

# DESERET NEWS:

## WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - APRIL 16, 1873.

### COMMENDABLE.

THE Welsh brethren have very worthily seconded the movement inaugurated in the late Conference to make donations for the gathering of the poor in the Old World. The promptitude with which the Cambrian portion of our citizens took hold of this measure, their liberality in subscribing means, and their energy in adopting plans to still further swell the fund already promised are commendable. This is a subject in which all are interested, and if all manifest their interest in a practical manner, much good will be done, and many poor Saints may be brought from the countries of the old world and established in this Territory, where they so greatly desire to come, and where they can contribute more effectually to further the cause in which they and we are engaged. A few dollars from each of a large number of persons in this Territory would not be greatly missed by them but would do a great deal towards encouraging the Saints in other lands, who desire to gather, but have not the means to do so. If the Saints throughout the Territory would take this matter in hand, and contribute according to their means, the hearts of thousands of the Saints in other lands would be made to rejoice, and before next winter many of them would have the privilege of beholding the faces of their friends and helpers in these valleys.

### PROSPERITY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE budget of Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, as reported in our dispatches the other day, exhibited a very flattering picture of national material prosperity in the British Isles. Notwithstanding the many serious reports of bad harvest, strikes, coal famine, etc., in the United Kingdom the past year, collectively the country, according to Mr. Lowe, enjoys a high degree of prosperity. Judging by the representations of some papers upon this side of the Atlantic, old England has been going down hill rapidly of late years. For a falling nation, however, she exhibits a remarkable degree of vigor, energy and material prosperity, and if she continues to decline the next hundred years as fast as she has done the last fifteen, the prospects are that she will be far stronger and her people far more comfortably situated temporally than they are now. Besides having decreased the national debt by nearly seven million pounds, out of her surplus revenue for the past year Britain can afford to pay half the Alabama award, and at the same time reduce the duty on sugar 50 per cent, and the income tax a penny in the pound. Sugar of late years has been exceedingly low-priced in England—from five to twelve cents a pound, though with the recent strikes and coal famine alarms, it may have been a trifle dearer the last year or so. The surprising recuperative financial power shown by France since the war is another indication of the great amount of energy and the vast resources of the old and yet powerful nations of the Old World. France and England, notwithstanding their recent reverses of different kinds, were probably never more prosperous materially than at present, and certainly during the last one or two decades both those nations have exhibited a remarkable degree of material and financial development and prosperity.

At the same time it must be confessed that at the present the prospect is somewhat gloomy for England. The collier and other strikes and the coal alarm and "famine" have disorganized many other businesses, as coal is the foundation of England's present manufacturing and commercial prosperity. The high prices of fuel of late could hardly do less than partially paralyze many industries in that country. In addition to much mill machinery running on short time, several large mills in Leeds, Blackburn, and other places are ex-

pected to close at any time. The rise in the price of coal naturally induced many strikes or requests for higher wages. In the Birmingham iron business generally the demand is fair, though as a rule makers are cautious, being minded to curtail operations, and not eager to enter into large engagements. Prices of iron are expected to advance rather than decline at present. The Manchester cotton manufacturers only partially work some of their mills and the tendency is reported to be to decrease their working still more. Notwithstanding the prosperity of England in the aggregate, there can be no doubt that her prosperity would be much greater and more distinctly marked were it not for the coal agitation and the many strikes, some of which are of a very extensive character. Every man has naturally a right to a voice in what he shall receive for his labor or what he shall give for the labor of others, but all extensive and serious differences of that kind it would be well to refer to friendly arbitration, for prolonged strikes cause vast injury to the public, to individuals, to the trade of the locality, and sometimes to the welfare of the whole country.

### MODOC TREACHERY.

THE dispatches convey the sad intelligence of a treacherous attack by Captain Jack, the Modoc chief, and five other Indians, on Friday, April 11, upon Gen. Canby, Dr. Thomas, Mr. A. B. Meacham, and Mr. Dyar, peace commissioners, and Riddle and his squaw, interpreters, during a supposed friendly conference a mile outside the military lines, resulting in the death of General Canby and Dr. Thomas, and the severe, if not fatal, wounding of Mr. Meacham, Mr. Dyar, and Riddle and squaw getting away without harm.

Brigadier-General R. S. Canby was commanding the department of Columbia, and, because of his eminent fitness, was chosen to take a commanding part in the Modoc mediation business. Captain Jack and his band, after parleying and temporizing a long time, at last have broken up the tedious attempts at peaceable arrangements of the dispute by an act of bloody treachery which it is fair to presume will not be excused. No matter the original cause of the quarrel, nor whether white treachery and abuse were at the bottom of it, the worst thing that Captain Jack could have done he has done, and the country will be surprised if he is not called to a quick account for the deed, if there is power enough in the country to do it. If he and his tribe or band should be wiped out in the conflict that must now ensue, Captain Jack will have himself to blame for the last provocation, whoever may be responsible for the first.

### The Internal Revenue Law.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL  
REVENUE COLLECTOR'S  
OFFICE, District of Utah.  
Corinne, April 10, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

There seeming to be a misapprehension of the effect of the changes made in the internal revenue law by the last Congress, and it being a matter of lively interest to a large class of your readers, I beg you to find room for what follows.

The third section of the act of Dec. 24, 1872, provides: "That all special taxes imposed by law, accruing after April 30, 1873, including the tax on stills or worms, shall be paid by stamps denoting the tax. \* \* \* Every person engaged in any business, vocation, or employment, who is thereby made liable to a special tax, except tobacco peddlers, shall place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business all stamps denoting the payment of said special tax; and any person who shall, through negligence, fail to so place and keep said stamp, shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a penalty equal to the special tax for which his business rendered him liable, and the costs of prosecution; but in no case shall said penalty be less than ten dollars. And where the failure to comply with the foregoing provision of law shall be through wilful neglect or refusal, then the penalty shall be double the amount above prescribed: Provided, That nothing con-

tained in this section shall change, or in any way affect, the liability of any person for exercising or carrying on any trade, business, or profession, or doing any act for the exercising, carrying on, or doing of which a special tax is imposed by law, without payment thereof."

The "liability" here alluded to, and which is "not charged" by the new law, for doing any business for which a special tax is required without having paid it, is, upon conviction, a fine of not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars; and if such business be manufacturing tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or dealing in liquor, wholesale or retail, imprisonment in addition for not less than sixty days nor more than two years.

Special taxes are imposed as follows, by the law as it now stands, namely:

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|---|----------|
| Rectifiers  | \$200 00 |
| Retail liquor dealers, (those selling in quantities of less than five gallons at a time)  | 25 00    |
| Wholesale liquor dealers, (those selling in quantities of more than five gallons at a time)   | 100 00   |
| Retail malt liquor dealers, (those selling in quantities of less than five gallons at a time and not dealing in spirituous liquors)     | 20 00    |
| Wholesale malt liquor dealers, (those selling in quantities of more than five gallons at a time, and not dealing in spirituous liquors) | 50 00    |
| Brewers, (those manufacturing 500 bbls. or more per annum)  | 100 00   |
| Brewers, (those manufacturing less than 500 bbls. per annum)  | 50 00    |
| Retail dealers in leaf tobacco, (those selling in quantities less than an original hoghead, case or bale)                               | 500 00   |
| And on sales of over \$1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000   |          |
| Dealers in leaf tobacco, (those selling quantities more than an original hoghead, case, or bale)  | 25 00    |
| Manufacturers of stills   | 50 00    |
| And for each still manufactured   | 20 00    |
| And for each worm manufactured  | 20 00    |
| Manufacturers of tobacco  | 10 00    |
| Manufacturers of cigars   | 10 00    |
| Peddlers of tobacco, 1st class, (more than two horses)  | 50 00    |
| Peddlers of tobacco, 2d class, (two horses)   | 25 00    |
| Peddlers of tobacco, 3rd class, (one horse)   | 15 00    |
| Peddlers of tobacco, 4th class, (on foot or public conveyance)  | 10 00    |
| Dealers in manufactured tobacco   | 5 00     |

All licenses expire on the 30th day of April in each year, and before they can take out another, brewers, cigar, and tobacco manufacturers must execute new bonds to the satisfaction of Mr. Assessor Taggart. All druggists who sell liquor at all, on prescriptions or in any other manner, must pay the special tax as retail or wholesale liquor dealer, or both, according to the quantities in which they sell. All persons who sell or offer for sale any of the articles taxed as above after the 30th of April, 1873, are liable for the license without regard to how much or little they may sell; and for a full license year, although they should go out of business in a week or a day, that is, if they commence business in May. Commencing in any subsequent month they are liable only for the unexpired part of the license year, dating always from the first day of the month.

Every person liable to special tax must, on or before the 30th day of April of each year, or before commencing business, if such business is commenced subsequent to April 30th, file with the collector or deputy collector a sworn return prepared in blank by the Internal Revenue Office, and which will be furnished by the collector or deputy collector on application, and pay to such officer the amount of the tax; he will then be furnished with a special tax stamp, which must be at all times conspicuously displayed in his place of business. Heretofore such persons have been required to make application for a license to the assessor or assistant assessor before commencing business; but the latter officer was also required to canvass the community and see that such applications were duly made. Now the onus of complying with the law is placed entirely on the tax payer. He is required to make application to and purchase the stamp of the collector and then post it conspicuously in his place of business. If he does not do so, of his own motion, and without any hunting up, urging, and harrying on the part of the officers of the law, he is liable to be caught at it at any moment, when penalties fall upon him sufficient to break an ordinary man up in business. I need not say that I shall endeavor to enforce the law with perfect strictness and impartiality so long as I am in office. There will be no Deputy Collector at Salt Lake City until about the first of June, Mr. W. H. Bird having ceased to act as such officer. All business with the office must mean-

time be transacted directly with me at Corinne.

Very Respectfully,

O. J. HOLLISTER,

Collector of Int. Rev., Dist. of Utah.

### LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 14

THE WINNER.—William C. Morris, son of William V. Morris, of this city, is the winner of the \$50 premium offered by the D. A. & M. Society for the best design for a diploma. The board arrived at the decision on Saturday evening.

CANNON.—Quite a large number of cannon have recently been shipped into this Territory. It is presumed they have been sent by the military department, and the speculations as to the object of the move are various. However, the weapons will make good old metal. A number of gun carriages are now at the railroad depot.

AN OLD HAND.—Frank Williams, recently released from the chain gang, broke into the house of Mr. John Eddins, on the State Road, on Saturday night, and stole therefrom a bottle of whisky and a quantity of tobacco. He was arrested, and was tried before Justice Clinton, to-day, who sentenced him to pay a fine of \$25, with the alternative of working twenty-five days for the benefit of the city.

BRIGHAM CITY CLOTH.—The cloth manufactured at the Brigham City factory is growing in public estimation. We are of opinion that if an agency for the sale of it were established here it would probably command a tolerably ready market, provided an article were made that would be light enough in texture for summer wear. The cloth produced heretofore has been generally excellent for winter and spring.

RECOVERED.—We are informed, by the quarantine physician, that the little son of Mayor Wells has entirely recovered from his suspected attack of small-pox. The disease was in reality *varicella*, but Mayor Wells, with commendable caution and alacrity, had his residence strictly quarantined, neither ingress nor egress being allowed, and both himself and his family have been virtually secluded for the past ten days. Should this degree of caution and self-denial be generally observed, contagious diseases would, in all probability, soon disappear from our midst.

CURIOS.—On Saturday Mr. Jonathan Pugnire exhibited to the curious in this office a portion of the white of a hard boiled egg, on which the following inscription appeared, in black letters: "Sugar, Sep. d. 295, ff." He stated that Mrs. Jas. Jenkins was about to dispose of the egg, for breakfast, when, on cutting the top off it, she discovered that the chicken had gone into the printing business and was issuing a daily paper, the 25th number of which had already been reached. The hen ought to be looked after, as it must be a most valuable fowl, a kind of animated type-setting and printing machine, and might be considered a good match for Mother Goose's fowl, which undertook to lay golden eggs. It is presumed that the subscription price of the new daily will be twenty-five cents a dozen.

About the modus operandi by which the letters became impressed on the white of that egg we have nothing to say, but, however improbable it may appear, Mrs. Jenkins stoutly avers that they were there before the shell was broken.

RAILROAD CEREMONIES.—The ceremony of breaking ground for the Salt Lake and Lake Point section of the Salt Lake, Sevier Valley and Pioche Railroad took place this morning, on South Temple Street, near the gas works, at 10 o'clock.

General E. M. Barnum, secretary, conducted the proceedings. General P. E. Connor, Treasurer, and Col. H. P. Kimball, director, and a number of other gentlemen interested in the road were also present and took part. Two or three hundred spectators were on the ground.

General Barnum announced that the ground would be broken by a plough being run down the street westward one block and back again, General Connor to hold the plough and Col. H. P. Kimball to drive the team, and then the plough was to be run down and back again with Col. Akers at the plough and Col. Wines as teamster. General Barnum then made a few remarks about the ancient character of the ceremony of breaking ground at the commencement of any enterprise, history showing that the custom was at least over two thousand years old. When the ancient Romans laid out a city it was their habit to cut a bull's hide into strips, stretch it around the ground as far as it would go and then plough alongside of it. "We have not got the bull's hide," said the speaker, "but we have got General Connor's hands."

This comparison had a visible effect upon the spectators, many of whom smiled quite loudly.

The next thing in order was the ploughing, the first portion of which, that with General Connor at the plough and Col. Kimball at the team, was done in good style. Several jokes were passed, one of which was perpetrated by a hotel keeper on the General, and was to the effect that that should have been the position of the latter years ago, which, of course, was all taken in good part.

Three cheers were called for for General Connor, and heartily responded to, and then three for the driver, which gave evidence of fading at the third turn.

Col. E. H. Barron then suggested that three cheers be given for the mules, but his motion was not entertained. As Col. Akers declined to act at the plough, and Col. Wines was not around just at the time, Col. Goodspeed was selected to supply the place of the former and Col. Page that of the latter. As a ploughman Col. Goodspeed is not a success, and as a teamster Col. Page is not much ahead of him. The former, however, made tolera-

bly "good speed," and the latter seemed to have taken "speed the plough" for his motto. The struggles of Col. Goodspeed to keep out of the furrow made by the gentleman who preceded him were frantic and agonizing, and consequently amusing to all save himself. He held on manfully, however, to the end. Mr. Wines relieved Col. Page before the goal was reached.

Three cheers were given for Colonels Goodspeed and Wines. The next thing in order was to select six gentlemen to throw up a portion of the dirt ploughed up with shovels. Gen. Barnum said: "Mr. Sawyer, will you take one of these shovels?" "Yes," said that individual, "if they are valuable." "Yes," jocularly said a bystander, "or anything else you can yet hold of."

Here are the names of the shovellers: O. G. S. wyer, John T. Caine, E. H. Barron, J. Clinton, W. B. Wells and T. F. Fuller.

Several gentlemen were called upon to make speeches, but modestly declined. General Barnum then stated that he would speak in behalf of the President of the road, Mr. H. S. Jacobs, who was now in New York in the interest of the Company, and from whom a dispatch had been received, which the speaker would read. The telegram was to the effect that contracts would be completed by the end of this week for iron, &c., for the first forty miles of the road. The speaker also announced that the line would be completed, without fail, from this city to Stockton before the close of the present summer, and between this City and La. e Point on or before the 4th of July.

If the road should only be built as far as Stockton, and then stop, it would still be a very valuable piece of property, as it would connect with a large number of mining districts. The speaker said it was to the interest of mine owners in that locality to come forward and sustain the enterprise. He also said that all business of the company would be conducted "on the square," there being no Credit Mobilier arrangement about it.

Three cheers were given for H. S. Jacobs, and then the "shovel brigade," as General Barnum facetiously called them, performed their part of the ceremony.

General Barnum announced to the spectators that on the ground upon which they then stood the first rail would be laid and the first spike driven on the Salt Lake, Sevier Valley and Pioche Railroad, and the crowd then dispersed.

### Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
April 12, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Sir—On examining my papers I find I have omitted a few facts which will be interesting to farmers, and therefore crave space in your paper for their insertion now.

When in Omaha, Council Bluffs and Northern Missouri, I heard many remarks by men of intelligence relating to the quality of the wheat and fruit raised in this Territory, and it seemed to be the general opinion that the best quality of fruit consumed by them was obtained here; and further, that our wheat yielded a few more pounds of flour to the bushel than their own. Whether this be true or false I know not; but if true it is worthy of note, and should be brought to the notice of our farmers and fruit growers, who may devote their attention to the production of these commodities, as their exportation may yet prove a lucrative business.

I further noticed that the fruit of Ohio and New York State and city was also of a poorer quality than that produced here; but as I proceeded still farther east into Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont and Canada, the quality became much improved. Whether this is due to the climate of these latter regions, or to a better attention being paid to the culture of the article, I cannot tell.

Some years ago flour was exported from this section to Montana, and it was then reported that the quality was inferior, with the exception of a few brands, to that imported from the East. But at that time, it must be remembered, our millers lacked good machinery and experience—two necessary requisites in the manufacture of a first-class article of flour. Time and prosperity have overcome these obstacles, and Utah may as well export as import flour. If small gains are realized, under a proper attention to this subject, the old proverb "many a little makes a mickle" will be verified, and none are more deserving of this "mickle" than the people of Utah.

Yours truly,

Z. SNOW.

An Indiana school has succumbed to a combined attack of measles, mumps, and matrimony, the first two making a raid on the scholars and the last assaulting the teachers.

A Vermont farmer sent to an orphan asylum for a boy that was smart, active, brave, tractable, prompt, industrious, clean, pious, intelligent, good-looking, reserved and modest. The superintendent wrote back that unfortunately they had only human boys in that institution.