



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday, June 30, 1869.

STRAY ANIMALS—A NUISANCE TO BE ABATED.

IN our columns to-day we publish a communication signed "Citizen," calling attention to and complaining of the practice, so common here, of parties living in this city, turning their stock loose, to prey, vagrant-like, upon the community at large. This is a crying evil, and the remarks of "Citizen" are pertinent and his complaints well founded. In every part of the city cows and calves, and sometimes horses and mules, are allowed by their owners to run at large, regardless of the loss and injury inflicted upon the public. This is becoming an intolerable nuisance here and it is a practice that no honest person will be guilty of. A gate can scarcely be left open for a minute, or the bars of a fence down but somebody else's animal or animals are in the lot grazing upon and trampling down the garden stuff; and besides this the fences are often broken down, the shade trees seriously damaged, the sides of the water sects injured and the water rendered filthy, and other depredations of an annoying character inflicted, very much ill feeling being caused thereby.

There is not the least excuse for this, for there are herdsmen who make it their business during the summer months to attend to public herds, and for two or three cents per head per day every animal can be looked after, and kept out of mischief, at least during the day; and all who can afford to keep cows, horses or any other kind of stock in Salt Lake City can surely afford to pay this trifling sum; if they can not, why they had better get rid of their animals altogether.

Many of the citizens are probably unaware that this offence is punishable, being a violation of the city ordinances. For the benefit of all such we refer them to the following, to be found on page 56 of the ordinances of Salt Lake City, in relation to animals running at large:

"No cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats or hogs shall be allowed to run at large within the limits of this city; all such animals, so found, shall be liable to be taken up by any person, and driven to the City pound, and the owner to pay all damages done by said animals, which damages shall be appraised by three competent persons."

Now, we are far from wishing to see matters driven to any such extremity as this. We do not believe in litigation, vastly preferring that the citizens should dwell together in perfect harmony. There is nothing to prevent it among all who believe in the golden rule,—of doing to others as they would have others do to them. But where parties will persist in turning their calves or other stock of any kind, loose either by day or night, and are thus the means of inflicting damage upon their neighbors' property we are decidedly of the opinion that they should be made to pay the full amount of such damage.

There is a point at which forbearance is no longer a virtue. On this subject there has been a deal of talking and preaching done; but the evil still exists without any sign of abatement. If in every instance of the kind occurring hereafter the parties injured would have the damage properly assessed and then drive the animals to the public pound, and furnish the poundkeeper with the bill of damages, the latter might collect the charges, with all expenses incurred while the animal was in his keeping. If this course be vigorously pursued we shall not be likely to hear much hereafter in relation to damages caused by animals running at large.

THE INFERIOR RACE, "KNOW NOthings," ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE people of the United States are undoubtedly broader in their views and feelings than the people of any other

country. This arises, in a measure, from the more general diffusion of education among the masses, the facilities for acquiring education being equal to any, and superior to those enjoyed by the people most other countries in the world. This liberality in feeling and largeness of view is due, however, more to their surroundings,—to the almost boundless extent of their national domain, the grand principles of human freedom enunciated by the Constitution and the nature of American institutions. Owing to these circumstances it has become a saying that America offers an asylum, where "liberty and the pursuit of happiness" may be enjoyed by the people of all nationalities. This saying has been and is still being realized by tens and hundreds of thousands of the denizens of Europe and Asia.

With all the boasted liberality of the people of this country, however, they are still far from being free from prejudice and illiberality, and, when their surroundings and training are considered, are probably no more so than the people of other nationalities.

It is curious to note the difference in the direction taken by national prejudices. In this country the dislike to persons of color is intense, and although infinitely more has been expended here than in any other country in the world to secure the freedom of the blacks, in no country under heaven does such opprobrium attach to a black or yellow skin as in this; and it is a fact that, in those States of the Union, which were most lavish in their expenditure of blood and treasure to secure the emancipation of the slaves, the freedmen to-day, were it not for the interposition of law, would be treated as pariahs, and deprived of nearly every privilege enjoyed by white folks.

This intense antipathy has recently assumed a very practical turn in the refusal of the Typographical Union to admit to membership the son of Douglass, the colored orator, and also the movement among the masons and carpenters employed in the Government Navy Yards to prevent the exercise of the privilege, granted by those in authority, to colored men to work in the same yards with them.

Some years ago there was a party organized in the country styling themselves the "Know Nothings," one of the main objects of the organization being to prevent the influx of foreign emigrants to our shores and to deprive foreigners of the privileges enjoyed by the native born citizens. Such a narrow policy is diametrically in opposition to the genius of the American Constitution and of American institutions, and to the policy of all great American statesmen. The "Know Nothings" professed to be animated with a fear that the continued stream of foreign artisans would work to the detriment of the native artisan, and reduce the rates of remuneration in this country as low as that paid in the thickly settled countries in Europe. But such fears are ill-founded, and the "Know Nothings" as a party have long ceased to exist.

While demonstrations against colored artisans are being made in the East, we can hear rumors from the Pacific slope of the formation of anti-Coolie societies, or societies who design to prevent the migration of Asiatics to America, which is an attempt to resurrect "Know Nothingism." The California papers for a long time past have contained occasional accounts of outrages perpetrated upon the unfortunate "Celestials," and of a one-sided legislation that one would never expect to hear of in a free and enlightened country like ours.

All such proceedings are in direct antagonism to the genius of American institutions, and are dictated by a narrow, selfish policy engendered by ignorance. The country is large enough for all; when the government was founded its founders designed it as a refuge for all, and it is an impossibility to have too many industrious hands engaged in the development of its resources. If the labor market in any particular locality should happen to become over-crowded there is plenty of room to spread; and if the white laborer or artisan is unable to compete with his colored brother,—an hypothesis believed in by none,—let him retire and acknowledge that the boasted superiority of the white race is all a myth.

We hope the day is at hand when such opinions and feelings, entertained by a very small minority of the American people, will have passed entirely away, and when there will be a practical acknowledgement of the saying that "all men are brethren," and when all citizens, whether black, yellow or white, will be able to live without fear or molestation if they live by the fruits of honest toil.

OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

On the occasion of the visit, yesterday morning, of the committee from the City Council, consisting of Aldermen Richards, Lawrence and Burton, to welcome Mr. Seward and party to Salt Lake, a brief allusion to which appeared in our columns of yesterday, the following remarks were made by MR. RICHARDS:

"In the temporary absence of his Honor, the Mayor, we have been requested to express to you in behalf of the Municipality and citizens of Salt Lake City, the pleasure they feel upon the occasion of your visit to our mountain home, and to bid you a most cordial welcome.

We cannot introduce you to many of those exhibitions which in the older cities of the East interest the traveller, where wealth, art and science are combined to afford all that can be desired; but we can introduce you to the edifices and homes which our industry has created, to the variety of trees that shade our side walks and beautify our streets, to our gardens and orchards that yield us their delicious fruits and to the waving fields of grain that now cover our land, and all as tokens of our industry, and our success in converting the desert into fruitful fields. These may interest the sojourner for a time when he considers that less than twenty-two years have produced all that you now behold that is pleasant to look upon.

Our labors have been in view, not only of making comfortable homes for the citizens, but a place of rest for the weary traveler; for you will well remember that while now only three or four short days are required to reach us from the East by the Great National Highway which has been built, the most of us settled here when it required as many months of weary travel to perform the journey. We now extend to you, and our numerous visitors, the attractions at least of a quiet, orderly and well regulated city and an hospitable community.

We trust that your stay with us, however brief or protracted, will be pleasant and agreeable to you, and that you will be enabled to form such acquaintances and enjoy such associations as will permit you in your future life to cherish kindly feelings towards us and ever to have a kindly word for Utah.

Again we bid you and your companions in travel a hearty welcome to our midst, and pray that your future may be a prosperous and happy one."

Mr. Seward, in reply, expressed his thanks for the kind reception and cordial recognition he had met with, which he believed to be sincere, and said he anticipated much satisfaction in his visit.

At 2 p.m., carriages furnished by the committee, conveyed the party through the principal streets of the city, to the west side of Jordan river, to the most slightly portions of the 17th and 20th Wards, to the City Hall where a number of our citizens were introduced, and fruits, cakes and wines were partaken of, and thence to the Bath House, returning by way of the Union Square, which was designated to be the terminus of the Central Utah Railroad.

THE SERENADE LAST NIGHT.

Last night, at a somewhat late hour, Captain Croxall's brass band serenaded ex Secretary Seward and party at the Townsend House. The evening was clear and beautiful, and a large concourse of people, numbering from five to eight hundred, assembled in anticipation of a speech from Mr. Seward.

After the playing of "Hail Columbia" and the "Allendale Quickstep" by the band, MR. SEWARD appeared, in response to calls from the crowd, and being introduced by Alderman Richards, said:

"Fellow Citizens, it would be impossible for me to speak so as to be heard by so large an audience as this; and were it otherwise proper, the circumstances under which I am traveling through the country forbid me from engaging in any kind of discussion of public or political affairs. They do not forbid me, however, acknowledging the hospitality and kindness which have been shown me by my fellow citizens. That is all I can do, and I do it with a free, kind and good heart. I thank you for the hospitality you have shown me since I came to your city. I thank you for your attendance to-night, and I pray God that the great marvel which I witness here may result in establishing a good civilization in the heart of the American Continent; and be a sign, token and assurance to mankind in every nation of the earth that it cannot fail, if it be prosecuted by industry and virtue, in advancing the welfare of the whole human race.

Accept my thanks, once more, for this kind greeting and permit me to bid you a cordial good night."

The band played "Thou art Gone from my Gaze" when, in response to vociferous calls, Mr. F. W. SEWARD was introduced by Alderman Richards, and said:

"Fellow Citizens, I thank you heartily for this kind greeting. It has given me much pleasure to visit a region of country of which I have heard so much, and in which, in common with all my fellow countrymen, I have taken so deep an interest. Even the brief glance that we have already been able to bestow upon it assures us of its wealth, of the greatness of its agricultural resources, and of its rich future.

I join with you in your congratulations over the completion of the Pacific Road. Remote as you have hitherto been, both from the Atlantic and Pacific Coast, you are now brought in close connection with each of them. It is not easy to estimate the value of the benefits which that road is destined to confer upon you, upon our country and upon the world; nor is it easy to estimate the value of the guaranty it gives of prosperity to our States and of the perpetuity of our Union.

Accept, gentlemen, my best wishes for your future and my hearty thanks for this greeting."

After "Champagne Charlie" by the band, Mr. Wilson, editor of the *Chicago Evening Journal*, was called for, and upon being introduced, said:

"Fellow Citizens, I do not think it is exactly fair for you to call upon me, a member of the editorial profession, to speak to you, when by taking the *Chicago Evening Journal* you could hear from me every day. However, gentlemen, I can only thank you for the hospitality that the party with which I am traveling has received in this, your beautiful city; and I can say that we are all delighted with your city and with you. Allow me to say good night."

The band played Quick March "Ball Dog," when the Hon. A. FITCH, Senator from Auburn, N. Y., was introduced by Mr. J. M. Ellis, and said:

"Fellow Citizens, I am happy to meet with you on this occasion. It has been a great pleasure to our party to find a industrious, sober and virtuous a people here (cheers). We are gratified with the beauty of your city, and with the work of your hands, of which we have had full demonstration throughout the day. We thank you kindly for your cordial greeting to our friend, Governor Seward, with whom we have the pleasure of traveling. Good night.

The "Fairy Polka" was played when in response to loud calls of "Ellis," Mr. J. M. Ellis appeared, being introduced by Mr. Fitch. He was greeted with cheers mingled with hisses. He made a few very felicitous remarks after which the crowd dispersed.

HISTORICAL DISCOURSE

By President GEORGE A. SMITH, delivered in the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, June 20, 1869.

[REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.]

When Joseph Smith was about 15 years old there was, in the western part of the State of New York, a considerable excitement upon the subject of religion. The various denominations in that part of the country were stirred up with a spirit of revival. They held protracted meetings and many were converted. At the end of this excitement a scramble ensued as to which of the denominations should have the proselytes.

Of the family of Joseph Smith his mother, his brothers Hyrum and Samuel, and sister Sophronia, became members of the Presbyterian Church. Joseph reflected much upon the subject of religion, and was astonished at the feeling that seemed to have grown out of the division of the spoils, if we may use the term, at the close of the reformation. He spent much time in prayer and reflection and in seeking the Lord. He was led to pray upon the subject in consequence of the declaration of the Apostle James: "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God that giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not." [JAMES, 1st chap., 5th vs.] He sought the Lord by day and by night, and was enlightened by the vision of an holy angel. When this personage appeared to him one of his first inquiries was, "Which of the denominations of Christians in the vicinity was right?" He was told they had all gone astray, they had wandered into darkness and that God was about to restore the gospel in its simplicity and purity to the earth; he was, consequently, directed not to