

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Brigham Young is a great man. He has proved himself a great ruler. As a conqueror of deserts, an organizer of industries, and a political economist who has governed a prosperous people so cheaply that they now pay tribute to few, it will be vain to search for a man who has achieved so much. But Brigham Young is something more than a civil ruler. He is something more than a man of extraordinary ability and power.

Brigham Young is an honest, earnest, and sincere man. Mr. —, who is now writing what is intended to be an exposure of Mormon secrets, delusions and wrongs, * * * has assured us over and over again, of the undoubted sincerity of this man in all things. To use his own language, "there is no better Mormon living than Brigham Young." This meant that no man was more devoted to the faith of which Joseph Smith was the first and foremost expounder, nor do the most devoted of his followers believe in his own Divine religion more sincerely than he does himself. —Omaha Herald.

SAN FRANCISCO appears to be seriously afflicted with rowdies and ruffians, according to the following from the Chronicle of that city—

Almost every day we read of organized gangs of ruffians visiting stores about the suburbs of the city, and sometimes indeed in the more populated portions, and insisting with drawn revolver upon being served with liquor or whatever else they may desire; for which they do not make the slightest pretense of payment, relying upon their numbers and the terror inspired by their well-known ruffianism to enable them to escape without punishment. Such pests of society deserve the most severe treatment at the hands of justice, and it would be well if the police should make an extraordinary effort to bring some of them into a position to receive their just deserts. If a severe example was made of one of these gangs, it would have the effect to deter others from their depredations, and quiet citizens could attend to their business in peace and without fear of outrage from these social outlaws.

THE following paragraph is one of the most sensible we have seen upon the subject which is its burden—

The country is tired of the perpetual discussion upon what is called "General Grant's nepotism." It is mortifying to our national pride that the President has permitted his immediate personal "organs" to take any notice of it at all; still more so that the Times publishes detailed information about every branch of his family such as suggests that its authority must be the President himself. The people expect their President to appoint honest, capable men to serve it; and to appoint them solely for their ability to serve the country, not to make places for dependents. If he does this they are satisfied, and will not closely inquire into the family names, marriages and remote degrees of kindred of the men appointed. The fair question to discuss is whether the President's appointments are thoroughly good in themselves, not whose second or third cousins they may be.—N. Y. Post.

TO PRESIDENT GRANT is credited the motto—"Let us have peace." It is a very excellent motto, reminding one of the Scripture, "Blessed are the peacemakers." Peace is desirable and it should be diligently and constantly sought and pursued, and obtained whenever it can be consistently with integrity and a proper degree of self-respect. But no man can be justified in violating his sincere and thorough convictions of truth and duty for the sake of peace or any other earthly consideration.

In the administration of Indian matters the peace policy, including the appointment of Quaker agents, is said to be working very promisingly, Arizona excepted, and also a little exception granted now and then to Montana, not taking into account the real causes of the conditions which necessitate these exceptions. In connection with this Quaker-appointing policy, the Philadelphia Press reports the occurrence of a pleasant episode during the visit of a Philadelphia committee, among whom were two "Friends" or Quakers, to President Grant. One of them addressed the President in the terms of the first paragraph in the following portion of a report of the interview—

"Mr. President, for my colleague and for myself, and I may indeed say for the entire body of 'the Society of Friends' of the country, we desire to thank you for the peace policy you have inaugurated in the treatment of the Indian tribes, and for the tenacity with which you have maintained it."

The President. "It has worked well, and will, I think, continue to improve as we progress."

Judge Kelley. "Mr. President, have you not had some medals sent you by the Indians under circumstances that imply their approval of the course you are pursuing?"

General Grant going to his writing desk and unlocking it, took therefrom two large medals, and exhibiting them, said: "These, you see, gentlemen, are medals bearing the likeness of Washington. They have been sent to me after having passed from father and son to the hands of the present owners, with this message—that the change in their condition for the better since the adoption by the present Administration of its peace policy toward them had been so great that they desire me, as a fitting recognition of it, to have the medals re-coined, and my likeness placed on them. This is indeed very gratifying."

This reported success of the peace policy is satisfactory, and it suggests the thought that the policy of appointing officials addicted to peace as the Quakers are, if adopted to the Territories as well as to the Indians, might prove equally satisfactory. Peace is just as precious and as desirable to right thinking white people as it is to red skinned humanity. Very certain it is to our mind that if the Federal appointees to this Territory had been chosen on account of their predilections for peace, they naturally would have sought peace with the people here, would have sought a reasonable adjustment of such differences as they might have found existing here and the confirmation and increase of the peaceableness, good order, industry, and public and private virtues of every kind for which the community has obtained an enviable degree of credit. That such has not been the course of many of the Federal officials in Utah is equally a matter of fact and for the regret of every right thinking man.

If President Grant will receive the suggestion in the same friendly and patriotic spirit in which it is offered, we would respectfully suggest that the appointment of "Friends" to some of the official positions so inadequately and unsatisfactorily filled by the present prejudiced incumbents, might be more than likely to be a great improvement, and to afford much greater satisfaction to the people here, the government in Washington, and the general public of the Union. At all events, the adoption of our suggestion could hardly work worse than the policy under which many of the present officials were appointed has done. The present officials, more than one of them, have led the government into a very serious dilemma, which Quaker officials could not have done without acting in diametrical opposition to their avowed principles and rules of action.

SMALL POX REMEDY.—A friend requests us to publish the following, as a timely contribution for those afflicted with the disease:

"An effectual remedy for small-pox is said to have been recently found by a surgeon of the British army in China. The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, and is regarded as a perfect cure."

REMEDY FOR FROZEN LIMBS.—We have received a communication, "Don't amputate those feet," from a correspondent, who does not furnish his name. As it is a remedy for frozen limbs which he recommends, the name is not very essential. He states that twelve years ago a young man was brought to him with his feet so badly frozen that the universal opinion was that they would have to be amputated. The flesh was black and literally rotting off. He wrapped the feet up in wet cloths, and administered cayenne pepper to him internally. For the first three or four days the action of the blood was so strong, that he could not sit in a chair, but had to lie with his feet elevated. After that period he could sit up a little while at a time, and in eight or ten days he could move around on his feet, and on the sixteenth day he walked nine miles. He speedily recovered, and only lost, by the freezing of both feet, five toe nails.

A bill has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature placing aliens on an equality with native born citizens in the right to acquire, convey and devise real estate. "A member declared that, upon its passage, \$10,000,000 English capital would be invested in the mineral fields of Southeastern Missouri." Senator Farley has introduced a similar bill in the California Legislature. Let us hope that its passage will be followed with similar results. California holds the edge on minerals.—S. F. Chronicle.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF PATRIARCH JOHN MURDOCK.

JOHN MURDOCK was born July 15, 1792, at Kortright, Delaware Co., N. Y. He left the place of his nativity when 27 years old, traveled West and took up his residence in Ohio, Cuyahoga County, Orange Township, when thirty years old.

He married when thirty-one. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Nov. 5, 1831, in Kirtland, Ohio, and was ordained an Elder three days after. He preached and raised up a branch of the Church in Orange and Warrensville, Ohio.

His wife died and left him with a family of five small children, April 20, 1831. He was ordained a High Priest, at Kirtland, June 6, 1831, by the Prophet Joseph. He traveled with Bro. Hyrum Smith on a mission to Missouri, among the twenty-four High Priests that went up there first, and returned, June, 1832, in company with Elder P. P. Pratt, having endured much sickness on the journey.

In August, the same year, he received through Joseph the Prophet the Revelation in Book of Doctrine and Covenants, page 316, American edition, and disposed of his family as commanded in said revelation. Accordingly, he went into the east part of Geauga County, preached and built up the church there that fall and winter, and received many blessings in fulfillment of promises made to him.

In April, 1833, he returned into the eastern country where he traveled and preached until December. He then traveled West and met Elder O. Pratt and others, and accompanied them to Livingston Co., and presided during the winter.

In 1834 he went with Zion's Camp to Missouri, and returned the following winter to Kirtland. Fourteen days after, he started East again, and went to Vermont, seven hundred miles East of Kirtland.

In January, 1836, he was re-called to Kirtland, and while on the way he married a wife, Feb. 4th. He reached Kirtland on the 24th. He stayed there three months, when he and his wife and others started, June 8th, for Missouri, and arrived there July 14th. His wife died August 16, 1837, and on the third of the following May, 1838, he married a third wife. During the persecutions of the Saints in Missouri he presided over the High Council for some length of time there.

He was driven with the Saints from that State and went to Illinois, where he was ordained a Bishop, August 21, 1842, and presided over the Fifth Ward in Nauvoo, until Nov. 29, 1844, when he went on a mission to Indiana, which continued until March 1845. His wife died Oct. 16th, and left him with two small children. He married a fourth time and left Nauvoo, May 3, 1848, with his family, for the West, and arrived at Council Bluffs, July 20th. He remained until April, 1847, when he started for Utah, reaching his destination Sept. 24th. He was a member of the High Council till Feb. 14, 1849, when he was appointed Bishop of the 14th Ward, in Salt Lake City.

On March 12th, he started with P. P. Pratt on a mission to the South Sea Islands. At San Francisco he left Bro. Pratt and sailed for Australia, landing there October 30, 1851. He planted the gospel in Sydney and other places. He left there June 2, 1852, and reached home Jan. 28, 1853.

April 9, 1854, he was ordained a Patriarch and filled that calling until March, 1867, at which time he was no longer able to attend to business. In the fall of 1867, he came to Beaver and lived with his children until his death, which took place about mid day, Dec. 23, 1871. He was conscious to the last. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of the people of Beaver.

G. A. MURDOCK.

DIED.

At Weber City, Morgan county, Utah Territory, Dec. 27th, 1871, SARAH, wife of Thomas COLBORN. She was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Dec. 31st, 1800. Married to Thomas Colborn, August 11th, 1825. Embraced the gospel April 15th, 1833, being the first fruits of President Brigham Young's missionary labors. In the spring of 1843 she with her husband and family removed to Nauvoo. In the spring of 1846 she left Nauvoo with a large company of Latter-day Saints for Upper California; arrived at Council Bluffs in July, settled in Winter Quarters, and remained there until the spring of 1848. In May left for Great Salt Lake Valley, and arrived here September 24th. In 1849 removed to Salt Lake City, settled in the 2nd Ward, remained there until the year 1863, when she removed to and settled in Weber City, Morgan County. In all her travels and privations, she never was known to grumble or complain. She was an affectionate wife, kind mother and a true and faithful Latter-day Saint. She enjoyed remarkably good health through a long life of struggle and toil. She was taken ill with a pain in her side on the morning of the 23rd ult., and kept growing weaker until the morning of the 26th, when she expired, aged 70 years, 11 months, and 27 days.—[Com.]

Died suddenly at Cedar City, Iron Co., Dec. 2, REBECCA GARNER, wife of Samuel Clark, late of Provo City.

She was born, August 13, 1817, in Knox Co., Tennessee, but resided at Nauvoo, Ill., emigrated to these valleys with her husband in 1848.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator to the estate of Emanuel M. Murphy deceased, requests that all claims against said estate be handed in forthwith and all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to call and settle immediately.

ESSE E. MURPHY, Administrator Mill Creek Ward.

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