



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR

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## PERTINENT QUERIES.

We have had it in our mind to look at the investigation had at the City Hall, before the County Coroner and jury, into the causes of the death of Dr. Robinson and to ask a few questions in connection therewith. The manner in which the investigation was pursued presented some very curious phases and called up thoughts that induced the following queries.

It was said that threats of personal violence were made during the process of the case. Will the gentleman who so asserted, please say who made those threats? or tell if threats were not made, to his knowledge, by so-called "Gentiles" against "Mormons?"

Was there a purse made up by certain interested speculators, who would be likely to gain pecuniarily through trouble being made here, to prosecute the investigation in such a manner that blame should be fastened on the old citizens?

Was there not one witness—a "Gentile"—who must have been accessory to the deed, or who swore the most outrageous falsehoods? and was he not allowed to go free with all the circumstances attending his statements unexplained?

Were those witnesses who saw the assassins at the distance of four or five feet not both "Gentiles," one of them being the man Metcalf, who was apologized for by saying that he must have lied; and the other Mr. Fulton? And how was it they could not even describe the appearance of the men whom they passed so closely on such a bright moonlight night that they "could see to pick up a pin from the ground?"

Are there not organized combinations of "Gentiles" here for the purpose of evading the law and setting it at defiance? And were inquiries made concerning them on the investigation? No; but diligent search was made to find if there were not secret combinations of "Mormons," which the prosecution was unable to discover. And we can, in the most emphatic manner, declare that there are no such combinations among the old settlers here.

Was not everything that had the slightest appearance of throwing blame upon a "Gentile" carefully avoided? And was not every item of information tending to fasten blame upon a "Mormon" vigorously followed up?

Was it not proved on evidence that special detectives have been and are at work, under the direction of the Mayor, to ferret out the assassins; and is not that fact studiously omitted in the remarks of the leading counsel?

Did the gentleman who took the lead in the investigation not say that he had no fear, and that he would pursue the matter to the fullest extent? Yet did he not carefully avoid following up anything that had a tendency to criminate a "Gentile," and rigidly pursue everything that would apparently throw blame on the old settlers here?

Was he not as anxious to justify a murder in this case as he was in the case of Philip T. Herbert in Washington, who, without cause or provocation, shot down Keating, an unarmed and defenceless waiter?

Has this gentleman, who tried so studiously to obtain some evidence that the "Mormons" are taught to disregard the laws, not been the inveterate enemy of the Northern States during the late rebellion, and the strongest of sympathizers with those who set the Constitution and laws at defiance? What were his feelings and teachings in California when they refused to accept the currency of the country established by act of Congress?

Was not the investigation pursued solely for the purpose of casting responsibility on the community, and without the least effort to discover the assassins, unless it could be shown that they were "Mormons?"

These questions, with a great many others, we might ask; and believe the honest replies would prove how little desire there was that the murderers should be discovered. It is sickening to contemplate the manifestation of *animus* which men betray in seeking to cast blame upon an innocent people.

The idea was persistently thrown out that so-called "Gentiles" cannot possess property here without risk. The utter falsity of the charge is known to every man who has ever resided in the Territory. Property is owned in this city by people who do not profess the faith of the Latter-day Saints; and who has ever interfered with them or their property?

Is it not a fact that a firm in this city, who are our most bitter and unscrupulous enemies, own and occupy property in the 13th and 14th wards, and they have never been molested in any way? All we have ever asked is that those who desire property here, should obtain it on the legitimate principles recognized throughout the nation, by purchase or improvement; and all outsiders and insiders pay their debts and steal nothing. Let them do as we have done, open up new soil, build cities, make farms, plant orchards, improve upon the unclaimed lands, and the good wish of every man in this community will go with them. But we do object to being stripped of the property, by force and fraud, which with such untiring industry and perseverance we have wrested from the forbidding wilderness; for efforts have been carefully made, to take property that has been occupied and improved upon for years, without compensation or equivalent.

Will those who seek to maintain the wrong against everything righteous, virtuous and honest, never cease trying to bring evil upon a people from whom they have received good continually? We can assure them, and all men, that though we have noticed this now it is not because we have had one thought as to the course taken by our enemies, for we will rely on honesty of purpose and correctness of motive all the time, satisfied that they will ever rise superior to chicanery, fraud and the contemptible efforts of worn-out politicians to make further trouble for us.

## HOME ITEMS.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Elder B. Young, junr., occupied the morning reasoning on various principles of the Gospel.

Afternoon.

Elder W. W. Phelps spoke of his lengthened experience in the Church; of some of the peculiar characteristics and lack of good manners of those who come here laying claim to be considered "reformers," and exhorted the people to works of righteousness.

Elder G. W. Mousley briefly referred to his mission to Europe, and bore testimony to the truth.

MASHED.—The City Pottery, in the 8th Ward, owned by Croxall and Cartwright, fell in on Wednesday night, and a good deal of pottery was "mashed up." The proprietors are of the "go-a-head persuasion," and will soon be "all right" again.

THE WEATHER has been changeable lately as a young lady's favors, with frowning storms and sunshining smiles alternating.

On Sunday morning it commenced snowing, and a very heavy deposit was left on the ground before it ceased; winter apparently commenced with the aspect of prolonged continuance.

THEATRICAL.—On Tuesday evening, the 6th, the performance commenced with Plot and Passion, a new drama here, and very cleverly constructed, with interest and incident sufficient to make it very entertaining. The principal characters were well sustained by the Irwins, Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Lindsay. Sketches in India followed, which gave the same satisfaction as when performed before.

On Thursday evening Asmodeus was again presented, followed by the fairy drama of Kate Kearney. The latter is so neat, pretty, rollicking and spectacular, that it must be seen to be appreciated. It was repeated on Saturday night, and should draw crowded houses for a number of nights; it cannot fail to give the liveliest satisfaction. By all means, let everybody who wants an evening's genuine enjoyment go and see it this evening.

On Saturday night Kate Kearney was repeated, preceded by the petite comedy of Dominique the Deserter. The entertainment gave complete satisfaction.

On Monday afternoon there was a matinee exclusively for ladies and children, when Kate Kearney was again played, preceded by the Spoiled Child.

Thursday night is announced as the last appearance of the Irwins.

DRUNKS.—We have noticed a few drunks since liquor has again begun to be "dispensed." One chap on Wednesday night said he had been "on a burst" for a day or two, and was going in for a "big time."

GONE.—We had the pleasure of meeting a few days ago with H. E. Phelps, Esq., representing the New York firm of Vibbard, Fiske & Co. He had been north, and was returning east, pleased with his brief sojourn in the Rocky Mountains.

HOW TO MAKE SUGAR.—We are obliged to Dr. R. L. Campbell, Secretary to the D. A. & M. Society, for the copy of the following valuable receipt. Will somebody test it this fall and inform us of the results?

First, take the cane when the seed turns brown, strip the blades off, and all the boot that comes easy, do not let the cane freeze, or dry in the sun any longer than you can conveniently get it up, then crush it as soon as possible; soon after the juice is pressed out, put it in a hog-head or barrel, and let it stand over night.

Second, take pinon pine and burn it into charcoal, take half a bushel and beat it up as fine as grains of wheat, put it up into a hopper on coarse straw or hay, then put upon that half a bushel of your coarsest coal, then put your sugar water upon that and let it run through slowly; after it runs through that, then take a coarse piece of cloth and strain well, then put it into a copper or brass boiler and boil it slowly until the juice turns red, then add one pound of sugar to every twenty gallons of juice, and continue to boil slowly till thick enough to string off the dipper while hot, then put it in stoneware and let it remain six days without moving, then drain the syrup from the surface, and dry the sugar in open air.

By strictly following the above directions, you will have five pounds of sugar for every gallon of syrup. The syrup taken from the surface of the sugar will be of the best quality, equal to any produced in the States.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any person who can call the attention of JOSEPH HALFORD to the advertisement in another column, in which he is interested, will oblige.

A SCHOOL TEACHER wanted at Tooele.

Read list of estrays.

See Mr. Ord's administrator's notice.

STEPHEN NIXON has a bull for the owner.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.

## EUROPEAN WORKINGMEN.

An Industrial Exhibition was opened in London two or three weeks ago, at which sixteen hundred workingmen were the exhibitors. It was known as the "Islington Industrial Exhibition," and grew out of the Lambeth plan of local displays, which succeeded the last International Exhibition in England.

At this display 320 different occupations were represented, and of the exhibitors 44 were printers, 41 were engineers, 37 carvers, 37 carpenters, 35 engravers, 12 watchmakers and 12 laborers. Space was also allotted to 228 women. The director of the Agricultural Hall Company and other persons offered money prizes for competition, and Mr. Wyon gratuitously designed a prize medal specially for the exhibition. The Times says:

"It is a remarkable fact, and one highly creditable to our operatives, that in Class A, 'Inventions, Improvements, and Ingenious Contrivances,' there are no fewer than 134 entries. It is not a little curious also that some of the inventions are about the last one would expect from persons of the calling of the inventors. For instance, a butcher exhibits a decimal calculator, consisting of new rules in the science of numbers, and a decimal key, applicable to every kind of calculation; a short hand writer displays his inventive powers in a mill to grind crusts into flour; a clerk produces a novel machine for cutting pie meat; and a printer has improved on teapots and silk hats.

"In Class B, 'Skilled Work,' there are admirable specimens of cabinet work and upholstery, and several of the

hardware articles also are excellent. The display of wood carving and modelling in this class affords satisfactory evidence of an advance of our workmen in the knowledge of design. Among the exhibitors is a lad named Teape, aged fourteen, who shows two carved heads of great promise. The manufacture of musical instruments is well represented, as is likewise that of horological and philosophical instruments. In one of the galleries are some excellent specimens of marbling and graining. Among the preserved natural objects are a case of stuffed birds, the work of a laborer in Hampstead, and four cases, all remarkably good, the achievement of a servant of the Duke of Manchester. The natural history of the silkworm is illustrated in an excellent glass case model by a porter living in St. Luke's. More than one domestic servant exhibits in class F, 'Ladies' Needlework.' A pretty basket of flowers, copied from nature, is the work of a housemaid; a hearthrug, with figures of animals in wool, by a general servant; and two bedquilts by another domestic."

The exhibition was opened with musical exercises, in which one thousand and choir singers took part. An "Ode to Labor" was sung, part of which was as follows:

"Oh! hard the toll, and sharp the pain  
Hath been of labor's weary march,  
But through the tears, that dropped like rain,  
Shone forth at last the golden arch.  
Then flashed our eyes with joy's rich light,  
No more we hopeless knelt and sighed;  
For, lo! there burst upon our sight  
The dream of labor glorified."

A chorus of women sang the following:

"Homes will be the brighter,  
Hearts will be the lighter,  
In the coming day!  
"Eyes will be less tearful,  
Souls will be more cheerful,  
In the coming day!  
"Die shall hatred's blindness,  
Live shall loves own kindness,  
In the coming day."

## THE DARK SIDE.

The foregoing is the pleasant side of the life of English workingmen. The opposite is exhibited in a letter to the London Times, signed "An Operative who knows what it is to have the screw put on him." He says:

"We know perfectly well, though we care not to talk too openly on the subject, that through venality is not confined to our own nor to any class, yet that ignorance is by far too common among us, and that drunkenness has become essentially a class vice, the shame of which we no longer share with the middle and upper orders, and which we must learn to eschew before we can claim to be admitted in very large numbers to the exercise of the franchise. For myself and such of my fellows as I could name, if I durst, I may truthfully avow that we would not give sixpence for the right to vote; knowing well that we should stand as much chance of being allowed to exercise it freely at an election as we have of using our discretion in joining or withholding ourselves from a strike in our trade. A word about that. Let a skilled workman with a wife and family dependent on his exertions receive notice that unless he conforms to the laws promulgated for his guidance by the managers of the So-and-so strike, he will be looked on as a 'black sheep,' and dealt with accordingly, and where is his independence? Why, sir, it is a mockery and a shame to talk about it. We hold out, perhaps, for a time, and then down go our names, and we join. Some, perhaps, even of the better instructed among us may think that this is all right; but what I maintain is that we have no option given us of declaring our real opinions. We must yield to numbers.

## THE NOTTINGHAM WORKERS.

In a paper read before the British Association, Mr. Felkin gave an account of the persons employed in the Nottingham lace and hosiery trades. The following statistics were given:

"The approximate numbers of hands employed in 1865, for the whole body of the lace machinery may be thus stated: 900 men employed in 180 shops for making machines, bobbins, carriages, points, guides, combs, needles, &c., at an average wages of 33s. a week; 10,300 men and youths at work in 130 larger factories and on lesser machines 1,800 of whom may earn 16s., 5,000 25s., and 3,500 first class Lavers' hands 35s. a week on an average. These all work alternate shifts of four and five hours each, in the entire day of eighteen hours, during which the engine is going; 4,200 boys clearing, winding, threading bobbins, 5s.; 500 women filling bobbins and overlooking, 12s. 15,000 brown net menders, who usually receive nets from factories, and free them from foul or uneven threads. It is generally sup-