

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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DAVID O. CALDER,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, JULY 1.

Eggs.—The hens lay all fresh eggs now.

Smoking Hot.—It is July weather now.

Without License.—Yesterday E. W. Wiggins was arrested for doing real estate agency business without license.

Hottest.—This has been the hottest day, the thermometer having shown the mercury as high as 95 deg. in the shade this afternoon.

Municipal.—Last evening the City Council appointed a committee to select a person to act as street supervisor or water-master, in order to relieve Alderman Groo from the duties of one or other of those positions.

Parties in the country are in the habit of forwarding rags and other articles by rail to this office without informing us of their having done so. To insure credit being given for them to the proper accounts, we must be informed of their shipment.

A Novel Dinner Party.—A large crowd was attracted to the front of Z. C. M. I. counting room to-day, where a number of squaws and paposes were seated on the sidewalk, regaling themselves with raw turnips, carrots, onions and other delicacies belonging to the vegetarian dietary.

Looking for the Comet.—Last evening Mr. Brown, candy manufacturer, First South Street, was out with an opera or field glass, looking for the comet. After he had scrutinized the "starry vault" to his satisfaction, he placed the glass in the rear pocket of his coat, whence it was abstracted, supposed by a party whom he remembers having affectionately jostled him.

Flourishing his Pistol.—A Californian giving the name of R. C. Follyer, who has been drinking very hard for about a week, made a disturbance on First South Street this morning, flourishing a large revolver and threatening to shoot. He had a wild look, his appearance denoting that he might be in the first stages of "snakes in his boots." He was taken to the City Hall and locked up until he could sleep off the effects of his libations.

Mortuary: Sexton's Report for June.—Males 20, females 18; of these, adults 14, children 24. Causes of death as reported—fevers 5, inflammation of bowels 3, lung disease, 3 consumption 2, hemorrhage 2, convulsions 2, marasmus 2, whooping cough 2, heart disease 2, lye poisoning 2, drowned 2, bite of spider 1, killed accidentally 1, cancer 1, meningitis 1, abscess 1, chronic asthma 1, suicide 1, not reported 4; total interments 38.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,
Sexton.

A Startling Telegram.—We understand that Mr. Feramor Little, of this City, received a dispatch last evening from his brother, Mr. James A. Little, of Kanab, stating that the latter gentleman had received a telegram from Bingham, stating that a son of his (Mr. Jas. A. Little's) had been shot at that place. As nothing had been heard in this City about any such shooting having occurred at Bingham, the report is not generally believed, but inquiries are being made to settle the matter definitely.

Excursion to Provo.—Arrangements have been made for a Fourth

of July excursion to Provo and back, the train to leave this city at 7 in the morning and Provo at 6 in the evening; tickets for the round trip \$1.50. Messrs Jas. H. Crockwell, W. P. Thompson, Gilbert Webb and L. G. Hardy are the committee of arrangements, and provisions have been made at the grove of Bishop Scott for those desiring to do so to engage in various pastimes and sports.

It is probable that a large number of people will avail themselves of this opportunity of visiting one of the leading cities of Utah.

Profanity and Obscenity.—Bishop E. F. Sheets and 132 others, residents of the Eighth Ward, have petitioned the City Council to close up Washington Square to base ball players, for the reason that the citizens living in that vicinity are annoyed and disgusted beyond endurance by the horrible profanity and obscenity of the language used by some of the players. It is to be hoped that either the petition will be granted, or some effectual means will be adopted to prevent the people from being subject to a nuisance of so disgusting and brutal a character.

A Shovel Fight.—Hon. A. P. Rockwood's wards are an unruly set. Some of them quarrelled while at dinner to-day, the result of which was that a colored convict named Floyd and one Scott commenced fighting. Scott was locked up by the guard, when Angerson pitched into the colored man, and the latter struck Angerson over the head with a shovel, a gash about two inches long. Another, named Buckley, then jumped upon Floyd and Cain went for Angerson with a shovel. The guard finally succeeded in restoring order, but no treaty of peace has been yet entered upon between the parties. The *melee* is described as having been very lively for a while.

Cowardly Fellows.—Day before yesterday Mrs. James Currie had been to the cemetery and in driving back towards town she met a couple of Camp Douglas soldiers, who were driving a one-horse market cart. She felt a little afraid they would run against her vehicle, and, to avoid them, she drove off the road and waited until they could pass. These cowardly ruffians in the form of men, but without the genuine instincts, appeared bet on mischief, for they also went off the road and ran their cart against Mr. Currie's buggy, splintering the wheel, loosening the spokes and nearly tipping it over, these fellows all the while laughing, swearing, and apparently enjoying the consternation of the frightened lady.

This sort of conduct is the natural result of Judge Holt's opinion.

Iron.—To-day our attention was attracted to a "chunk" of magnetic iron, in the office of Mr. John W. Young. The specimen is from the Great Western Company's mines in Iron County, and the magnetism is very powerful, drawing towards the lump steel pens, butts, nails, until it is literally covered with such articles.

We have also seen coal, from the same locality, the superior of which, we should judge, could scarcely be found in any portion of the world. A small casting from the works indicates what the company intend doing in the near future, when it may be reasonably expected that stoves and other ironware will be manufactured in Utah. The gentlemen engaged in this great enterprise have one of the most promising investments in the country.

Mails.—Mr. Leonard I. Smith returned from the South yesterday, where he had been making arrangements for filling his contract for carrying the U. S. mails between Salt Creek and Marysville, which commenced yesterday, and will continue in force four years. The route has been divided into two divisions, the central or junction point of which is Gunnison. Between the latter place and Salt Creek the carrying will be done under the personal supervision of Mr. Smith, while that between Gunnison and Marysville will be attended to by the Bishop of Selina, Sevier County, who is sub-con-

tractor. The mails will be carried tri-weekly between the terminal points of the route.

Mr. Smith is also the government contractor for carrying the mails, dating from yesterday, between this city and Ophir, and the stock and carriages on the route are owned jointly by Mr. Campbell and himself.

From the South.—We had a call yesterday from Brother John L. Blythe, who lately arrived from Southern Utah. He left Kanab last January, and crossed the Colorado river with five others. He was met there by a number of Navajoe Indians, who demanded that himself and Indian interpreter, Brother Ira Hatch, should meet in council with the same Indians with whom Brother Jacob Hamlin and some others had met a short time previous, and on the same subject—the killing of the three Indians last winter, by herders, in Grass Valley, on the Sevier. Notwithstanding the hazardous character of the undertaking, Brother Blythe agreed to meet in council, as demanded, within ten days. On the way to the place of council some Indians met with said that there was a good deal of excitement in the Indian camp and they thought the two white men would get killed. They had passed their word, however, and were bound to keep it.

The council was held in the same hut as that was held in that Brother Hamlin attended, and, being small, it was densely packed, and had a small fire burning in the middle of the floor. The council lasted about twelve hours, during which time Brothers Blythe and Hatch never moved from their cramped and uncomfortable position where they were hemmed in on every side by Indians. At times matters looked exceedingly squalid, excitement running high, and dark eyes gleaming with a vengeful fire, but the two men retained their composure throughout, Brother Blythe maintaining stoutly that the Indians who were killed were not slain by "Mormons," and that it was therefore unjust to expect them to foot the bill levied against them by the Navajoes, consisting of cattle, horses, &c., just as it would be to punish the Navajoes for depredations committed by the Comanches. Finally he agreed to put their demands in writing and submit them to the "Mormon" leaders for their decision, and he was given two "moons" and a half in which to return an answer to the demand. The answer was given as promised, and it was to the effect that the demand, being unjust, would not be complied with.

Neither Brother Blythe nor Hatch had any arms with them when they went to the council, but they were not roughly used by the Indians.

The Coal Question.—The action of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in suddenly raising the freight on coal from Echo to Ogden from \$1.50 to \$3.75 a ton has caused quite a sensation and feeling of indignation among all classes of the community. Mr. Earle, the western division superintendent of the company, received his instructions from the East, and claims to know nothing beyond them.

It is confidently believed that this action is intended to make a monopoly of the coal trade in favor of the U. P. Company, who own the Rock Springs mine, and extends not only to this City, but also westward to Sacramento and eastward to Omaha, the tariff having been raised eastward as well as west to Ogden.

Both the Central Pacific and Utah Central R. R. Companies have refused to receive their coal under the increased rates and the consequence is that large quantities now lie at Ogden. No coal arrived in this city this morning, and a general scarcity hereabouts is expected.

This arbitrary exercise of power by the Union Pacific Railroad Company inflicts a great wrong upon thousands, nay millions, of people, and tends to stultify the material progress of the commonwealth, by rendering powerless capital already, as well as prospectively, invested. For instance, the Coalville and

Echo railroad is thus rendered entirely useless, and the interests of the Central Pacific and Utah Central Companies are materially injured, as are also the various coal mining interests of the Weber and all the mines along the Union Pacific line, except the Rock Springs and other mines, belonging to themselves.

The shipments of coal over the Utah Central for one year, 1873-4, amounted to about 45,000 tons, and it was estimated that, but for the present imposition on the part of the U. P. Company, the amount would have been increased in 1874-5 to about 60,000 tons.

The interests of capital and labor, as engaged in developing the metallic mining interests of the Territory, will suffer materially if the matter be not righteously adjusted, as the coal used at the various smelters is something enormous.

Unless the company conclude to yield to the pressure that will surely be brought to bear upon them, teaming from the Weber region will have, as was stated in the NEWS of yesterday, to be resorted to, as coal could be delivered in this city cheaper in that old fashioned way than it could under the new rates of the Union Pacific Company. This seems inevitable, because, notwithstanding this apparent monopoly in favor of the Rock Springs article, the mine known by that name and the others belonging to the company could not by any means supply the demand.

This action on the part of the Union Pacific Company cannot be viewed in any other light than as tyrannical and unjustifiable in the extreme, and it is to be hoped that it will have the effect of hastening the construction of the proposed line of railroad between this City and Coalville, and the extension of the Utah Southern. The citizens do not wish to be subject to such a company of apparently unscrupulous capitalists as compose the U. P. Company for so important an article of consumption as coal, which is next in importance to food and clothing, and they have no desire to be subjected again to the hardships of a coal famine in a severe winter, as they were once before.

WHAT ABOUT CLOTH.

The following was handed in this morning by Brother George Goddard—

"No country can successfully prosper financially without the fostering sustenance of her home industries.

"To find employment for all classes of artisans, mechanics, and other laborers, is a sure sign of wise and profitable legislation, and a source of wealth in any nation. It is an old adage that 'God helps those who help themselves.' If this be true, the question as to whether this community will ever become self-sustaining, by the steady and persistent introduction of home manufactures, mainly depends upon the masses of the people themselves, who constitute the great bulk of consumers. For instance, if we wish to see our woolen factories running night and day to their full capacity, and giving employment to at least double the number of their present hands, let the head of every family be dressed in home-made cloth, an entire suit, of coat, vest and pants, which need not cost him more than from \$15 to \$25, and for children of various sizes not exceeding one half those amounts. The finest cloth manufactured here, I think, does not exceed \$1.75 per yard, and a suit of that quality, for a moderate sized gentleman, can be obtained for \$25.00.

"So much for cloth. How about soap. We have one soap factory, which turns out as good a quality as any family need wish to use. I have used no other for many months. This manufactory has a capacity for supplying all the soap required throughout the Territory, and giving employment to a great number of hands. All that is wanted to make it thus successful is for the house-wife in every family to use no other soap than what has got the name of J. B. Maiben on

the label. Let every co-operative store in the city and country, not only buy his soap, but recommend it to customers. At every Relief Society meeting the sisters might be recommended to use no other soap, and many an idle hand will soon find employment in that factory. It is a well known fact that the ladies occupy the front rank where self-denial and devotion are required for the accomplishment of any important result, but in reference to dressing in home-made clothes and using home-made soap, no denial or sacrifice is called for. All that is wanted is the will, and all civilized nations well know that the ladies possess that quality, almost to a fulness, so that if from the perusal of this short article on dress and soap, each factory should have to run full time, with many more hands employed, the cause must certainly be attributable to their influence and example."

School Teachers of Salt Lake County.—Notice is hereby given, that a public examination of the teachers of Salt Lake County will be held in the University Building, Salt Lake City, on Wednesday, July 8th. It is expected that all the teachers that intend to teach in said County, any time during the coming school year, will be present on that occasion; for no teacher will be employed in any of the Public Schools, except he holds a certificate of qualification from the Board of Examination. Notice is also given to the Trustees of the Ward or District Schools that in the event of their employing a teacher who does not hold a certificate from said Board, such District will not be entitled to any of the public appropriation.

Examination will commence at 9 a.m. Teachers will please come prepared with pens, paper and ink, as the examination will be conducted principally by manuscript. Also, each applicant for examination will be required to pay \$2.50 to defray the expenses of the examination.

O. H. RIDGES,
J. R. PARK,
H. I. DOREMUS,

Board of Examination.

Soapstone.—There appears to be no end to the resources of Utah, which are not only probably as extensive but as varied in their character as those of any other part of the world.

Mr. Gibson, the prospector whom we mentioned the other day as having made some valuable discoveries of fire-clay and silica, has also recently discovered a deposit of soapstone, within ten miles of this city. Specimens of the article have, we are informed, been exhibited to the foreman of Mr. Maiben's soap factory, who pronounced it of splendid quality, and excellently adapted for use in the manufacture of soap. The discoverer says that the deposit is very large, being almost inexhaustible.

Worrying Judge Poland.—That back-pay business is evidently destined to worry Judge Poland before he gets returned to Congress from Vermont. Col. John B. Mead has taken the field against him, and the Woodstock Standard, a good Republican journal, which heartily supports Mead, thus speaks of his chances: "Knowing somewhat the temper of the voters in the district, their lack of veneration for the present incumbent, and utter disgust with his back-pay and kindred performances, we have no doubt victory will perch upon our banner."—Gold Hill News.

Neat and Substantial.—One of the neatest and most substantial fences in the city has just been put up in front of the residence of Mr. Mark Croxall. Instead of the ordinary pickets, wrought iron rods, three-eighths of an inch thick, are twisted into a fancy shape and fastened in the scantling. This kind of fence is not very much more expensive than the picket, and when our iron works get fairly in operation it is probable that it will be generally adopted in preference to wood, being more delicate in appearance, while possessing greater strength and durability.

Bro. Wm. Timms constructed the fence alluded to.