

# DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - SEPT. 17, 1873.

## UTAH AND MONTANA.

In another column will be found a letter from the Helena, Montana *Gazette*, in which the writer there, of expresses the conviction that Montana offers more inducements to men of all classes than Utah; that during the past few months a great many dissatisfied people have left Montana for Utah, giving a gloomy and discouraging account of the former Territory, although several already wish themselves back; that wages are low in Utah and work not superabundant; that the Utah mountains are covered with recently made locations; that sales are slow here, even of high grade mines, the capital now seeking for investment in Utah being controlled and directed by intelligent men, who expect the worth of their money if they invest; that work in and development of mines are the order in Utah; and that Montana is a better field than Utah for quartz prospecting.

Now we do not see that there is anything in the above for our citizens to repine over, except possibly that many dissatisfied persons are coming here from Montana, but when they get equally dissatisfied here they can go back to Montana or anywhere else they choose. There is no law nor rule to keep people here against their will, except they be of the criminal class, although such things have been asserted.

As regards the advantages presented by Montana for immigrants of any class we believe them to be considerable. It is a region of extensive and varied resources, which the railroads will greatly aid in developing. Agriculturally Montana is no doubt equal, and we are inclined to think superior, to Utah. In regard to mining, Montana had a history and a weighty prestige when Utah was "nowhere." But with the decline of placer mining, the excitement over, the interest in, and the prestige of Montana began to decline, and it is not too much to say that they have not been notably renewed yet.

But the Montana papers persistently affirm the superiority of Montana as a quartz mining country and for steady mining business, and at the same time wonder that distant capitalists and others interested in mining can not see it, and do not come up more vigorously and more freely and invest for the development of Montana's resources.

People, even so shrewd and quickwitted people as capitalists, are perverse sometimes, and they will not do, or at most they are slow to do, as many other people think they ought to do, and wonder why they do not do. If Montana really is so much superior to Utah as a steady mining country, capitalists will not fail to find it out, sooner or later. In fact, they are generally quite as quick as other people in discovering where and what business promises to pay best, and they will not always be behind in finding that Montana is such a superior country for mining investment as the local papers affirm, if what they affirm has sufficient basis of fact. We have ourselves heard persons who have lived in both Territories give Montana the preference, yet still they continue to live here. But where a person lives is not always a question of taste or liking—it is frequently a matter of bread and butter, or the result of some other sufficiently potent cause.

As regards the condition of Utah, we do not know that the facts that the period of mining excitement is about gone by, that capitalists are cautious and require an equivalent with fair and well grounded promise for their investments, and that honest work and real satisfactory development are necessary, are things to be sorry for and mourn over. They are everywhere more favorable to steadily remunerative business and a healthy financial condition than is the feverish flush of wild excitement and reckless speculation. The comparative dulness of the times hereabout the present summer is largely the result of the speculative excesses and fierce excitement immediately preceding.

In respect to the mineral resources of Utah, we have not considered it any obligation resting on us to create a great hue and cry about them, for the purpose of attracting here chiefly the vultures who are ever on the look out for the carcass, regardless of all other considerations, many of them far more important. We are well enough satisfied that Utah has a fair share of natural resources, agricultural and mineral, and that at the present they are but very partially in course of development. But the less perfectly and the less rapidly they are being developed, the more remains for future and more perfect development, which will come along in its time, no doubt of that. We are also well aware that Utah occupies a central and very favorable position, which will not fail to be generally and fully appreciated soon enough, and consequently we are not a bit jealous of the progress of our neighbors—Montana, Nevada, Colorado, etc. For no matter what advances they may make in material progress and prosperity, we are not the least afraid of either or all of them robbing Utah of her distinctive position, for in so many ways she possesses peculiar advantages and means of progress as to give her people unshaken confidence in a future that need not be despaired.

As to lower wages in Utah, that is a matter in which supply and demand have something to do generally. In this Territory there is a comparatively large population given to steady labor, whereas much of the population of neighboring Territories and States is of a speculative, restless, roaming character, seeking fortunes rather than making homes. If Montana wants population of the former class, class, the way to get it is to seek after it and import it as Utah does, or else produce it largely in the natural way as Utah does.

## NO RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

A DISPATCH in another column states that a party of "Mormons" arriving in Paris on their way to America, were informed by the prefect of police of that city that if they attempted to hold any religious exercises in public they would be expelled.

This kind of policy is nothing new in France, which, no matter what denomination of government it may have, is far, very far, behind Anglo-Saxon governments in the healthful matter of civil and religious liberty. But it does appear a little ridiculous, in fact very small business, for a small company of passing travellers to be threatened with summary expulsion in the contingency of their attempting to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, without first locking their doors. However, on the principle that it is good to be thankful for small favors, no doubt the said handful of emigrants would feel correspondingly obliged to Mons. le Prefet that he did not prohibit them from the private exercise of their religion as well. Paris must still be in a remarkably combustible condition, for her authorities to be afraid of a score of "Mormons" staying in that city a day or two. In England and the United States, on the contrary, public religious worship is free to all, and perhaps either of these nations is as moral, as virtuous, as peaceable, as stable, and quite as able to hold its own against all foes, foreign or domestic, as France, with its narrowminded, cast-iron rules and regulations for the control of public speech and the public press, can make good any boast of being.

## EXCURSIONS.

Now is the time for pleasure excursions, longer or shorter as the circumstances of the respective excursionists may dictate. The weather is warm enough in the middle of the day, but it is cool enough mornings and evenings for enjoyment, and morning, midday and evening are beautiful. This good and propitious season should be taken due advantage of for the furtherance of bodily and mental health, recreation, recuperation, reinvigoration. Not only should private citizens take advantage of this precious season, but public companies might do much good with credit and gain to themselves by helping this matter along a little.

Why should not occasional cheap excursions be gotten up here and there—to Cache Valley, to

Utah Valley, to American Fork City and Canyon, to Little Cottonwood, to Provo by and by, to places in the north or south of this valley? Would it not be a feasible and good thing for the different railroads to offer, for this pleasant season for excursions, reductions in the fares for parties of six, ten, a dozen, a score, a car full, or as many as might be, of families or others who might wish to take a little trip out of the city into the country, or out of the country into the city, at any time, or on special days, as might be most convenient? Cheap excursion trips are common in other localities, and their results are humanizing, enlightening, healthgiving, and happyfying. Our well-to-do citizens find it enjoyable to take trips to Soda Springs, to the Eastern States, to California, and even to Europe, for purposes of pleasure and recreation, and would it not be equally satisfactory to the more humble stay-at-home plodders to have the privilege of an occasional pleasure trip for such distance as they could afford? Do not these steady workers need an occasional recreative excursion as well, and would they not enjoy it as much as their more wealthy fellow-citizens? Could not the railroad companies do a little in the way of reduced rates of fare to gratify the less wealthy but equally hard working and deserving portion of the public? This is a matter worthy of a little serious consideration. There is money in it, but there is more than money—there is health of body and mind, there is exquisite enjoyment to thousands, and a great deal of mutual satisfaction among the public at large.

## A LEGAL GRAND JURY AT LAST.

THE clerk of the Third District Court, it appears, has at last concluded to honor the law and respect judicial rulings in this city and in the Supreme court of the United States in Washington assembled, so far as to issue a venire for the empannelment of a grand jury, the venire being issued, as it should be, to the Territorial Marshal. It may naturally be considered a good sign when the officers of the law begin to respect the law, and we may congratulate our citizens on the improved appearance of things judicial, as manifested in the fact of the judicial officials apparently deeming it advisable to let the law have its reasonable course, without obstruction, hindrance, partial bias, or any judicial wresting of the statutes from their obvious meaning, no matter if said officials have been months or even year in coming up to that desirable but simple point. Not that the best citizens are specially interested in juries, grand or petit, for all really good citizens live above the law, and consequently above the action of juries, where the laws are good and are permitted to have free course. Juries, like laws, are made for transgressors, the latter necessitate the former, and as a people will transgress, juries must be empannelled, that is, when they are required, and when judges, clerks, etc., see fit to permit and authorize them to be empannelled.

Much of the credit of this change and improvement in the policy and conduct of things judicial, is due to the sensible rulings of Judge Emerson, which we are glad to record to his honor.

## THE OLD SPIRIT.

THE old spirit of opposition to the municipal authorities and municipal ordinances is once more manifesting itself, and in quarters where better things might have been expected. It is done apparently with the conviction of the oppositionists and offenders that they have a "friend in court" again, one whose position and well known proclivities give them confidence in favorable treatment of their cases, so far as his influence extends.

Nothing can be said in favor of this sort of opposition, this defiance of the local government. It is objectionable in every way to all good citizens. If any citizens have grievances or think they have there are proper ways of seeking redress. But many grievances are merely imaginary.

One of the greatest grievances of these oppositionists, as asserted, is the high rate of licence charged for some businesses.

The arrangement of taxation chiefly on luxuries, adopted by the English government, is regarded as very excellent and efficient. Some of the licenses most complained of in this city are those upon luxuries—liquors, billiards, etc. Nobody need complain of them. It is undoubtedly better to heavily license such businesses than those connected with the necessities of life, and all good citizens will respect the municipal ordinances when they are framed with such intent. Those persons immediately concerned who may think their license too heavy, can use all proper means to persuade the city authorities to lessen it. But it is not the part of a good citizen to defy the authorities, and no good citizen will do it. That is more the part of a desperado, an outlaw, who cares not if he spreads anarchy everywhere, provided his wishes are gratified.

## ABOUT GRAIN.

OUR exchanges have much to say just now about the grain crops in this country and in Europe, the shortness of the crops in portions of the Old World, and the consequent increased demand that will be made upon this country to supply the more than ordinary deficiency over there.

As our farmers have mostly secured their small grain, at least in the lower valleys, and some of them may be proceeding to dispose of their surplus, it may be well for them to reflect a little and consider whether the enlarged demand of Europe on America for breadstuffs this year will not have some influence on the demand and the price for breadstuffs in Utah. At the present time prices for grain are stiffening somewhat, and there is reason to think that they will yet go higher rather than lower. Therefore it may be prudent for the farmers and others who have grain to dispose of to look carefully over the field of commerce and see what their grain is really worth, or what it is likely to be worth within a few months, or before next harvest, and then act in accordance with their best judgment as to whether and when they sell their grain, and at what prices they ought to sell what they may have to send to market.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY SEPT. 13.

**MORE RAILROAD IRON.**—Twelve car-loads of iron left this City this afternoon for the south, to be used in the construction of the track of the Utah Southern.

**SNEAK THIEVING.**—Last night a sneak thief entered room number ten of the Valley House, and stole therefrom a suit of cassimere clothing and an imitation chevriot shirt. The latter had J. C. M. marked on the collar band and collar. The sneak is supposed to have gone south.

**TURNABLES.**—The Street Railway Company of this City are laying three additional turntables on their line—one in the 9th Ward, one close by the depot of the U. C. R. R., and one at the Warm Springs, to which place the road is about to be extended, the construction commencing there, and thence continuing to the city.

**FIRST SCHOOL DISTRICT.**—The new school house in the district will be a credit to the citizens of that locality, when completed. The trustees are anxious to finish the building this Fall, and if they are backed by the tax-payers of the district, they are sanguine that this can be accomplished. It is to be hoped that their expectations will be realized.

**FUNERAL SERVICES.**—The funeral of Jonathan Earl in the 10th Ward schoolhouse on Friday afternoon was largely attended, by his friends. The speakers were Bishops Proctor and McRae, Elders Spiers and Wm. Ashman. Deceased was well known in Hampshire, England, St. Louis, and was among the early settlers in Utah, and his efforts were unceasing in behalf of the principles of truth. He leaves a large family. He was aged 57 years 1 month and 13 days.

**DISAPPEARED.**—Five weeks ago to-morrow Jonathan Bentley left the residence of his brother Joseph Bentley, 10th Ward, intending to

go to meeting, at the Tabernacle. Since that time he has not been seen nor heard of by his friends, never having returned to his brother's house, where he resided. He is of medium height, about fifty years of age, and a native of Yorkshire, England. He labors under some degree of mental derangement, but is perfectly harmless.

His friends, especially his brother Joseph, are anxious to know what has become of him, and will receive with thankfulness any information concerning his whereabouts, which can be imparted to Joseph Bentley, 10th Ward, or to Benjamin Judson, at this office.

**LOAFERS.**—Yesterday a gentleman on a visit here from London, England, remarked that he never was in a place in his life where there appeared to be so many people hanging around in the streets, doing nothing, as there are in this City.

There is more truth than poetry in this view of matters hereabout. A few years back no one could possibly have entertained such a view concerning Salt Lake City, when everybody had plenty of work and took pleasure and pride in performing it. There is no need for lazy loafing now. There are plenty of waste places to reclaim in this wide range of country. The old and permanent settlers generally find work enough to keep them going, even in the present dull times.

**SEVERE ACCIDENT.**—Yesterday evening, Mrs. Hyam, wife of Mr. Thomas Hyam, of the 20th Ward, met with a very severe accident. The unfortunate lady was walking along the sidewalk near the residence of Mr. DuRell, and in stepping upon the street she broke one of her legs and dislocated the ankle. At the spot where the occurrence took place the street had been dug away by the city laborers, to lessen the grade, leaving the sidewalk about eighteen inches higher than the street. As it was dark, Mrs. Hyam did not notice the difference of elevation between the sidewalk and street.

She was alone when the accident occurred, and lay on the ground, unable to move, for some time, before assistance arrived. She was finally conveyed to her home, and Dr. H. J. Richards was immediately sent for and rendered the necessary surgical assistance.

This is a great misfortune to Mr. and Mrs. Hyam, who have a very large family of children.

**A DESPERATE CHARACTER.**—There was quite a scene in the Probate Court room this morning. After the judge had passed sentence upon McCabe, Crawford and Jones, convicted of cattle stealing, the first named of the three, who appears to be a rash, hot-headed, not to say desperate fellow, addressed a few words to the jury, telling them he was innocent, and then leaped over the railing which separates the larger portion of the hall from the part divided off for the judge, jury, members of the bar, &c., with the agility of a cat, and sprang towards Mr. Andrews, the principal prosecuting witness, with the intention of attacking him. He was seized, however, by Mr. John Newton, assistant jailor, and, by order of the court, was placed in irons and taken below.

These three men are the same who were arrested some time ago in City Creek Canyon, at which time McCabe seized his pistol to use it on the officers, when he was prevented from doing so by Sheriff W. Brown, of Ogden, grasping him and the weapon, and Officer Hampton holding a pistol close to his, McCabe's head.

**DISGRACEFUL DISTURBANCES.**—There was a party at Hill's farm, Mill Creek, on Thursday night. There were some disgraceful proceedings there on the occasion. There was considerable whisky, which aroused bad feelings, which led to the use of the most unbecoming, disgusting and blasphemous language, the grand tableau being a general pell-mell, rough-and-tumble fight.

Mr. Hill did a very good thing next day, by entering complaint against them with the police authorities, and two of the parties were fined \$10 each.

We have already expressed an unqualified disapproval of night parties in groves, boweries, gardens, and places of that kind, and circumstances which come to our knowledge concerning many such gatherings only confirm the opin-