

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, August 4, 1868.

"HIGHER CIVILIZATION."

The cohesive power of Mormonism will soon be subjected to stern practical tests. Its remoteness from civilized States has, hitherto, been an effective safeguard. Brigham Young has been a supreme ruler, and any troublesome Gentiles were easily removed either by threats or force. Even the U. S. judges and marshals and military commanders have been powerless to oppose the will of the Mormon leader, and have compromised with evils they could not remove. But the Pacific Railroad is to pass through the heart of Utah, and to have one of its most important depots in Salt Lake City. Mormonism can no longer be isolated. No regulations it can enact will keep out Gentile emigrants. They will come by battalions, determined to have a home and to enjoy the protection of the U. S. laws. Brigham, with all his boldness, will not dare to lord it over judges, backed by the whole military power of the United States, which may be made available, at a few days' notice, to crush any rebellion or any attempts at violence.

If this heterogeneous community gathered from all nations, can hold together against the influences of education, and commerce, a social law enforcing monogamy, it will prove its possession of mightier internal forces than the world has given it credit for.

Gov. Young, making the most of his present opportunities, and is determined to coin gold for his own purse, whatever may become of his followers. He has a large force steadily at work on the railroad, and sells provisions at high rates not only to his own workmen, but also to parties at different parts of the route within reach of his enterprise.

"His influence over his followers is still unbounded, and his will gives law to the entire Territory. Whether the supremacy can be maintained when Yankee shrewdness and energy come into competition it is not easy to predict, but Utah will soon lie open to thronging crowds of emigrants, and if Mormonism has not better elements of life than is commonly supposed, it must gradually succumb to a higher civilization, or migrate to a new home."

The above article is from the editorial columns of the Providence (R. I.) Journal. We publish it that our readers may peruse the views of an editor, who writes as complacently and confidently about us and our future prospects, as if he were thoroughly conversant with the whole subject. It is a specimen article; hundreds of such appear in the columns of the various papers. They give evidence of their writers' ignorance of the subject upon which they treat; but any conceivable amount of nonsense is overlooked in articles written upon the "Mormons" and their doctrines and practices. The influences of education and commerce are to work wonders among us; if we can hold together against them, and a social law enforcing monogamy, it will be proved that we are in possession of mightier internal forces than the world has given us credit for.

He writes about us in some such a way as a highly civilized, polished, enlightened man might be supposed to do about the Abyssinians or a tribe of barbarians. If we were heathenish, uneducated, totally ignorant of all the arts and amenities of true civilization, as low as the Digger Indians, by whom this country was inhabited when we came here, his remarks could scarcely have been more appropriate than those we print above. He, himself, evidently thinks, or at least wishes his readers to think, that we are a people but little, if any, above the aborigines. If our system ("Mormonism") has not better elements of life than is commonly supposed, it must gradually succumb, he says, to a higher civilization, or migrate to a new home.

This "higher civilization" to which our system is expected to succumb, we suppose is to be found in the towns which spring up along the line of the Railroad, as it advances westward. We have been favored by Bro. Orson Hyde with the perusal of a letter, written to him by Bishop W. Beeley, who went down to the railroad terminus in charge of a train to bring up the emigrants. Speaking of this "higher civilization" as he saw it, he says:

"This town, with another on the other side of the river, has been called into creation by the building of the railway, and they are without exception the most demoralized places I ever saw. Life is of no value here. I saw under the mark when I say that, at least, one man per day has been the average of murders in this little town since we came here. Vice, in every conceivable shape, stalks forth with unblushing front in broad day light, and at night satiates itself with committing unheard-of crimes. Women, a disgrace to the name, offer themselves openly, and, in fact, I am informed, they have printed invitations affixed to their dwellings to catch the unwary and foolish. Almost every other house is a whiskey mill, gambling hole, or a house of ill-fame, and sometimes all three. This description of one city will suffice for all. I had not been in Laramie fifteen minutes before one man was shot dead and two others were seriously wounded. When I inquired the reason I was told they had no fresh meat in town! Such is so-called civilization! Were such scenes to be enacted in Utah, what a howl would be raised! Editors and priests would urge the sending of all the army of the United States against us, and annihilation would be thought too small a punishment. Strange that a few miles, under the same government, should make such a difference."

"To give you an idea as to how we are spoken of, I will relate an incident that occurred here. One morning several of our boys on going down to the ferry found a man and horse a little distance from the river and in imminent peril of going down the stream. Two of them rushed in and brought the man and

horse in safety to the side. In relating the incident shortly afterwards, the man remarked that he and his horse would have been drowned had it not been for the G—-d and 'Mormons.' Indeed this is the name we generally receive."

This, we presume, is the "higher civilization" of the Providence Journal, to which we have to generally succumb, unless we have better elements of life in our system than is commonly supposed! A pleasant alternative truly does that paper present to us, to succumb to such men and practices as described in the letter from which we quote, or migrate to a new home! Now, we are decidedly of the opinion that we will do neither one nor the other. We will neither succumb to such hideous civilization (2), though in the opinion of the Journal it may be "higher," nor migrate.

From all that we have heard of these towns which spring up on the line of railroad, and their "civilization," Bishop Beeley has not exaggerated the condition of things which exists there. Indeed, their condition can not be described. But we will, with the help of God, keep one spot free from the contamination of vice, where it can not reveal unchecked and hold high carnival to suit the corrupt and depraved tastes of its libidinous votaries—a spot where virtue will be honored and held sacred, and those who adhere to it be fully protected. That we shall be able to do this we do not entertain a shadow of a doubt, all the prognostications of our contemporaries to the contrary notwithstanding.

OUR LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.—NO. VII.

THE RAILROAD IN THE CAÑONS.

HEAD OF ECHO, July 30th.

HANGING ROCK.

From which my last communication was dated, is a misnomer. I might have searched for it for an indefinite length of time, if it had not been pointed out when I saw, not a hanging rock, but a mass of conglomerate, worn away on the under side and forming a little natural rock bridge by the side of the road, at the base of the high bluff or low mountain which here bounds the cañon on the north. It gives name to the mail station ten miles up from the mouth. About a mile and a half below it the high, butting crags, and buttress rocks, of red and white sand stone, which are the distinguishing features of Echo Cañon, terminate, cropping out afterwards in strata edges, but not rising in the massive grandeur which marks their appearance below. The mountains on either side are lower, more sloping and rolling, and the bottom is moderately level. The grading for a distance here is done up to within a mile of Hanging Rock station, where the contract of Kimball & Co. commences and continues up two miles. Their camp is on a nice, sloping piece of ground, on the left bank of the creek, opposite the station, where the mountains recede, forming a pretty curve, backed by rolling hills covered with verdure and fringed with willows and brushwood. On the north side, opposite their camp, the mountain tops are tolerably flat, and a beautiful little lake, with a hard bottom and some five feet of water, is found hidden away from the casual passer or the traveler up and down the cañon. At this camp I found Mr. John Houtz, in charge of some eighty men and forty teams. He received me right hospitably, and extended "the freedom of the camp," with frankness and heartiness. The work here is being pushed ahead with energy. The creek is being turned out of its channel for three quarters of a mile below the station, and the road will run in its bed. Where the creek is turned out, there are five cuts in making a passage for it, which are in length from fifty to two hundred yards, and in depth from eight to twelve feet.

COAL DISCOVERIES.

While at Hanging Rock I was shown specimens of coal discovered in the immediate vicinity; and it is said that several clearly defined veins have been prospecting for a distance and give assurance of a vast supply. Mr. Houtz and some others have staked off and claim one vein on the north side of the cañon. Several others have staked off a claim on the opposite side, from which a very fine specimen of coal had been taken that was shown to me.

Before starting this morning, David P. Kimball and J. Q. Knowlton, Esqrs., came into camp, on their way to the city, having ridden all night. Their teams brought some forty-six loads of tools last week, part for President Young's contract and part for J. F. Nounnan & Co's.

ABOVE HANGING ROCK.

Kimball & Co. have a lengthened embankment, but it is not very high. A mile and a quarter of their two miles is nearly done. Driggs & Houtz join them on the east with a quarter mile job, just about finished; and next to them is E. Holman, who has an embankment in his portion 400 feet long with an average of twenty feet high, and in one place about thirty feet. P. F. Pratt has completed a portion of Holman's on the east end, and is ready for more. Next to this is a 2,200 feet job, worked by J. W. Cook, who has made a cut 400 feet long and ten feet deep at the deepest part, as a passage for the creek; and he has a 500

feet embankment from fifteen to ninety feet high. The creek is moved out of its channel and the line crosses it with a bridge, and cuts through the end of a little point of the mountain that juts down to the stream on the south side.

TOOLS AND RAILS.

At this point I met a couple of trains belonging to Street & Litchfield, freighted with tools and provisions, and having four wagons loaded with rails. Of course, curiosity inquired where the rails were for, and I was politely informed they were for the railroad!

ON AGAIN.

Joining Mr. Cook is the contract of T. J. Carlisle, who has to make a 500 feet embankment, varying from eight to seventeen feet high, in a job of 1300 feet. Most of his men are gone home to harvest, yet he expects to finish in twenty days. E. R. Young joins him on a mile contract, on which he is at work with twenty-five men and ten teams, and wants more help. He has made dams, dug ditches, and turned the creek into a new channel for a considerable part of his contract. The cañon here is from 150 to 200 yards wide, and has nice sloping sides rolling back in gentle undulations; and the road, which keeps almost a straight line nearly in the centre for quite a distance, inclines at this point to the south side. Daniels & Rogers join Mr. Young. They are making a dam faced with rock and filled in with earth, over 200 feet long to act as a breakwater where the creek runs with some violence and is turned out of its bed, which was in shape something like an S, so that but one bridge is required to cross it instead of three. The 10th Ward contract joins this, and will be finished next week. The cañon is wider here, and the line keeps on the south side, close to the foot of the mountain. Above this were the jobs of James Crane, Abraham Day and John Reedhead, which are done, except a little finishing to Mr. Reedhead's. Mr. Crane and men have gone up and joined their forces to Bishop Shrefts'. Levi & Ira Reed come next, two brethren from Jordan side, who have in their job of 900 feet a "fill" of 400, ten and eleven feet high. They have done considerable work, and calculate to finish without help. John L. Blyth joins them above, and is joined by Winter's, Wild & Hinckley, who have a mile of as ungainly-looking ground to operate on as Echo boasts up to the fork of the Cañon, though it may not be the most tedious. David Moffat & Sons are working at the east end of this mile, on a cut twenty feet deep in places and 200 feet long, through solid rock. There is what may be termed a double bottom here to the Cañon, the creek running in a sinuous course between banks, from which the cañon stretches out on either side until it reaches the mountains, those on the north side being rocky and at times abrupt, and on the south side sloping and rolling. Winter's & Co. are progressing with their work, have a third of it done and expect to complete it by the first of October. In a part of their job the line runs in the bed of the creek, and the turning it from its course in the second bottom named makes their work in this place somewhat tedious. From here up to the contract of Bishop P. H. Young and B. H. Young, the road is completed, the contractors—Richard Maxwell and E. Showell & Co., having finished. Bishop Young has a mile, on which there is considerable work in the bed of the creek, and in wet marshy ground, and there is an embankment 2,800 feet long, 28 feet high at the east end and running to grade on the west end. A ditch 340 feet has been dug here for the creek, with a dam 120 feet long, and the filling is being made in what was the bed of the creek. More hands are needed on this job. We have now reached the

NORTH FORK OF ECHO.

Up which the line runs, swinging around the west point with a good sweep. This fork strikes off from the main cañon towards the north, and has a beautifully level bottom, covered with luxuriant grass, down which, at a casual glance, it would be deemed that the grade should be carried. But the rise at its extremity, where there is a heavy cut and a 500 feet tunnel, compels the work to be carried along the mountain on the last side, causing some very heavy work, a description of which would make this letter too long. But before closing I must call attention to a NUISANCE.

which the people thus far up the cañon are compelled to submit to. Papers and letters cannot be got up and down, by Wells, Fargo & Co's way-pocket, with any degree of certainty. This is not the fault of the office in Salt Lake City, but of the employees, who operate around the station close by here. Several more wished to take the News, but would not send for it because of this. I have had to detain this letter a day to send it by private hands, being afraid it would not reach if left at the station here.

A CORRECTION.

A slip of the pencil in No. V of this series of communications makes me say Chalk Creek Cañon, when it should be Silver Creek Cañon, at the mouth of which Washup stands. Chalk Creek is further down the river, running up from the right bank, while Silver Creek runs down into the Weber from the west or opposite side.

E. L. S.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

The Telegraph.

GENERAL.

DEPARTURE OF THE JAPAN.

San Francisco, 3.—The steamer Japan sailed for Yokohama and Hong Kong to-day, inaugurating the monthly line of steamers between San Francisco and Hong Kong. She had on board 272 passengers and merchandise valued at \$30,000, and \$878,000 in treasure. J. Ross Browne, the American minister to China, Chas. D. Poston, Commissioner of the Agricultural Department and Baron Riehthofen, geologist, were among the passengers. The Pacific coast press unanimously indorsed Browne for the China mission, as being a man possessing many qualifications to assist in rendering valuable service to the United States. Baron Riehthofen intends making geological researches in China.

DEATH OF MILES O'REILLY.

New York.—Chas. G. Halpine, (Miles O'Reilly), died to-day from an overdose of chloroform administered to relieve neuralgia of the brain.

LEGISLATIVE.

Montgomery. The discussion of the common carrier bill created a great excitement in the house to-day. It was discovered that the bill had been lost by the committee to which it was referred, when a point of order was made that a printed copy could not be considered. Great confusion ensued in the midst of which the House adjourned.

DAMAGE BY RAINS.

Rains are doing immense damage; worms are appearing in all this section of the State and it is estimated that the cotton crop is already cut short one half.

A NEGRO PERSECUTED.

New Orleans.—A negro named Robbins has been making democratic speeches for some time past; several attempts have been made to take his life. To-day, a large mob of negroes assembled around the building where he took refuge, and great excitement was manifested. Governor Warmouth made a speech to the crowd and finally induced them to disperse.

FIGHT WITH NEGROES AND WHITES.

Atlanta.—Last Friday an affray took place between whites and negroes, in which one was seriously and one mortally wounded.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT RESTORED.

Washington.—General Meade has issued an order announcing that civil government is being restored in Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and that the military power, vested in the district commander, ceases to exist under the reconstruction laws, and hereafter, all military orders, bearing upon the rights or persons and property of these States, will cease to be enforced. The order contains details for the future status of the troops.

COLFAX AND PARTY EN ROUTE FOR THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Chicago, 4.—Schuyler Colfax and party left here, yesterday, on an excursion to the Rocky Mountains.

THE KU-KLUX.

Washington.—The Ku-Klux Klan have appeared in eastern Virginia, and a number of Radicals on various points along the Potomac have been served with notices. Considerable uneasiness is felt.

General Howard starts immediately to visit all the principal bureaus and stations and to make arrangements preparatory to the final discontinuance of the bureau.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that no more applications for office in the Treasury Department shall be received, and that those now on file shall be returned to the parties presenting them.

Nashville.—A bill was introduced into the Senate for punishing persons who appear masked on any street or road. The bill provides severe punishment for persons belonging to the Ku Klux Klan, and provides that members of these organizations shall hereafter be ineligible for office; and that persons about to be inducted into office shall be required to take an oath that they have never been identified with such organization. The bill will probably pass.

LEGISLATIVE.

Atlanta.—A resolution was introduced in the Senate providing for the organization of all able-bodied loyal citizens into the militia, irrespective of color. The resolution was tabled.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS TO BE SWORN TO SECRECY.

Tallahassee.—The Legislature passed a bill requiring all the telegraph operators in the State to take an oath of secrecy, and to make them liable to a fine and imprisonment for the divulgence of any message; also a bill taking the election of delegates to the Electoral College from the people and placing it in the Legislature. The Legislature also passed a bill giving colored people every privilege of the whites on all the railroads of the State. A similar bill relating to hotels was introduced and will probably pass.

FOREIGN.

PUBLIC FEELING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

New York, 3.—Halifax specials say the anti-Unionists hold out finely for repeal. The spirit of the public press is very bitter, even suggesting the mobbing of the Canadian Ministers.

QUARREL AND MURDER.

Rutland, Vt.—An atrocious murder was committed at Shrewsbury last night. A long standing quarrel broke out between two families named Plumley and Balch, in which fifteen persons were killed. A young man named Johnson Gilmon, an entirely disinterested party was killed by Horace Plumley. Five of the principals in the affray were arrested.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR AT MANCHESTER.

Manchester, England.—An alarm of fire was given at the Music Hall on Saturday night, and the audience seized with a panic, rushed for the doors, when twenty-three persons, principally women and children, were crushed to death, and a large number had limbs broken and otherwise injured.

THE NEW LOAN.

Paris.—An Imperial decree has been issued authorizing the new loan.

FIGHTING.

Vienna.—Dispatches from Bucharest report a fight near Rustek, between the Turkish troops and the insurgents, in which the latter were defeated. It is rumored that the Turkish gunboats were fired on from the shore in the neighborhood of Neycock.

CABLE CEASED TO WORK.

London.—The cable of 1868 ceased to work this afternoon; the tests show the fault at the Newfoundland side, it is probably damaged by icebergs.

CELEBRATION OF THE 24th IN THE SETTLEMENTS.

GUNNISON, July 28, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—As it is very seldom anything is heard from this place in your paper, we thought it might perhaps be of interest to write you a few lines about our celebration of the 24th of July. We are but few in number at present; for on account of the greatest portion of our crop being destroyed by grasshoppers in the early part of the season, more than half of our men had to go to work on the railroad, to earn their livelihood, still we enjoyed ourselves on the 24th.

At sunrise guns were fired and martial band played. At nine o'clock a procession was formed in the following order: Detachment of Cavalry, Martial Band, Quorum of Teachers, School Children and Teachers, Committee of arrangements, 12 Mothers in Israel dressed in black, 12 Fathers in Israel, 24 ladies dressed in home-made, 24 ladies dressed in white, citizens, detachment of cavalry.

The procession proceeded to the residence of the Bishop, and then with him and the Quorum of Teachers at its head marched through the principal streets to the meeting house, where after singing and prayer a speech was delivered by Bishop H. H. Kearney, and an oration by Abraham Shaw. Toasts, sentiments and songs, concluded the services.

The afternoon was spent in a lively dance, all felt well and enjoyed themselves pleasantly and agreeably.

Respectfully, your brother,

H. THUNESON.

KANABRA, July 25th, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir,—The celebration of the 24th anniversary of the entrance of the Pioneers was much enjoyed by all present.

The day dawned with a salute of 21 guns, and as the king of day shed forth his first rays on the western hills the national flag was raised with a salute. The martial and string bands being in readiness went forth and serenaded the town in remembrance of the day we celebrate.

At 9 a.m. the citizens assembled on the public square, when a procession was formed in the following order: Music, Bishop and suite, Chaplain and two members of the Mormon Battalion, a company of young ladies, a company of young gentlemen, the choir, the scholars of the Sabbath school under the superintendence of Bro. Rufus C. Allen, followed by a long train of citizens. The procession was escorted by a platoon of cavalry in command of Lieut. Wm. S. Barry around the public square, thence to a commodious bowery prepared for the occasion. The whole company being seated under the bowery, after music, singing, and prayer by the Chaplain, a very interesting oration was delivered by L. W. Roundy. After more music and speeches the meeting was dismissed by the choir.

The afternoon and evening were spent in the dance, and other amusements. All seemed to enjoy themselves much on the occasion, and all were satisfied. Nothing occurred through the day to mar the peace, or disturb the quiet of any one.

Officers of the day: Samuel Pollock, Marshal; L. W. Roundy, Orator; William T. Willis, Chaplain.

Committee of Arrangements, William Ford, Henry Dairah and William S. Barry.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL POLLOCK.

A NEW HYBRID FRUIT.—Under this head the editor of the Rio Virgin Times of the 22d ult. says: "We have now finely ripened an entirely new hybrid fruit, a cross between the wall cherry and wild plum. The tree is dwarf, slender and erect, resembling most the plum—leaves long and narrow. Buds readily on the peach, is wonderfully prolific and bears second year from the bud—in dense masses of fruit, which is nearly round; red, 14 to 3 inches in circumference, resembles a cherry, has a grateful sub-acid taste, fresh, crisp and juicy, and ripens between the apricot and peach."

This fruit will be a valuable addition to the garden or orchard, and as it is easy and quick of propagation, it will soon be found in every collection of fruit."

NOTICE OF N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN we notify hereby, that our partnership will expire on the 1st of January next, and we therefore request all persons having claims against ourselves indebted to us, by note or otherwise, to settle within (60) sixty days from this date, to save expense. The time all claims must be given into the hands of our attorneys for collection.

N. S. RANSOHOFF & Co.
Salt Lake City, July 9, 1868. d19c:442mea

CRONYN & PERRIS

Announce that

Mr. FRED. T. PERRIS

Will again start East about the 15th of August, to purchase

FALL STOCK OF GOODS,

And will sell

COMMISSION ORDERS

For Machinery and Family Supplies to be

Shipped through this Fall.

For particulars apply to

A LADY

Left a large, dark green PARASOL in seat No. 17, Second floor of the Theatre, on last Friday evening. The owner will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with the Editor of this paper.

WANTED!

A SITUATION BY A MILLER, lately from the States. Is an experienced workman and skillful steam fitter. Can produce the best of references. Would prefer a situation in the vicinity of the city. Address

J. S. MITCHELL
d14-1w:25-1 Salt Lake City.

THEATRE.

Lenses & Managers.—H. B. Clayton & J. T. O'Neil.

FIRST NIGHT

Of the Engagement of the Eminent

Tragic Actress,

MISS ANNETTE

INCE,

Who will make her debut in this city in her

Beautiful Personation of

JULIA,

In the charming Play of

The HUNCHBACK!

Mr. McKenzie as Master Walter,

Miss Adams as Helen,

And a

FULL CAST OF THE COMPANY.

TUESDAY, Aug. 4, 1868.

The performance will consist of Sheridan

Knowles' beautiful Play, in 5

Acts, entitled, THE

HUNCHBACK!

JULIA.—Miss ANNETTE INCE

Master Walter.—Mr. J. McKenzie

Sir Thomas Clifford.—Mr. J. S. Lindsay

Lord Tinsel.—Mr. J. E. Hyde

Moderator.—Mr. J. C. Graham

Fathom.—Mr. P. Margate

Master Wilford.—Mr. J. M. Hardie

Master Heartwell.—Mr. R. F. Neslin

Gaylove.—Mr. A. Merrill

Stephen.—Mr. E. D. Crowther

Thomas.—Mr. J. B. Kelly

Walter.—Mr. R. Matthews

Simpson.—Mr. H. Haines

Helen.—Miss Adams

DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance

Commences punctually at 8.

Just Arrived!

And for Sale Cheap,

FOR GRAIN OR CASH!

AT

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE'S

A General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

SADDLERY