

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No. 30.

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DAVID O. CALDER,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS in the country can at any time ascertain the date on which their subscription expires by referring to the numbers attached to their name on their paper, namely, 1-6-4 means first day, sixth month, fourth year, or 1st June, 1874, 15-12-4 means 15th December, 1874, &c.

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LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 19.

Rapid Growth.—This morning Mr. T. H. Roberts, one of our types, brought to the Office a fine cucumber, of the "General Grant" kind, which is twenty inches in length, and eight inches in circumference, and only commenced to grow twelve days ago. It was raised with a quantity of others similar, on his lot, in the 20th Ward. Cucumbers of this kind are nearly seedless.

Gratifying.—A private letter from Brother Wm. Warnock, of Monroe, Sevier Co., says—

"If you were only here to see the brethren in the field harvesting the grain belonging to the United Order, it would do your heart good. A zest and feeling exist that do not exist outside, that is, according to my judgment.

"The crops are very fair this year, and by union and a proper application of labor we are saving much more than otherwise would be saved. I have been in the field for the past week and witnessed the good, united feeling that exists among the brethren."

Information Wanted.—Any person who can give the information desired in the annexed communication will confer a favor by imparting it to Postmaster Moore, of this city—

"United States Consulate,
"Manchester, July 28, 1874.

"Dear Sir—I am requested by Julia Wright, of this city, to obtain information from you whether James Rowe, her uncle, who has resided at or in the vicinity of Salt Lake City for twenty-five years, is living, and, if so, what his post-office address is.

"Trusting to obtain a speedy reply, I am,
Yours truly,
NEWTON CRANE,
U. S. Consul.

"Jno. M. Moore, Esq.,
"Postmaster, Salt Lake."

Regency Meeting.—Last night there was a meeting of the Chancellor and Board of Regents of the University of Deseret, at which it was plainly manifested that there was a determination on the part of the regency to place that valuable educational institution in a most desirable condition in every particular. A quantity of excellent chemical apparatus has been purchased for the purpose of imparting instruction to the students in practical chemistry, by means of experimental illustrations. The library, before mentioned in the News, comprising 2,100 volumes, will be open, during each day of the academical year, from 4 to 10 o'clock p.m. for students, and we understand that it is also designed to open it to the public. This library will be a valuable auxiliary to the University. Several committees were appointed at the meeting, with a view to the transaction of all necessary business with expedition without the necessity of wait-

ing for the regular meetings of the Board.

Repairs and alterations, both on the exterior and interior of the University building, are now in progress.

"Hoodlumism."—On Monday night a newly married couple were spending the evening with a few friends at the house of the bride's mother, in the 16th Ward, when, about nine o'clock, their ears were suddenly saluted by terrific shouts, yells and shrieks, accompanied by the rattling of tin cans and other discordant and barbarous noises. The cause of this was that between twenty and thirty young rowdies, ranging all the way from fifteen to considerably over twenty years of age, had commenced to *charivari* the young couple. Thinking that the crowd could be induced to go by being well treated, the people in the house regaled them, and asked them to go away, but the unmannerly scamps kept up the row for nearly two hours, with but slight intermission, and insulted and yelled at several people who mildly remonstrated with them. One of the inmates of the house held a light near to them so as to enable him and others to recognize them. Yesterday a complaint was very properly entered against them at the Police Court, and some of these uncouth fellows were arrested, and were to be tried before Alderman Pyper, this afternoon.

It is to be hoped that an example will be made of those persons. The *charivari* business is ungentlemanly, uncouth, disgraceful and barbarous; it is a gross insult to the parties who are the victims of the nuisance, and should not be tolerated in any civilized community. Those who indulge in it should be severely punished. It is a flagrant disturbance or breach of the peace.

A Mammoth Petition About Water.—Last evening a petition, signed by about twelve hundred residents of the 20th Ward bench, was presented to the City Council. The document set forth the great hardship the petitioners were subjected to in consequence of their living a long distance from water, necessitating their carrying it from one to twelve blocks, the destruction of health and even life on account of having to use the water when stagnant; that forty-eight unsuccessful wells had been dug, at a cost of \$1,162.44, and a couple of unavailable ditches had been dug, at a cost of over \$4,000. It also set forth that a large amount of water ran to waste from City Creek, and the petitioners suggested that if a ditch were dug from that stream to empty at the north-west corner of the bench they would, by this means, be able to use the surplus water at the times of the year when it was plentiful.

Remarks were made on the petition by the Mayor, Alderman John Sharp, Councilor J. R. Winder, and, in fact, most of the members present, all appearing in favor of affording the petitioners all the relief possible, and of making that relief permanent if at all practicable, there being a hearty feeling of sympathy with the people. The matter was referred to a special committee, consisting of Aldermen Sharp and Groo and Councilor Little, who purpose giving the matter their immediate attention and reporting at an early day.

The preponderance of opinion in the council appeared to be in favor of bringing the waters of Cottonwood around the east bench to supply the lower Wards, that the north bench might have the use of emigration and Red Butte waters, in preference to the digging of a ditch from City Creek for the utilization of surplus water, it being held that many of the people would probably, on even the prospect of a limited supply, plant out orchards, &c., which, in a dry season, might have to wither and die.

Anyhow, there appears to be a strong disposition on the part of the Council to take energetic steps in the premises for the relief of the petitioners, and if they should succeed they will do a most excellent thing. It has always been an opinion of some that the lack of water in

the locality mentioned has made it particularly unhealthy, as indicated by the annually high rate of mortality in that part, compared with other parts of the City.

A Fresh Place.—Yesterday the spring of water that has been endangering the existence of St. Mark's Church broke out in a fresh place, and in increased volume, partially flooding the street and depositing large quantities of red sand in the ditches in the vicinity.

Not only are the underground currents of water endangering St. Mark's, but also other buildings to the north of it, because, having now found free vent, the water washes out large quantities of sand and other material, causing the ground above the springs to sink. Some of the buildings on the premises formerly occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co., above the American Hotel, have sunk considerably, and have to be propped up to prevent them from falling, all proceeding from the cause alluded to.

Water from the same source appears to be increasing on South Temple Street, north of the Church, where it keeps welling up. At present there is great complaint arising from a lack of water for irrigation in the lower Wards, where trees and plants are perishing from sheer drought. It appears that here is a source of supply that might be utilized.

Mr. John R. Winder has demonstrated the practicability of the principle on which it can be done. Some time ago he dug a well on South Temple St. and then drifted from a lower point to the water, from which he laid pipes to his residence in the 12th Ward, securing to himself a permanent supply. These underground currents are the largest at that time of the year when water on the surface of the ground is the most scarce, and it appears perfectly feasible, if a few wells like that secured by Mr. Winder were dug in the same vicinity, drifted to from a lower level and six inch pipes laid to them from the opening of the drift, for good and reliable streams to be secured for use in the driest times of the year. As the idea has already been practically demonstrated, we do not see any reason why it should not be extended carried out. An argument in favor of this plan also is that it would materially lessen the body of water which now threatens St. Mark's Church and other buildings below.

This same principle of digging wells at a high level and drifting in to get a permanent stream has, we understand, been successfully tried on the bench, near the base of Ensign Peak, where a good stream has been secured by this method. It is merely a matter of bringing underground streams of water to the surface again, and directing their course in channels where they will do the most good.

What is a Riot?—In his decision of the case of Belding vs. Burt, Taylor and Jones, last evening, the ideas of U. S. Commissioner Toohy did not seem to be very clear as to what really constitutes a riot. If the honorable gentleman will refer to Webster or Worcester, the two great dictionary authorities among English speaking people on this continent, he will find that a riot is defined to be, in fact, the tumultuous or turbulent proceedings of an assemblage of people, just this and nothing more. In view of this simple definition, of which none can suppose his honor to be ignorant, his decision is somewhat anomalous. In remarks made by him, after the close of the evidence on both sides, and before the commencement of the arguments of counsel, the court mentioned some things that had been proven to his complete satisfaction by the testimony of the witnesses for the defence, among them, that the coat of his honor, the Mayor of this city, had been partially torn from his person by an excited crowd at the polls on election day.

These same witnesses, over twenty in number, also testified under oath that there was a riot in front of the City Hall on election day, but yet his honor ruled positively that, according to the testimony, there was no riot there. Now how

was this? Why should the testimony of witnesses be acknowledged as sufficient to conclusively establish one proposition, but rejected as insufficient to establish another? It will hardly be maintained, we should think, that there is some special definition or interpretation of the term "riot" known to courts, or men of the law only, for that great authority Blackstone, says, in referring to legal proceedings, that words are to be understood in their usual and general sense, and that certainly is according to the definitions given thereto in a good dictionary.

As for the evidence on the part of the defence, it was clear and pointed, that the assemblage before the City Hall, at about five or six o'clock in the afternoon on the 3d of August was extremely turbulent, noisy, and tumultuous; one witness stating, and the truth of his statement being undisputed by the prosecuting attorney, that he had never heard anything like it before in Utah, and it was almost doubtful whether he had heard it equalled anywhere else. It is true that the prosecution, by way of rebuttal, called a few witnesses who testified that there was no riot before the City Hall; but let the facts speak for themselves. The Chief Magistrate of the City was assailed and part of his clothing torn from his person, and he was only rescued from the violence of the mob by the almost superhuman exertions of those who wished to prevent bloodshed; then the ballot box had to be removed, and the door of the polling place to be closed and barricaded inside to prevent mob violence; then when the Mayor made his proclamation, commanding the peace, he was hooted and yelled at and told to hold his G—d—d noise, the uproar being so great that it was a considerable time before he was heard; then, again, when the Captain of police repeated the substance of the Mayor's proclamation, and exhorted all to keep the peace, and advised those who had voted to go to their homes, the mob made a movement for him, as if they meant mischief. All these and other demonstrations were proved by the testimony of numerous respectable and unimpeachable witnesses, and yet, according to the decision of the Commissioner, there was no riot. If such proceedings as the above were not turbulent, tumultuous and excited it would be hard to tell what would be. And none who saw the scene, or who heard and was disposed to place a fair construction on the testimony offered by the defence in the above-named case, could believe other than that there was a riot before the City Hall on the 3rd of August, and one can hardly help believing that the decision of the Commissioner on this point was not what it would have been were he disconnected with and surrounded by better men and under better influences than those which emanate from the carpet-baggers who compose the anti-"Mormon" ring of this City.

Correspondence.

SPRING CITY, August, 1874.

Editor Deseret News.

Parley P. Pratt's autobiography is a work which ought to be read by every Latter-day Saint, and more especially by every latter-day sinner. It is a true mirror, reflecting the very image, likeness and policy of the present administration of our national government. I think it would do President Grant no harm to read it, neither the federal ring in Salt Lake City, and even Judge Poland might obtain some items of profit by its perusal, and all others of like views and sentiments.

From the numerous disastrous fires of late, and other sad events, it would almost seem that the elements, guided by Him who governs all things, had begun to execute special laws. Providence has not unfrequently made his demonstrations upon the blind side of them who have eyes but see not, ears but hear not, and hearts but under-

stand not. The rush of waters from the upper deep may yet overflow the retreating places of those who have hid themselves under falsehoods, and those falsehoods directed against the people of God in Utah; against their political rights, against their religious faith, and against their persons and property, for the sole purpose and design to disinherit them. Their will seems to be, to rule or ruin. Suppose the Creator of all should come to a similar determination, to rule or ruin! And suppose he, in a mild and limited form, for many justifiable reasons, has already begun the latter. "Now therefore, be ye not mockers, lest your bands be made strong; for I have heard from the Lord God of hosts a consumption, even determined upon the whole earth." See Isaiah xxviii, 22. Oh, ye American people, pause and consider! These be the times that demand consideration! Why will ye die, O ye inhabitants of this hitherto favored land? Why fight against the God that made you a nation, by disturbing and annoying his people, who intend you no harm? The warfare is unequal. I advise it to cease. Do justice, love mercy and equal rights, and live.

Respectfully,
ORSON HYDE.

Special to the DESERET NEWS.

TERRITORIAL DISPATCHES.

[By Deseret Telegraph Line.]

Arrested for Illegal Voting—Polygamist Arrested—Jury Empanelled.

BEAVER, August 19, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

J. Lloyd has been arrested for illegal voting; he stated that he voted on the strength of having his full papers from the Probate Court of Washington county, and that the Poland bill makes it valid, he is held in \$300 bonds to answer said charge on the 19th, before Wilkins, commissioner.

Austin Shipp was arrested here morning on a charge of polygamy, and held in \$500 bonds to appear before the Commissioner on the 21st, to answer the charge.

The district court met this 10 a.m., to attend to the drawing of twenty-three grand and eighteen petit jurors, in accordance with the provisions of the Poland bill. Mr. Maxwell did the drawing.

DIED.

At Kely, by Kinross, Scotland, July 12th. JAMES PENMAN, son of James and Barbara Colville Penman, aged 1 year and 18 days. —*Millennial Star.*

At Coventry, Warwickshire, July 12th, of brain fever, HANNAH, daughter of Frederick and — Reynolds, aged 8 years, 2 months and 23 days. —*Millennial Star.*

At Liverpool, July 12th, ELIZABETH, wife of John Jones, aged 34 years.

The deceased had been afflicted for four years with a bad leg, and had undergone two operations of amputation, but through excessive pain and suffering her strength completely failed her. She died a true and faithful Latter-day Saint, rejoicing in the hope of a glorious resurrection. —*Millennial Star.*

SUSTAIN HOME MANUFACTURE by purchasing Boots and Shoes at the Workingmen's Co-op., 90 Main St., and send there for Leather, Shoe Findings and Kit. w55 tf.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.—H. Bruntton, late of the Washington House has removed to the Overland House Meals 30 cents. w13 1y

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
August 22nd. 1874.

To my numerous friends and patrons throughout the Territory of Utah: Please take notice, to address all communications in care of B. Judson, DESERET NEWS Office.

H. H. WADMAN, M. D.
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