoner go if the mob could not be kept back. When Allen returned he found the mob had been there and that More had been released according to instructions. He was told that he had gone up Freeman's gulch, but on going there found no one; again he was told to go up the gulch as far as the falls and whistle. This he did, but in vain. Returning down again, a man told him that More had got a horse and gone on to Salt Lake, having left word that he would meet him there. The constable, not a little out of patience at the way he had been deceived, then came on to the city, and arriving at the White House met More, who again surrendered himself. He was taken to the Penitentiary, where he now remains. His version of the cause which led to his killing Kemble is as follows: The two had had some trouble at Silver Reef some time ago, and were not on the best of terms. Saturday night, as More was eating supper with his wife, Kemble and two or three others came to his house and knocking, demanded admittance. They were told to go away, that that was More's house and More's wife, and they could not come in. The men then went away from the door. A few minutes afterward, More arose and said to the woman, "I guess I'll go up town and see what I can do," meaning that he would play at cards. "Well," said she, "I'll go as far as the corner with you." The two started out but had gone but a few steps, when they encountered Kemble and his companions, and lifting up the former's hat More said "Who's this, Kemble?" "Yes," answered Kemble, "You son of a b—h, do you want any of this?" and thrust a six-shooter against More's body. The latter retreated, but finding himself hard pressed, drew his revolver and shot his opponent through the heart. He fired twice afterward, but the first shot had been fatal. After shooting Kemble, he ordered the others to stand back, and soon afterward gave himself up to the constable. The foregoing account, it will be remembered, is More's version. The other party's story of the killing is yet to be heard. The body of Kemble was brought to the city yesterday and buried to-day, the funeral procession including 134 miners, carrying iron candle sticks with candles behind the bier.

Constable Allen deserves much credit for his determination to protect his prisoner from mob violence, and his success in accomplishing his duty as an officer.

JUAB STAKE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

Friday, October 17th, 1879.

The relief societies of the county met in the Nephi Tabernacle. In the forenoon the Primaries and Young Ladies Improvement Association made their reports, which were very favorable. A noticeable feature and sign of improvement was the singing of the Primaries. The afternoon was devoted to hearing reports from the Relief Societies, which showed an active system of labor for the relief of the poor and other charitable purposes. A good spirit prevailed and much good instruction was imparted.

Friday evening, a general priesthood meeting was held, where much good instruction was given. The Saturday morning meeting was devoted to hearing reports from the bishops of the wards and the afternoon was principally occupied by Apostle Brigham Young and President George Teasdale, who imparted much good instruction to the people.

Saturday evening, the young people of the Improvement Associations of the Stake met, when a very interesting discourse was delivered by Apostle Brigham Young.

The Sunday meetings, morning, afternoon and evening, were well attended, the tabernacle being crowded to its utmost capacity. At these, as also the former meetings, a good spirit prevailed—much valuable instruction was given. The singing was excellent, and a general time of rejoicing was manifest among the people, all appearing to feel that the time devoted to the Conference had been profitably spent. G.