

# DESERET NEWS

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - JUNE 14, 1876.

## THAT "IMPARTIAL" GRAND JURY REPORT ONCE MORE.

RELYING upon the continued kind indulgence of our readers we once more say a few words concerning that remarkable grand jury report upon the city accounts.

In the eagerness of the committee to prefer something derogatory to the authorities of the "Mormon" church, a number of mistakes are made in the report, to call them by no harsher term. The report states that one half of the licence paid by Young & Little, amounting to \$7,012.50, on Salt Lake House account, was refunded by the city. We have previously shown that a percentage of the liquor licence, which was high, was refunded to the Salt Lake House and other establishments, on complaint being made that it absorbed the profits of the business, the Mayor having power to remit licence. But no licence was paid by Young and Little for Salt Lake House business. They had no licence for which to pay. Mr. Little was the lessee of the house; he had the licence, paid for it, and to him the percentage was refunded. If paid directly to Mr. Young, it was on the order of Mr. Little, and possibly on rent account, so that the money was really paid as due from Mr. Little to Mr. Young, and not from the city council to Mr. Young. If Mr. Young received the money it was on Mr. Little's account with the city, and so far for Mr. Little.

There are other inaccuracies, of which the following is one. It is stated that Young and Little, for Salt Lake House, are assessed on \$30,000. They are assessed on \$40,000.

In regard to the billiard saloon business, the facts are in this way—Mr. W. Martin was running a billiard saloon, and, as the City Council believed, in a manner not the most reputable, inasmuch that it was felt to be desirable that the establishment go into other hands, so that it might be conducted more satisfactorily. The best available way to effect this desirable consummation appeared to be by the city purchasing the establishment, which was done, though necessarily at a high figure. To accommodate that portion of the public generally who desired an institution of that kind, the city kept the billiard room open for a time. Finally it was concluded to close the establishment, which was done, and the tables, etc., were removed. This occasioned the loss mentioned.

In several instances the report gives debits of accounts, but says nothing of credits, which is not exactly a fair way of exhibiting accounts. A person doing business with any firm might be indebted to it a thousand dollars on the first of a month, and by the 10th or 15th he might have placed to his credit sums of various amounts, perhaps equal, or nearly so, to his debits, and possibly exceeding them. In quoting from an account current it is positively unfair to the parties immediately concerned to take the transactions of a specified date, or even the total debits or credits, or the balance even, whether debit or credit, existing at that date, and present the same for the purpose of injuring either party, or making out a case against them. Especially should a grand jury be careful not to do any such thing, much less to embody it in a public document to be presented in court and made public. Such conduct is exceedingly reprehensible, and tends to degrade the office of the grand jury.

The report exhibits entries in 1865 to treasury for amount short \$597.08, and to treasury for amount short in hands of recorder \$2,644.57, and then makes some disparaging comments upon the same. Previous to that time, through inexperience, it appears that the accounts of the city were not kept in the most perfect manner, and some errors and inaccuracies of entry were made. On the present treasurer taking

hold, a new set of books was obtained and the old accounts put in the best shape possible for entry upon the new books. The errors mentioned had to be adjusted some way. The above debits were included in them. These the "impartial" committee were keen to find and to present, but they were not so keen to find, or if they were they failed to present, another important fact in the same connection, which was that the books also showed an offset credit of \$1,549.87 in gold dust and gold coin, greenbacks being then at a large discount. The debits were in greenbacks and the credit was in bullion, or metal. This nearly counterbalancing and more palpable credit was entirely overlooked so far as the report was concerned. What was the purpose of this? Was it to try to make out a case? Such pettifoggery policy is altogether out of place in the report of a grand jury, whether the jury is cognizant of this fact or not.

In regard to the statements concerning ex-Mayor Wells, as that gentleman is not now in the city, as he is abundantly able to answer for himself, and as we believe he is capable of satisfactorily explaining every transaction to which he was a party, we see no necessity for our entering into that part of the subject at all. The animus of the whole report is pretty well understood, and in some quarters, where the report was greatly desired, it was greedily swallowed as gospel truth in whole and in part, and indecently boasted of as just the thing wished for. With those characters there is no mincing of the matter, but incendiary expressions like the following are freely indulged in, not privately alone, but publicly, published to the world at large, and given expressly to taxpayers as a piece of sapient advice—"We affirm that any property holder who shall henceforth pay \* \* \* one cent of taxes upon his property, or the professional man or merchant who shall pay license upon his business, \* \* \* will be guilty of compounding with thieves and will prove himself a traitor to the public interest." "Cut off the supplies. There is nothing revolutionary in this." "Let every taxpayer pledge his yearly assessment of taxes to defray the expenses of a test trial in the courts." "Let our taxpayers shut off the supplies, bearing in mind the old truth, he that carries the purse hath many forces at his back, an empty sack cannot stand upright."

This lawless talk is in accordance with the old policy of a late immaculate Chief Justice, who promulgated the curious and incendiary idea that he was here as a missionary judge, and the great case he had to try, and for which he was specially called and chosen and appointed and commissioned and sent, was the U. S. vs. Polygamic Theocracy, or in other words, the U. S. vs. the "Mormon" people. The same spirit of destructiveness animates the characters who give law-defying advice like that quoted above. Their object, and it is not disguised, is to break up the city organization, by hook or by crook, by law or by defiance of law, they are not particular which, so that it be done. They are reckless enough for anything, and the grand jury that would pander to such a spirit of unprincipled and unscrupulous lawlessness inspires unqualified distrust and is worthy to be universally despised.

A document which is so manifestly unfair and one-sided, and so full of errors and misrepresentations in details, as we have shown this report of the grand jury to be, cannot be considered worthy of acceptance, and must be rejected entirely as utterly untrustworthy, and concocted for ulterior and disreputable purposes.

**Assessment Roll.**—All parties interested should read the notice of Mr. D. Bockholt, County Clerk, relative to a meeting of the County Court, to be held at the County Court House, June 17th, for the examination of the assessment roll for the current year and the hearing of complaints from tax-payers considering themselves erroneously assessed.

**MEDICATED** baths are expensive. Not so, however, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, a cheap and efficient substitute, which answers the same purpose as far as local diseases of the skin, rheumatism and gout are concerned. d&w

## Local and Other Matters.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 8.

**Libel Suits.**—We understand that several libel suits will be instituted by parties who have been slandered by the recent grand jury report.

**An Interesting Time.**—When the various important questions that are agitating the minds of the people of this country are taken into consideration, this centennial year, 1876 may be justly called a most momentous epoch in the history of the Republic.

There is the continuous boiling and fermenting in political circles over the choice of candidates for nomination for the Presidency of the United States. There is also the unveiling of corruption in high places; there is the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia; there is the very knotty Chinese question, over which much bad blood has been shown, with a probability of some being spilled, for so go the threats; and the Black Hills question is growing more and more serious every day, the number of unfortunate prospectors and miners, according to reports, who are losing their lives by the ravages of the Indians, being something to think about. The difficulties attending a solution of this latter question appear to be enlarging every day, the only arbitrament now being or likely to be resorted to in the matter being that of the sword, and the red men appear to be accumulating in numbers and in a desperate determination to resist the whites to the bitter end.

In view of such considerations as the foregoing and others in the near future, who can say that we are not living in times that are peculiar and remarkable? Let those who have "eyes to see, and hearts to understand" the signs of the times behold and learn."

**An Excellent Work.**—A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago, have just published a most useful and excellent work, entitled "Barnes' Centenary History, or One Hundred Years of American Independence." It is a complete work, in one volume, of between 600 and 700 pages, printed on good tinted paper and in clear type. The style in which the work is written is pleasing and attractive, and the book is a condensed, yet comprehensive history of America for the past one hundred years, the condensation consisting of telling a good deal in a few words. Altogether it is a most desirable book. It is sold on subscription, Mr. A. R. Wright being the agent for Utah.

**A Veteran Gone.**—The following came to hand, over the Deseret Telegraph Line last evening—

ST. GEORGE, June 7th.

Died, in St. George, Tuesday, June 6th, 1876, Daniel Hendrix, aged 74 years and 10 months.

Deceased was born August 6th, 1801, at Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, March 4th, 1841, by Elder James Burnham; emigrated to Nauvoo in 1842; ordained a high priest, by Elder George Miller, in the Temple at Nauvoo, January 17th, 1846. In February, 1846, in company with the Twelve, he left Nauvoo and traveled to Council Bluffs; in 1848 he crossed the Plains, in President Brigham Young's Company; in 1850 he went to Parowan with Elder George A. Smith, where he remained until he was honorably released. In 1861 he came to St. George, where he resided till his death. JAMES G. BLEAK.

**The Arizona Settlers.**—We extract the following from a letter from Brother J. W. McMurrin, to his father, dated at Allen's Camp, Little Colorado, May 31st—

"Our company has done considerable work since I last wrote to you. We have got our dam in, which is 180 feet wide, 60 feet thick and 9 feet high, and has cost \$2,500. I cannot state what the ditch will cost, but I do not think it will exceed \$700, so you can see that we have been busily employed. We will have the water upon the first farming land some time this week. Water was turned into the ditch on the 20th inst. There is no grain up yet, and will not be until it is watered. There has not been any rain here since we landed. The old settlers say there will not be any until June or July, that being

the rainy season here. We have got sixty acres of grain in now, and we expect to plant from 150 to 200 acres of corn. When that is done we shall start to build houses. There is some very nice whitesandstone, for building purposes. When we get fairly started I think the greater portion of the houses will be built with this rock, for it is very handy, one man being able to haul and quarry five or six loads a day, and it will make very pretty houses."

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 3.

**Closed.**—The University Library will be closed during the vacation, from June 10th to August 20th inclusive.

**New Secretary.**—The U. S. Senate has confirmed Moses M. Bane as Secretary for Utah. This lets "proclaiming George" gently out, and down to the level of common men.

**Too Figurative.**—We have received a communication from "M. Mudd," written in language of too figurative a kind for the generality of our readers. It may be all clear to Mr. Mudd, but it would hardly be as clear as mud to them.

**Quiet.**—Business in the police court has been very quiet to-day. The loafers are diminishing in their saloonic resources since the late action of the city council, and drunkenness will doubtless be a less prolific source of income in future.

**Suicide.**—The following is by telegraph—

LOGAN, 9.—Hyrum Cowley, 21 years old and unmarried, was brought home dead from Logan cañon this afternoon. A coroner's inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of death by a pistol shot fired by himself.

**Mr. Tullidge's New Book.**—Mr. Tullidge informs us that his new work, "Life of Brigham Young," is rapidly approaching completion, he having received 400 pages of the advance sheets. He expects it to be ready for delivery to subscribers in a few weeks.

**False Rumor.**—Last evening a report was going the rounds of the city, that President Young had died at St. George. The only foundation for the rumor was the death, from lockjaw, of a mule in President Young's stable. It is surprising what a small circumstance will give rise to an exciting and disagreeable rumor.

**Lively.**—Main Street presented a very lively appearance to-day. The quantity of teams that lined the fronts of stores betokened an unusually good time in the merchants' business.

The weather being fine, a large number of pedestrians were doing their shopping, with more than customary complacency.

**Release and Appointment.**—Elder George L. Farrell is released from the Presidency of the Nottingham Conference, to return home, either May 24th or with the next company following.

Elder Platte D. Lyman, now traveling in the Nottingham Conference, is temporarily appointed to the presidency of that Conference.—*Millennial Star*, May 22.

**The Centennial Fourth.**—From reading the programme in to-day's paper, of the intended centennial display at the Junction City on the coming Fourth, we may safely expect that the representation will be extensive and complete, the cortege brilliant, and the celebration, in every respect, an affair that will reflect credit on the committees, and on all citizens who may contribute to its success.

**The Age of Elizabeth**, with maps and genealogical tables, by Mandell Creighton, M. A., late Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford. This is one of Scribner's "Epochs of History" series, and contains 244 pages. It is divided into seven books and 22 chapters, with introduction. The titles of the books are—Religious Settlement in Germany and England; France and Scotland; Spain and the Netherlands; Home Government of Elizabeth; Conflict of Catholicism and Protestantism; The League and the Armada; England after the Armada. The age of Elizabeth is one of the most interesting in English history, exceedingly brilliant in arms and in literature, the Augustan age for England. It is a period that never loses its remarkable attractiveness either for the thorough student of

history or the ordinary reader who has any liking for historical narration or historical romance. This work may be had at Dwyer's, and will well repay perusal, as a succinct statement of the most notable events of that notable time and an introduction to a fuller study of the same.

**The Fall of the Stuarts.**—The Fall of the Stuarts and Western Europe, with maps and plans, is one of Scribner's "Epochs of Modern History" series, by Rev. E. Hale, M. A., assistant master at Eaton College. It contains about 252 pages and is divided into twenty-one chapters, as follows—Introductory, 1678; England and Scotland, 1678-9; Fourth and Fifth Parliaments of Charles, State Trials, 1680-1; Scotland, 1680-1; England and Scotland, 1682-3; Louis XIV and France, 1678-85; James II of Scotland, 1685; Rebellions of Argyle and Monmouth; Policy of James II, 1685-7; Ireland under James II, 1680-87; William, Lewis, and James, 1687-88; The Revolution; The Interregnum, 1688-9; William and Mary, 1689-90; William III and Ireland, 1690; Pacification of Ireland and Scotland, 1691; The War, 1691-4; Queen Mary and Parliament, 1691-6; New Parliament, Assassination Plot, War, Peace, 1695-7; Literature and Science in England and France in the Latter Part of the Seventeenth Century.

The above will give a good idea of what this work contains. It deals with an important period of the history of Britain and Europe, and relates in a concise manner the many interesting public events of that time.

For sale at Dwyer's.

**Deseret University.**—The above institution yesterday concluded the fourth and last term of its academic year; and the professors and students will now take a vacation till August 27th, on which day the first term of the next academic year will commence.

It is a pleasure to note that the University has increased and prospered during the past year, notwithstanding the depression in financial matters. During its first term 141 students were enrolled; the second, 167; the third, 178; and during the fourth or short term 114. The latter term, during which many have to leave to perform farming labor, an increase of thirty-three pupils is shown over the corresponding term last year; and this increase is equally proportionate on the other terms in favor of the year just closed.

The representation has been universal from all parts of the Territory, and the benefits thus derived from this institution of learning will be sensibly realized in every county.

Thirty-four students graduated in the Normal department during the year.

There are fourteen graduates in the academic department, which is divided into nine special courses.

The services of Professor Park, President, and of Professors F. M. Bishop and Joseph Toronto will be retained during the next year, while the position of Professor Maeser, rendered vacant by his removal to Provo, will be filled by the best talent that can be obtained.

The following are the names of those who have graduated in the Normal Department of the University during its last year, with the respective counties from which they have come—

**Salt Lake County.**—William Bradford, Hattie Bennion, George W. Brown, Eloise Crismon, Ella E. Despain, Thomas F. Howells, William O. Howard, Hyrum Leamon, Annie J. Mackay, Rebecca E. Mantle, Caroline Parry, Elizabeth Parry, Dora C. Pratt, Sarah E. Pratt, Bella Pugsley, Adda Ridges, Emma Rumel, Clarissa Smith, Eva Taylor, Thomas Wilson.

**Sanpete County.**—John R. Baxter, Eli A. Day, J. P. Madsen, James Sanderson.

**Millard County.**—John B. Bushnell.

**Iron County.**—John E. Dalley. **Davis County.**—Orin P. Hatch, Charles Hyde, Samuel J. Parish, Joseph E. Robinson.

**Juab County.**—Mary E. Hoyt, Mary E. Ord.

**Tooele County.**—R. J. McCaustlin, Thomas H. Nix.

**Washington County.**—Josephine Snow.

The following students have