

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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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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Subscribers understanding this will be able to renew their subscriptions prior to the time of expiration, so that their papers may continue without interruption.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, JULY 15.

Grand Celebration Ball.—We have received complimentary to a "Grand Celebration Ball" at the 11th Ward Assembly Rooms, on Thursday evening, July 23. Committee, Frank Bassett, Frank Jennings, John Horne.

Indisputable.—The San Francisco *Chronicle* thinks it is indisputable "that the Mormons have been almost as successful in their intercourse with the Indian element in their territory as was Mr. Penn in his colony two hundred years ago."

The Comet.—This distinguished stranger gets out of sight now much earlier in the evening, though he leaves his tail behind him for a while. If you wish to see him now-a-days, you must "be there" very soon after daylight is gone.

Is It the Weather?—Surely the hot weather must make some people crusty, pugnacious, not to say malevolent. No less than three arrests were made last evening of parties for assault and battery—Al. Cowan is charged by Mrs. Brunton with kicking and otherwise maltreating her; Henry Cunningham, colored, is charged by some ladies, of a similar complexion to his own, with doing the same by them; and another man, named Miller, also took to pounding somebody and was arrested.

School Teachers' Examination.—A second examination for the school teachers of Salt Lake County will be held in the University Building, Salt Lake City, on Saturday, Aug. 8th, commencing at 9 a.m. Teachers should come prepared with pens, paper, and ink, as the examination will be conducted principally by manuscript, also with a certificate of good moral character. \$2.50 will be charged each applicant, to defray expenses.

Board of Examiners.—O. H. RIDGES, JOHN R. PARK, H. I. DORENUS.

Granted.—In the District Court yesterday, in the case of C. C. Clements vs. Robert Campbell, City Recorder, on application for a mandamus to compel latter to allow the affiant to investigate and take abstracts and copies from the City account books under the defendant's care, the request of the applicant was granted and the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory.

In the cases of the City Treasurer and the Assessor and collector, decision was reserved by the Court, there being some features in them which differed from those of the Recorder's case.

Organization of the P. T. C. C.—At a meeting of Citizens of Salt Lake City, held on Monday, July 13, 1874, the following gentlemen were appointed as the People's Territorial Central Committee—

John Sharp, D. O. Calder, John

R. Winder, A. M. Musser, J. P. Freeze, John T. Caine, Fernamor Little, J. M. Benedict, E. F. Sheets, A. M. Cannon, George Crismon, Theodore McKean.

The committee elected John Sharp Chairman, Theodore McKean Secretary, A. M. Musser Corresponding Secretary.

The following are from the minutes of the meeting of the committee—

"Headquarters People's Territorial Central Committee.

"At a meeting of the committee held this day, July 15, 1874, the following letter of resignation was received and the resignation accepted—

'SALT LAKE CITY,

July 14, 1874.

'Hon. John Sharp, Chairman Central Committee:

"Sir—I respectfully decline the nomination as Justice of the Peace for the 3rd Precinct at the ensuing election, and request that you withdraw my name from the People's Ticket. Respectfully,

'JETER CLINTON.'

"On motion the name of A. H. Raleigh was substituted as nominee for Justice of the Peace for the 3rd precinct and his name ordered to be placed on the People's Ticket."

That Petition.—Yesterday we published a petition of the residents of the 11th Ward, to the Secretary of War, setting forth that they were being deprived of their water privileges by the Camp Douglas post, and asking that the military authorities here be directed to refrain from taking the water belonging by right to the petitioners.

In commenting upon the peculiar proceedings of the military in relation to the question as to whether the latter were amenable to the municipal laws for breaches thereof, a leading eastern journal very pertinently asked the question whether there was a "privileged military class." The same question enters into the matter under consideration, for unless there is in Utah a "privileged military class" that class, without superior privileges to those enjoyed by civilians, cannot infringe upon the rights of the latter by taking from them that which is legally their property. Not long since a case in which was involved the question of water privileges occurred in Montana, and on being taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, decision was given in favor of the first settlers. If the military be exempt from this rule, then there is a "privileged military class." Instead of their being exempt, however, we give it as a fair, square proposition, that where any departure might be taken from this rule, it would not be in favor of the military, but otherwise.

Many things appear to be done on the ground of prejudice, which leads some people to act as though "the Mormons" have no rights that should be respected." The question at issue, however, is not one in which "Mormons" alone are interested, as the non-Mormon residents of the 11th Ward are equally as much concerned as their neighbors. None of the people are so interested in the farming, gardening, artificial lakes, groves of trees, &c., of the military post as to be willing to sit down supinely and see their orchards and gardens surrounding their dwellings dying and parching up for want of the water to which they are entitled, and which is used for those camp improvements; not by any means. If the citizens do not obtain redress from the quarter to which they now appeal, and which was only done after the camp authorities had been incessantly, diligently, but vainly importuned, they have the right to exhaust every means of redress within their reach, for the right of petition by the people shall not be denied.

As set forth in the petition the 11th Ward has been settled and inhabited for a period of over twenty years, long before the military post of Camp Douglas existed, and therefore the settlers of that part have the best legal right to

the waters of Red Butte, from which they made a ditch of several miles in length and at great expense of time and means. Their water rights to that stream are not only ahead of those of any military post that might be established between them and the source of their water supply, but also of those of civilians, settlers who may locate upon intervening lands, and no person, civil or military, has any more legal right to take from them the water privileges that belong to them than they have to enter their houses and carry away their goods and chattels.

The petition of the people of the 11th Ward indicates great moderation and much generosity, in that they manifest therein a willingness that the Camp should have the privilege of using all the water from their ditch necessary for all strictly garrison purposes, provided that all waste water be returned again to the ditch. Now the petition sets forth that not only is the water from the ditch of the 11th Ward people used at Camp for cultivating large quantities of trees, tracts of land, making artificial lakes, &c., but that the waste water, over what is actually used for those purposes, is allowed to run upon the "desert" prairie, instead of being returned to the ditch that it might be used by those to whom the whole legally belongs. This seems to indicate a lack of humane feeling, an absence of manly consideration for the interest of others, that is well nigh incredible; in fact it looks a good deal like "adding insult to injury," and certainly would not be tolerated a week by a less patient people.

There is a great question involved in this matter, in that its settlement will show whether a portion of the military can with impunity not only prevent the further settlement and cultivation of lands by monopolizing the water privileges, the only means of cultivating some portions of the public domain, but also whether, by the same process, people can be reduced to the apparent necessity of abandoning their homes and the lands they have already redeemed from sterility.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

Those who wish to form an approximate idea in regard to what can be done hereabouts in the matter of the production of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and who wish to feast their eyes on a splendid collection thereof, should visit the Horticultural Show, at the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms, which opened at 2 o'clock to-day and will continue for a couple of days. The left hand corner from the front entrance to the large hall is occupied by one of the most beautiful and artistically arranged miniature landscapes we have ever seen. In it are mountains, grottoes, tiny fountains, grass lawn, rocks, cattle, sheep, &c., all placed in a natural and attractive order, indicating the good taste and skill of those whose handiwork it is—Mr. John Reading, Mrs. E. M. Barnum, and Mr. John Gillies.

To attempt to describe the brilliant bouquets of cut flowers and give the names of the different varieties would be a task that we have not the time nor space to undertake; they are simply superb.

The display of pot flowers is also very fine, and, considering that the exhibitors are but few in number, all the collections, especially, the last named, are quite extensive. The fuschias are especially notable, the specimens of this delicate and beautiful flower being as fine as can be raised in any country.

There is also a good display of trees or plants which come under the head of ornamental foliage—sub-tropical, among which is a lemon tree.

There is a fine assortment of medicinal herbs, in the north-east corner of the room, and then come the vegetables, including the Early Rose, Brownwell's Beauty, King of the Earlies, Goodrich, &c., are large and fine. The cauliflowers, cabbage, onions, beets, pease, beans, rhubarb, four stalks of which latter weighed eight

pounds, were all very noticeable for size and quality.

The display of fruits is simply astonishing for the earliness of the season. The cherries and gooseberries look simply unsurpassable, and we noticed some fine bunches of grapes of the Black Hamburg, White Muscat and Buckland varieties. There is also one fine plump, ripe fig on exhibition, something new for this City. There are apples, currants, raspberries, apricots, plums and a host of other productions too numerous to mention, but all delightful to the view.

The premiums were awarded to late in the day to admit of the lists being published in to-day's NEWS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JULY 16.

Personal.—John Clowes, Esq., formerly of the W. U. Telegraph Company, is in town.

Emigration Agent.—Elder William C. Staines left Omaha, on his way home to this City, at half-past eleven o'clock to-day.

The Comet.—The plain, unvarnished tail unfolded in the heavens is all that can be seen of the comet after dark now.

Will be Open To-morrow.—Owing to the growing interest of the public in the horticultural exhibition, the Society have concluded to open it another day. It will not close till late to-morrow night.

For Europe.—By letter from Elder David McKenzie we learn that he, in company with Elders J. H. Smith and L. John Nuttall sailed from New York, for Liverpool, in the S. S. *Idaho*, on the 14th inst., all well.

Sultry.—The weather to-day has been hot and sultry. At half-past four o'clock this morning, the north-eastern sky was all aglow with fiery red light, which is an indication, say the weather prognosticators, of an extra hot spell.

Off For Old Kaintuck.—Col. Peter Saxe informs us by letter from Ogden, July 14, that he is en route for Kentucky, to assist his sons to buy some 100 cattle at the public sales at Lexington and Paris, in that State, occurring from the 22nd to the 30th inst. The Col. claims that all who have had his Cotswold sheep are more than satisfied.

A Pleasant Time.—About four hundred persons participated in the choir excursion party to Lake Side yesterday, and a most agreeable time was spent, nothing occurring of an unpleasant character to mar the enjoyment of the day. There was instrumental music, dancing, singing, bathing in the lake, and everybody seemed to desire the comfort of his neighbor as much as his own, and when that is the case people never fail to have a good time.

Arrived.—The company of emigrants, the list of the names of the persons composing which was published in the NEWS a day or two since, arrived at the depot about nine o'clock last night. A large number of them were met at the depot by personal friends and relatives and conducted to the homes of the latter, while those not thus provided for were taken to the Tithing Office premises, where a considerable number are still located and cared for. Before long they will be distributed in various parts of the Territory, contributing to swell the census of the population.

Spilled.—This morning a boy who drives the delivery wagon of A. M. Smith, wine merchant, turned the corner of this office a trifle too short, the result of the indiscreet proceeding being that the vehicle suddenly turned bottom side up, throwing the driver out upon the hard road, with which his head came in violent contact, cutting him rather severely. The horse was also thrown down, so that the accident did not result in the usual runaway. A crowd soon collected, assisted the lad to unhitch the horse, adjust the wagon, harness up again, enabling him to drive off. That boy drives too fast and is too liberal in the use of the whip.

Coal.—We understand that the Union Pacific Railroad Company are endeavoring to lease a lot in this City for the purpose of piling up a large quantity of coal with a view to supplying the community with that necessary article. The ability of the company to meet the demand, however, is very much doubted, as we are informed that heretofore it has found all it could do to supply its contracts, let alone the meeting of the demands of a large and growing community. To say the least, that source of supply would be one which could not be securely relied upon, especially when it is considered that this part of the country is liable to railroad blockades in the winter season. It is true that, although the railroad tariff on Weber coal has been so suddenly and unwarrantably raised to about double the former rates, between Echo and Ogden, the agent in this city for the coal from the mines in which the Union Pacific Company are interested has received no instructions to raise the price of the article. There is not the least guarantee, however, that this will continue, for a company that would not scruple to raise the freight tariff so enormously in order to monopolize the coal market might not hesitate, in the same way, to enormously raise the price of coal in case of a pinch or scarcity, which is liable to occur at any time in the winter season.

We keep alluding to the coal question because we are impressed with its great importance to the entire community, and the necessity that exists for the adoption of measures for protection against the encroachments of monopolists. The main features for consideration are how to prevent the recurrence of a scarcity, how to maintain an even and fair price of the article in question, and how to encourage the owners of home mines, so as to enable them to develop their property and compete with would-be monopolists. In our opinion these can all be met by the opening up of a direct line of railroad communication between this City and the coal beds of this Territory that it is possible to reach at present in that way.

Reception.—Last evening the ladies of the 14th Ward tendered to Hon. George Q. Cannon an ice cream reception. Presidents B. Young, Geo. A. Smith and D. H. Wells and other prominent gentlemen were present. The guest of the occasion delivered an appropriate address, expressive of the pleasure he felt at the honor done him and altogether a very pleasant time was spent.

Papers Missing.—John Hooper writes from Hooper, Weber Co., July 14, as follows—

"As postmaster of this place I beg to inform you of the failures of the Salt Lake papers. They have missed four times within the last six weeks, which is more than have occurred in four years previous. The postmaster at Ogden says they do not arrive in time. It is a great disappointment to the subscribers. Something is out of joint somewhere."

The papers are mailed punctually and regularly from this office. The fault must be with the postal arrangements, and very likely with the connections with the railroad.

Special to the DESERET NEWS.

TERRITORIAL DISPATCHES.

(By Deseret Telegraph Line.)

(7,000 Fire at American Fork.

AMERICAN FORK, July 15.

Editor Deseret News:

The grist mill in this place, the property of the estate of the late D. R. Allen, was burned entirely this morning. The fire was discovered at three o'clock. It is at present unknown how the fire originated. Loss about \$7,000.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Brigham City, July 14, Chester Loveland, a son of Colonel Loveland, was drowned, this afternoon, while in swimming with some other small boys. He was about seven years old.—*Salt Lake Herald.*