

DESERET NEWS: Local and Other Matters.

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - MAY, 17, 1876.

THE YEAR OF GOOD WILL.

THIS year of 1876, the centennial year of the United States, in Bishop Simpson's prayer and by other persons in other ways, is lauded as rightly to be pre-eminently the year of peace on earth and good will to men. Accordingly the actions of citizens, and particularly of the nation collectively, should all be in this desirable direction. So that a new and better era may commence with the second century of the nation's existence, promising and performing more for the welfare, comfort, and happiness of humanity than the century which is very nearly passed away for ever.

Strange as it may appear, we do find that, in this very year of a hundred years that are past and a hundred years to come, there are persons so inconsistent, so lost to all appreciation of the proper spirit of the time, as to be anxious to have enacted by the Congress of this mighty Union a series of laws of a most unjust, proscriptive, and oppressive nature, and directed against a portion of the citizens, on account of their religious faith and practice, a matter in which, too, the Constitution guarantees perfect immunity. It strikes us that such legislation would be strikingly out of harmony with the action that is appropriate to this year of grace, for a year of grace should also be a year of justice rather than of injustice, of liberality rather than of illiberality, of enlarged rather than of restricted liberty, of a broad and generous acknowledgment of equal rights and privileges, rather than of a narrow, bigoted, malignant, partisan contraction of the scope of rights and privileges to a portion of the citizens invidiously discriminated against because of their superior morality and their staunch integrity to the convictions of their consciences.

Instead of this invidious and very objectionable kind of legislative action, it seems to us that it would be in far better taste, far more perfect harmony with the fraternal spirit of the time, to encourage and to consummate legislative action of a comprehensively liberal and generous character, such as would tend to destroy unequal and vindictive distinctions among the various citizens of our common country, and lead them all to feel that they were, in deed and in truth, not in merely, spread-eagle position merely, citizens with equal rights and privileges, of the greatest, freest, most liberal, and happiest nation under the sun. In this view, those of the Territories which desire it might very appropriately be admitted into the Union, into the great sisterhood of States, that the inhabitants thereof might realize, more fully than it is possible for them to do as Territories, that they are one and equal with the people of the States, not in bearing public burthens only, but also in enjoying common rights and privileges. For the people of those Territories which might not wish to become States, it appears to us that this year would be the very identical year of all others to proclaim liberty to them; that is, to extend to them the privilege of electing their own officers, instead of them being appointed by the Federal Government. To our mind it would be exceedingly appropriate, in this acceptable year, this centenary of freedom's victory and triumph, to accord to the people of the Territories similar rights of popular self-government to those enjoyed from the beginning by the people of the various States, that as 1776 was signalized by the proclamation of political liberty to the people of the States, this present year of 1876 may be signalized by the proclamation of similar political liberty to the people of the Territories, so that throughout all the broad dominions of the Union, over which waves so proudly the star-spangled banner of the republic, in the Territories as in the States, political, civil, and religious serfdom, in any and every degree, may be wholly and entirely unknown, and become nothing more than an unpleasant and discreditable thing of the past.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, MAY 10.

Something for Them.—If Ermin and Arthur Cotti will apply to C. J. Thomas, at the Temple Block, in this city, they can hear of something to their advantage.

Comfortable.—The probabilities are favorable for Sam Rogers, stabbed on Sunday, being about again in a few days. He says he feels comfortable.

Postponed.—We learn, through a letter from Elder D. McKenzie, now in charge of the business at the Liverpool office, that the departure of the first company of emigrating saints from Liverpool has been postponed from the 17th to the 24th inst.

A New Dam.—The 11th Ward people's dam on Red Butte Creek having been recently washed away by the high water, they are about to build another, which will be close to and immediately south of Camp Douglas, a more convenient situation than the former one.

The Lee Case.—The following dispatch came to hand last evening—

Beaver, May 9.—John D. Lee arrived in custody of Marshal Nelson, to-day. But little was done in court. The case will be called to-morrow morning. The prisoner seems in excellent spirits.

Prevention.—The entrance to the cell occupied by Sherman, the maniac, in the city prison, is being fixed up so he cannot stab anybody through the grating any more. When told that Rogers would recover he expressed a demoniacal regret, as he hoped he would die.

Opened for Travel.—We learn from Supervisor Hyde that the bridge over Red Butte Creek, on the road leading from this City to Emigration Cañon, will be replaced by a new one to-day, and the road open for travel to-morrow. This will be welcome news to many persons desiring to haul rock from that direction.

For Europe.—This morning Hon. William Jennings and two daughters, and Miss Haydon left this City for Europe, calling at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, on the way. Mr. and the Misses Jennings will be absent, in England, several months, and Miss Haydon purposes staying a couple of years in Berlin.

Uninviting Spectacle.—To-day a man named Gandy was picked up from the sidewalk, First South street, in a horrible condition, from hard drinking, being entirely insensible. He has the appearance of having been a man of powerful physique at one time, and the possessor of a fair share of natural intelligence, but now he is a physical and mental wreck from the curse of intemperance. He appears to be in the last stages of the "disease."

Since the foregoing was written we have heard it reported that Gandy had suicided by taking laudanum, and judging from his appearance, it is not improbable. At three o'clock he was alive.

The Codling Moth.

The following has been received per Des. Tel. Line:

St. GEORGE, Utah,
May 10, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

The following remedy for codling moth is taken from the *Fruit Recorder* of March 1—

At a meeting reported in the *Prairie Farmer*, at Alton, Illinois, Doctor Hull said his lime remedy for the codling moth had always proved effectual. The lime is thrown into the trees when the dew is on, or just after a rain, when the fruit is set. A dipper or large spoon may be used, or, best of all, a bellows made for the purpose. The insects will not go where the lime is scattered, they go away.

In St. George.—Presidents B. Young and D. H. Wells and party reached St. George yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, all well. President Young's health is excellent, he never stood the trip so well before, and never had a more pleasant journey south. The people manifested much pleasure at the arrival of the party. The Temple looks magnificent in contrast with the surrounding country.

We glean the foregoing from a

private dispatch, and in addition, we learn from another received by Bishop Edward Hunter, that the roads are dusty in the south and the weather is warm, the thermometer standing at 102 in the shade at St. George.

A conference of three days' duration will commence on Friday. Vegetation is quite forward and the health of the people is generally good.

City Council.—The council met last evening, Mayor Little presiding.

A. T. Taysum was granted the privilege, for one month, of piling building materials on First South Street, opposite the premises of W. Jennings.

Gas Company's bill, \$1,129.40; appropriated.

The sum of \$500 was appropriated for payment of interest on the Wardell note.

Bill of H. Grow, for repairing City waterworks, sheds, etc., in City Creek cañon, \$141.50, allowed and appropriated.

Bill of Z. C. M. I. against waterworks, \$18.55, allowed and appropriated; also bill of Armstrong & Bagley for lumber, \$29.35.

There was considerable discussion in relation to the refusal of Washington county to receive back from the City Asylum a couple of insane persons who had been sent from there, the matter being finally referred to a member of the Council to communicate with the Washington County officials on the subject.

The subject of amending the ordinance in relation to cemeteries was referred to the committee on municipal laws.

The committee on municipal laws were instructed to report, as soon as possible, an ordinance in relation to water regulations.

Attempted Outrage.—This morning a couple of young women, residents of the 10th Ward called at the City Hall for the purpose of entering complaint against a corporal of the 14th Infantry, stationed at Camp Douglas, for attempted violation of the person of one of them. The woman upon whom the alleged outrage was attempted states that she was at the house of her companion, in the 10th Ward last night, where she met with the soldier alluded to, who asked her to accompany him for a walk, to which she assented, and subsequently the attempt to violate her person was made, the assaulting party throwing her upon the ground, she only being released after struggling with him, and screaming for help, which caused him to make his escape.

The young women were informed that the civil authorities could do nothing in the matter, and they would consequently have to make complaint to the military, which they purposed doing.

The conduct of a number of the soldiers lately has been of such a character that if citizens do not undertake to defend themselves against their abuse things will come to a pretty pass. Probably in no other place in the United States, excepting in Utah, are soldiers considered to be superior, or in other words not amenable, to the civil law. Let us hope, anyhow, for the sake of the country, that Utah is an exception in this regard, for it certainly is a bad rule to have laws to which one class of people are amenable and which another class can infringe with impunity.

Hereabout a certain class of "rule or ruin" individuals thought it would be a blow at the existing local civil government to give the ridiculous decision in the District Court that soldiers were exempt from punishment by the civil law, and, if we recollect aright, the question is still pending a final adjudication in a higher court. It will be remembered that a certain military officer played a very absurd part a year or two since in ordering a military attack on the City prison, for the purpose of taking forcibly, from the custody of the civil authorities, a soldier who had been guilty of attacking and severely injuring a private citizen. However, if the question of the superiority of the military civil law is pending, we think, in view of recent occurrences, it is necessary for the protection of the people, that it should be pushed to a final adjudication as soon as practicable. Better have the law intervene to prevent the citizens being compelled to operate in their own defense, a condition which should be avoided if possible.

The officers now in command at Camp are doing all they can to

prevent the soldiers interfering with and abusing private citizens, and the guilty ones are being punished by them so far as possible.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, MAY 11.

Visited the Temple.—President B. Young visited and examined the St. George Temple yesterday. He went upon the top of the main building and the tower.

Wants to Hear.—William Hinds, of this city, is anxious to hear from any or all of his sons, William, Richard, or Henry Hinds, who were in Clapham, England, at the time the inquirer left there. If they will communicate with their father they will learn something to their advantage.

Wanted.—Wanted an individual with a mammoth brain, capable of interpreting Lanier's Centennial poem. Such a person has not yet been discovered, so far as we are aware. We presume it is the poet's province to be eccentric in his mode of expression. But, then, what does he mean?

Stole a Pistol.—Last Monday a fellow, named Robert Martin, stole a pistol from the store of a Main Street gunsmith, and was found to-day endeavoring to dispose of the article. He was at once arrested, and Justice Pyper fined him \$25, which he will work out with the pick and spade.

Out of It.—Gandy, the man supposed to have suicided yesterday, didn't go to the other side after all. He is about again to-day, having been released, after paying \$5 for his lodgings. When taken to the City Hall a bottle of laudanum was found on his person, but he said he didn't take any that day, his stupor being only the result of bad whiskey.

The Utah Western Excursion.—About fifty persons took advantage of the opportunity of an excursion over the Utah Western and a sail on the Lake yesterday. The party was a happy one and their surroundings contributed largely to increase their usual amount of enjoyment. The company spent eight or ten hours sailing over the placid waters of the Lake, on the *General Garfield*, whose return to Lake Point was awaited by the train, the party reaching the City about 11 o'clock last night.

An Outrageous Act.—We are informed by James Williamson that, at about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, his brother, Ernest W., was standing by the Seventh Ward School-house, when he was accosted by a man, who stood near the middle of the street, and who, presenting a pistol at the lad, said, "Shall I shoot you?" The boy answered "No," when the fellow immediately fired. The lad states that something struck him in the cheek, but did not hurt him, the sensation being perhaps caused by the concussion of the air from the passage of the bullet close by his face. It looks as if the fellow who fired that shot was either a lunatic or a scoundrel. The boy does not know that he even saw the fellow before.

The Codling Moth and Grubs.—Now is the time to destroy thousands of these destructive pests, by collecting all the cloths, rags, straw bands and shingles, in which they have been concealed since last season. In a few days the insects will be active, and the moths will be seen in the evening, flying about to deposit their eggs in the apple blossoms. Already many moths have escaped from their hiding places; but there are still thousands that may be destroyed. The surest method to effectually destroy these creatures is to burn them. Many persons who placed rags, etc., to trap the insects, last season, have neglected to do this, and thus the very evil intended to be remedied is still further aggravated. Let all unitedly try to have apples this season free from the disgusting codling moth larva.

A Great Question.—One of the most important matters now agitating the nation and one of the most difficult of solution is the Chinese question. It is a two-horned dilemma, and the horns are of no ordinary size and crookedness. The setting aside of the great constitutional principle, or provision, welcoming to the great Republic of America the people of every race and color, with the guarantee of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, is one horn, and the ultimate dom-

inance of the Mongolian race in the Pacific States, at least, is the other. Both of these contingencies are exceedingly disagreeable, and the matter will require the best statesmanship in its manipulation. If the Chinese are prohibited from emigrating to the Pacific Coast States, a great constitutional principle is set aside, and if they are allowed to come to the shores of America by thousands the Caucasian may make up his mind that the loss of his prestige, political and otherwise, in the part of the country indicated is a question that merely needs time to solve. If the Mongolians can overrun one part of the country until they predominate, what is to prevent them in another?

The Work in Arkansas.—At a meeting at Pleasant Prairie School-house, Arkansas, April 26, 1876, a branch of the Church, of twenty-four members, was organized by Elders H. G. Boyle and J. D. H. McAllister, the latter also acting as clerk.

The members were addressed by Elders Boyle and McAllister, who instructed them in their duties and callings as Latter-day Saints.

Brother John S. Waddle was chosen presiding Elder of the branch by a unanimous vote, and was ordained to the office of an Elder by Elder H. G. Boyle and set apart to preside over the branch.

Brother Austin Evans was chosen clerk, and sustained by a unanimous vote.

In addition to the information contained in the foregoing extracts from the minutes of the meeting, we learn, from a letter from Elder McAllister to his father, dated Des Arc, Arkansas, April 25, that, in addition to the number composing the branch, who have been baptized during the last five months, about twenty others are about ready to identify themselves, by baptism, with the work of the Lord, and the meetings of the Saints are better attended, and the Elders have more friends, than those of any denomination in the place. Elder Waddle, set apart as Branch President, is a young man, and was the first to embrace the gospel in that section of country.

Elder J. D. H. McAllister expects shortly to proceed to Philadelphia, and anticipates there meeting with his brother Moroni, who is laboring in Cass County, Michigan, with Elder Miles P. Romney, the latter having released him to go there. The two Elders McAllister will spend about four months, prosecuting their missionary labors, in the State of Pennsylvania, where numbers of their relatives reside, after which Elder J. D. H. McAllister will return to Des Arc and there meet Brother Boyle, in November, the latter expecting to return home shortly and go back there by the time last mentioned.

Elders Miles P. Romney and Moroni H. McAllister, having left Wisconsin, have been laboring for sometime in Cass County, Michigan, where, on their arrival, they found existing a great prejudice against the Latter-day Saints, which, however, is rapidly giving way under their influence and teachings, by the blessing of the Lord, and the prospects are good for an increase. When last heard from, they had held nine meetings, and were gaining numerous friends.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MAY 12.

Admitted to Bail.—Yesterday, Judge Boreman admitted Dame, Lee and Adair to bail, in the respective sums of \$20,000, \$15,000, and \$10,000.

The New Chief Justice.—Chief Justice Schaeffer is expected to be in Salt Lake, ready to assume his official labors, about the beginning of next month.

Confirmed.—The Washington Star of May 6 says—

"The Senate yesterday confirmed the following nominations—John W. Barnes, of Nebraska, receiver of public moneys for Beaver land district, Utah; Chas. M. Howard, of Michigan, register for the same."

The St. George Temple.—We understand the St. George Temple will be completed as soon as possible. Arrangements will be at once made to send the necessary complement of workmen there to accomplish this desirable object.

That Directory.—The business directory, prepared by Mr. William C. Morris, referred to in the NEWS the other evening, as a most excel-