

DESERET NEWS

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - DEC. 20, 1876.

PRESIDENT GRANT ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

ONE of the pieces of news that will arrest more than ordinary attention is that in our dispatches purporting to be the burden of an interview with President Grant by a representative of the Associated Press, from which it will be evident that the President is still determined to stand by the Republican party and uphold its course, even with the power of the military if he deems the occasion sufficient.

In the interview it appears that the President holds to the opinion that the Republicans won the day at the recent elections and that all, or very nearly all, of the frauds and abuse must be charged to the Democrats, which opinion certainly savors more of partisanship than of fair judicial judgment. Impeachment of him, he thinks, would be a loss to the impeachers rather than to him.

The points which will provoke considerable discussion are that he holds that most of the Tilden voters are essentially rebellious, that he will order more troops to Washington if he thinks they are wanted; that he will have peace though he has to fight for it, as he did before; that he is constantly threatened with assassination, but he thinks the threateners are crazy, and that he still has hopes that everything political will come out all right. He has an abiding faith in the people, showing that his faith has increased somewhat since the defection of a friend led him to observe that he had almost lost his faith in human kind. But his faith seems to be confined almost wholly to the Republicans. He manifestly has not any great faith in the Democrats, and of these he prefers the southerners to the northerners, which reminds one of the expression of Col. Damas, that it was astonishing how he liked a man after he had fought with him.

A DICTATORSHIP.

VARIOUS suggestions have appeared at different times, suggestions renewed by the occurrences of the current political crisis, that President Grant would hold on to office and power and assume an imperial dictatorship over this republic. This idea is not in unison with his own utterances. In his message he announces the near approach of the close of his public life, and with no appearance of regret. So far as the dominant party is concerned, a large portion of it has semi-repudiated him and much of his policy, and the party as a whole considered him ineligible for re-election to the chief magistracy, and consequently set up and voted for another to succeed him in his place. Therefore the party would not now be likely to choose him for a dictatorial leader, unless the party were driven to it by fears of something worse, and he could hardly seize the reins of imperial power in defiance of the party.

An imperial dictatorship, if it should come in this republic, would be most likely to come as the only apparent salvation from anarchy, after things political had drifted and drifted that way until it was considered, by those in power, or by a sufficiently influential body of partisans, that the will and the rule of one was superior to the will and the rule of a number of violent factions. Such a time may come, and Grant might make an acceptable choice to many for such a dictatorship. But whether such a time will come, and, if it will, when, are matters of speculation.

Cremation, judging by the recent experience with the body of Baron Von Palm, at Washington, Pa., costs about \$10 per body. With four or five retorts, cremating as many bodies at once, it is thought the expense may be reduced to \$1.60 each.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 13.

Sound.—Are not the roads in good order now?

Fog.—Now the fog lifts and now it lowers again. Last night was foggy as usual, also this morning, but to-day the sun shines again. This is for those who did not know it.

Prognosticatory.—When that ponderous orator, Daniel Webster, in a speech on the preservation of the Union, gave utterance to the following sentiment, it would almost seem as if such a condition of affairs as the country now presents, and other conditions likely to follow, were passing, in vivid panoramic display, before the vision of his mind—

"When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time, the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union, on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood."

"Bull-Dozing."—As many of the readers of the NEWS may not be aware of the meaning of the above term, which appears so often in our telegraphic columns, we will state, for the purpose of making the telegram more intelligible to them, that "bull-dozing" started from the fact that in Louisiana and Texas it was formerly the custom to make the punishment for certain menials and delinquents, who constantly neglected their duty, a "bull's dose," viz., one hundred lashes. This has become almost a rule in the extreme south-western portion of the United States, and, like other conventionalities, is frequently applied where it is not especially applicable, as at the present time it is used for the purpose of showing that certain inhabitants of certain portions of the country were intimidated from voting according to the dictates of conscience by threats of the lash—hence "Bull-dozing."

A Satisfactory Improvement.—The movement on the part of the City Council, in appropriating a portion of the taxes of the people of the outlying Wards to be worked out in repairing the streets and crossings has proved to be satisfactory and judicious. The result of this action is that the people have turned out and worked excellently and made a good "square" job, and pedestrians can now walk between almost any of the lower extremes of the city to the central part without getting ankle deep in mud, so far as the crossings are concerned. In this movement the corporation has done that part of placing walks on the streets in good condition that belongs to it, but there remains still something more to be done, in the same regard, and this time it devolves upon the property owners. Those individuals should now turn out manfully, where needed, and place the various sidewalks, parallel with their property, in as good proportionate condition as the crossings. Some of the sidewalks being greatly out of repair, in spots, the improvement will not be complete until this last move is made.

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

Petition of William Asper and 2,170 others, teachers and pupils of Sunday schools, asking for the adoption of measures for the suppression of the liquor traffic, with a view to diminishing intemperance; referred to the committee on license.

Petition of Edward Parry and sixty-two other residents of the 15th Ward, asking an appropriation of the taxes of the people of that locality for repairing the streets and crossings. The sum of \$700 was appropriated as asked for, to be applied in equal apportionments on the streets and crossings.

Petition of W. Jones and forty-six others, representing that South Temple Street, between Fourth and Seventh West Streets, is in a deplorably bad condition, made so by the grading of the Utah Western Railroad, and asking that the same be repaired. The petition also stated that a former petition on the same subject had been favorably considered by the Council, but no further action had ever been taken in the matter; referred to the marshal, with instructions to see that the needed repairs were made by the railroad company in question, to the full extent of the law.

Petition of T. J. Jones and John R. Jones, for the privilege of cutting ice from what is known as the Horseshoe Bend of Jordan River, at the western end of First South street; referred to the committee on streets and alleys.

Petition of R. W. Crane, asking that the amount of his unused broker's license, obtained in 1875, amounting to \$27.50, be applied on his new license; referred to committee on license.

Petition of J. K. Trumbo, for auctioneer's license for one year; granted.

Petition of B. W. Carrington, for the privilege of using a portion of Hot Spring Lake for a skating rink; granted.

The committee on claims reported favorably on the bills, referred to them, of Dr. S. B. Young, \$30 and \$21 respectively; report received and appropriation made accordingly.

Salary of Recorder for one month, \$200, was allowed and appropriated. Council adjourned till next Tuesday evening, at half-past six.

The Children's Prayer.—The following is the Sunday School petition presented to the City Council, last evening—

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 1, 1876. To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council:

Gentlemen:—We, the undersigned, Teachers and Scholars of the Sunday Schools, of Salt Lake City, respectfully, yet earnestly, petition—that your honorable body will use to the fullest extent the powers with which the law invests you, to control, restrain and reduce the traffic in intoxicating liquors, which at the present time is growing to such alarming proportions in the midst of our highly favored city.

We do this, because we know that dram shops, with their kindred resorts, where liquor is sold, are too often the cause of our youth taking the first step to moral degradation, infamy and destruction; because we know their open doors are an ever present invitation to the unguarded to sin, and a detriment to those who are seeking to reform; because we realize that in these sink holes of iniquity not only are habits of intemperance formed, but also others equally degrading and repulsive; that not only are they the schools of the drunkard, but also of the gambler, the thief, and often of the murderer; that they are the pest houses that corrupt society; that they, more than any other single cause of evil, fill the prisons of our country with felons and its almshouses with paupers, and that they even rob the temperate and the sober of their earnings by increasing the taxes of every citizen.

We most heartily desire to see these evils averted from ourselves: Therefore, we, as the youth of Salt Lake City, with those so much interested in our temporal and eternal welfare, sincerely trust that you will aid us all in your power; and, as we have been ever taught to pray to our Heavenly Father to "leave us not in temptation," so do we now ask of you, the Fathers of this City, to remove, so far as your power and authority extend, these causes of temptation and thus aid us in our efforts to live lives of temperance, virtue and sobriety and to become law abiding and worthy citizens of our much loved Utah.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 14.

Connubial.—Here is a festive reminder from Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rawlins, the latter *nee* Miss Julia E. Davis, for whose united happiness the best wishes are entertained and herein expressed.

Herbert S. Rich.—Mr. Jehn L. Rich, of Ceylon Street, Boston, Mass., would be thankful for any information regarding his son, Herbert S. Rich, who was in this city, when last heard from, in April of the present year.

Lifts and Lowers.—The fog has loosened considerably. It lifts and lowers at pleasure and frequently. Last evening it was thick. A few hours later it had cleared away. This morning early it was all around again, and at sunrise it was mostly gone. So through the day it has been a contest, sometimes the sun winning and sometimes the fog, mostly the fog.

New Hoisting Works.—Col. Johns & Co., owners of the Yosemite mine, at the head of Bingham Cañon, have just had some splen-

did hoisting works erected there, which have been in operation about a week giving excellent satisfaction. The works were built by Davis, Howe & Co., the engine, thirty-horse power, by the Utica S. E. Co., and the boiler, fifty-horse power, by John Sloan & Co. The whole was erected and started by Mr. W. J. Silver, engineer, of this city.

The mine looks well, is down 500 feet, with leads every 100 feet, in two directions.

Death of Mrs. Louisa M. Grant.—We regret to record the death of Mrs. Louisa M. Grant, which occurred at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Benjamin Hampton, of the 16th Ward, at half past one on Wednesday last.

This estimable lady was born in Switzerland Co., Indiana, 26th May, 1826. In 1851 she arrived in this Territory, with her husband, Mr. Joshua Grant (Brother of Jeddiah M. Grant and Geo. D. Grant) who left her a widow with three children shortly after her arrival in this city, in which place she has resided mainly from that period until the date of her decease. Her qualities were those of a quiet, unobtrusive, motherly woman, whose gentle and affectionate nature impressed itself deeply upon all acquainted with her. Her departure has created a gap which will not soon be filled in the circle in which she has moved.

The funeral will take place tomorrow at 1 o'clock from the residence of Mr. Hampton. Friends of the deceased lady or family are invited to attend.—Com.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 15.

No Lift.—Foggy and cold all day to-day.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 10, 1876. This is to certify that Wm. Rob was cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for apostasy, at Harrisburg, Washington County, Utah Territory, Dec. 3rd, 1876.

Also Robert Reed was disfellowshipped for unchristian-like conduct. G. HOGAN, Bishop. W. G. McMULLIN, Clerk.

A Bad Affair.—Last night, in the 15th Ward, about a block west of the County Court House, a young man, named Camp, was shot by Mrs. A. Binder, the ball striking him in the back and glancing around a rib, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. Immediately on being shot he retreated as rapidly as he could, and another shot, fired at him by the same party, failed to take effect. He met with a man, to whom he communicated the fact of his having been wounded, and this person took him to an adjoining house. Mrs. Binder gave herself up to the officers and was placed under arrest. There is a scandal connected with the affair and Camp has since said that he deserved what he got, having acted the part of a villain and scoundrel.

Information Wanted.—The attention of any one concerned, or knowing of the individuals inquired after below, is requested to the following—

"On or about June, 1861, a person (my brother) by name Frederick James Bishop, and his wife Elizabeth Bishop, moved to American Fork, Utah. Since that time they have fallen heirs to an estate in Ireland. I have written repeatedly, but my letters have always been returned to me unopened. If you could give me any information of the whereabouts of the above party you would have my most heartfelt gratitude and also greatly oblige."

"HENRY H. BISHOP. "Direct answer to Chas. Fizeone, 923 Market Street, Philadelphia, Penn."

Holiday Show.—Mr. George W. Davis' show windows are a sight worth seeing. Go and take a look at them. It is a holiday exhibition, and no mistake.

Held.—The man who was shot by Mrs. Alice Binder last night being unable to appear in court to-day, she was released on \$1,000 bonds, to appear when wanted for examination.

A Christmas Cow.—This afternoon we saw what we consider the fattest and finest specimen of a cow ever seen in this part of the country, reminding one of the superb stock exhibited at the English fairs. She is of pure Durham breed, and was raised by Mr. William Jennings.

Resigned.—Cadet Midshipman

Feramorz Little Young, son of Brigham Young of Utah Territory, has resigned from the second class in the United States naval academy, Utah, left yesterday for his home. The youthful Mormon stood well in his class, both in conduct and studies, and resigned his position from no cause save a desire to seek another occupation in life. He had been in the academy two years and two months, and is seventeen years old.—Washington Star.

Infamous Litigation.—Of late suits have been entered and are being carried through the courts, the purpose of which can only be consistently regarded as infamous. In those cases the validity of certain points of the will is involved, the points being raised for the evident object of misdirecting the plain and unmistakable purpose of the testator, and, in doing so, of taking from his orphan children that which he designed should be theirs. For instance, the testator is a polygamist, and in his will regarding the disposition of his property he assigns to each of his wives, naming them, a certain apportionment, and to each of his children, without naming them, an apportionment also. The object of the litigation is to show that, for the merely technical and shallow reason that the names of the children are not given, they, except those of the first wife, have no claim upon the estate, and that the apportionment evidently intended by the testator for them, resorts to the issue of the first wife.

We are not willing, to believe, however, that a court claiming to be a court of equity and justice is so far lost to the principles of rectitude as to give aid and encouragement to a scheme to warp and misdirect the will of the dead in a matter over which the latter had legal and rightful jurisdiction, and to rob the orphan of his heritage, that being as contemptible a business as can well be engaged in by human beings.

What if the testator did not enumerate the children by name? Did he intend that they should have a portion in his estate? Is the question, and no sane, sensible person can deny that he did. He names his wives, recognizing their claims upon him, made sacred by that relationship, and recognizing them in that regard he decidedly recognized his issue by them, and they being his children he provides for them, being as much his bounden duty so to do as for the issue of his first wife.

While the parties whose names appear as plaintiffs in such infamous litigation may be comparatively innocent, at least we hope so, the same cannot be said of those who suggest, glory and aid and abet such measures, whether as individuals or newspapers. Such are apparently capable of descending to any depths of contemptibility, and indeed they can scarcely go further than to gloat over even the prospect of the will of the respected dead in relation to his own concerns and those of his kin being thwarted, and of his orphan children being deprived of what he intended they should possess. Lawyers may quibble over barren and senseless technicalities, but men of judgment and a proper sense of justice make the right or wrong of a cause their guiding star, and where the law fails to accomplish the ends of justice it is worse than no law at all.

Vienna Bread.—The Vienna bread at the Centennial Exhibition was noted far and wide for its excellence. The following purports to be a statement of how to make it—

"Sift in a tin pan four pounds of flour, bank it up against the sides, pour in one quart of milk and water, and mix into it enough flour to form a thin batter; then quickly and lightly add one pint of milk, in which is dissolved one ounce of salt and one and three-quarters ounces of Gaff & Fleischmann's compressed yeast; leave the remainder of the flour against the sides of the pan; cover the pan with a cloth, and set it in a place free from draught for three-quarters of an hour; then mix in the rest of the flour until the dough will leave the bottom and sides of the pan, and let it stand two and a half hours. Finally divide the mass into one pound pieces, to be cut in turn into twelve parts each. This gives square pieces about three and a half inches thick, each corner of which is taken up and folded over to the centre, and then the cakes are turned over on a dough-board