

DESERET NEWS

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - SEPT. 6, 1876.

THE TIME TO PAY TAXES.

THIS is the time of the year when taxes begin to come due, and when the people generally are respectfully invited to step up to the collector's office and settle. There are the city, county, and territorial taxes particularly, that are due for the current year. Under present political systems, with all good government taxes are a necessity, but they are not so high as under a bad and reckless government. All the local taxes are assessed, collected and expended by officers created upon the local self-government principle, in which the majority rules, and whose ruling under the law is decisive. When the people who compose the bulk of the inhabitants of this Territory lived in other communities where they formed the minority, they cheerfully paid their quota of the taxes, as assessed by the respective authority. Now that they are living in a community where they constitute the very decided majority, as a rule they strive to pay their taxes just as cheerfully, and thereby manifest their love for law and order to be constant and enduring.

There may be some lawless characters who are the manifest enemies of the people, and who may be so unprincipled and reckless as to endeavor to instigate others to refuse to pay their taxes on some frivolous pretext or other. But this bad advice is dangerous to all, for the law requires the enforcement of payment, under certain circumstances, and the first cost is sure to be the least. The easiest way to get rid of the tax question is to pay the amount due the first day you have the money at command, and then it is off your mind, and there are no after costs to be liquidated. The longer a man's taxes remain unpaid, the heavier burden they seem to be and they are, especially when they are suffered to accumulate. Therefore prompt payment is the easiest payment, when you have the money, and a great deal of anxiety, as well as some actual trouble, is thereby avoided.

WORKMEN GLAD TO GO FROM AMERICA TO SCOTLAND.

The New York Herald of Aug. 25th has the following—

"No less than 500 stalwart and hard-working masons and stonecutters stood at pier No. 42, belonging to the State Line Steamship Co., yesterday morning before nine o'clock. The majority of these were anxious to take passage by the steamer *Pennsylvania* for Glasgow, where a large number of masons and stonecutters are needed.

"Mr. Abbott, who, as previously stated in the *Herald*, has charge of the men, was early on hand with the agents of the line, Austin, Baldwin & Co., and quickly got the men into line, making every man show his references of society card. The men were then called upon to sign the contract before getting their passage tickets. Few knew what they were signing, some of them being pretty well loaded with whiskey, while others were utterly disgusted in not getting work to do in this country, and ready to go anywhere for constant employment and good wages. Many tricks were tried upon the agents to secure passages.

"The steamship *Pennsylvania* left her dock at twelve, and the tug boat *Only Son* was on hand to convey the men selected as far as quarantine, where the steamship anchored. As the men, with their kits, fell into line the scene was saddening. Strong and hearty men were clinging to their wives and little ones, who were waiting to bid them farewell. When all had got on board the tug the rush for every possible place where a view could be obtained was very great, and cheer after cheer rent the air.

"The *Pennsylvania* anchored this side of Quarantine and took the whole party on board. The next batch to go off will be fifty men from Chicago, who will proceed by

the *Virginia*, and 100 will go by the *State of Indiana*. Altogether there will be fully 600 men employed at the works now going on in Scotland, which are to be completed within three years, or earlier if possible."

Of these departures the same paper says editorially—

"Workmen are leaving this country for Europe in search of employment. A large number went to Scotland in the steamship *Pennsylvania* yesterday. They signed contracts which insure them work in Glasgow on their arrival. It is a singular circumstance that American workmen should be seeking employment in Europe, but hundreds of men stood upon the dock ready and willing to avail themselves of this opportunity to earn their bread."

It certainly is a singular circumstance that so many skillful and trained workmen should be anxious to go from this country to work in Scotland. The latter country is naturally one of the poorest countries in resources, and is what is termed a finished country, while this country is a new country, and has untold national resources of every imaginable kind, resources which have hardly begun to be developed, and yet the financial and business conditions are such as to induce a situation in which hundreds and thousands of workmen can find nothing to do, and are glad to go anywhere where the conditions are better. Truly, there is much to be learned yet concerning the science of life in this country.

THE CAMPAIGN TO BE CONTINUED DURING THE WINTER.

It appears the Indian campaign is to be continued all through the winter in some sort, judging by the following Chicago dispatch to the *New York Times*—

"Your representative called at General Sheridan's headquarters this afternoon and made inquiries of Colonel Drum, General Sheridan's chief of staff, as to the probable future movements of troops now in the Indian country, in view of the fact that it has been pretty well settled that the hostile savages have broken up into small bands and do not intend to give the troops battle. The opinion has become pretty general in view of this fact, together with the additional facts of the extremely severe winters incident to that region, and the difficulties of furnishing provisions and shelter for troops at such a distance from their base of supplies, that the army would be withdrawn within the next two or three weeks, and operations suspended for the season. Colonel Drum said that it was the intention of the commander of the department to continue the fight right through the winter. There is to be no let up, and wherever a band of savages can be found they will be hit, and hard too. None of the ground occupied is to be relinquished. Material for barracks is to be at once forwarded, and shelters will be erected on Tongue river and Goose creek. Here the army will remain during the winter, doing whatever they can towards trouncing Sitting Bull and his followers, and will be on the ground in the spring, if necessary, to complete the work."

NOTES FOR WORTHLESS IMPLEMENTS NOT RECOVERABLE.

THERE is no doubt that throughout the country there is a great deal more purchasing by country people on notes for future payment than is good for them, or for the prosperity of the communities wherein they reside, and there is no doubt that some of the persons who so give their notes are grievously swindled. To such the following from an eastern paper will not be uninteresting, and to others it may act with the virtue of a strong preventive—

"A case that will be of interest to that portion of the farming community which has been deluded into signing notes in payment for agricultural implements that prove worthless, &c., has just been tried by Judge Mather, of the Court of Common Pleas, New London, Conn., and a jury, and decided for the defendant. Loring & Wales had come into possession of a note given by J. W. Wheeler to the agent of a New Hampshire manufacturing concern, and sued for its recovery. The judge, in his charge to the jury, said that if the signatures of the defendants were obtained to said notes by the fraud, artifice and deceit of the said payee, and by leading the defendants to suppose and believe that they were signing a contract of a different character, and without negligence on their part, then the plaintiffs, though innocent, bona fide holders for value, cannot recover, for then in no sense is the pretended note the note of the defendants. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendants."

Local and Other Matters

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 1.

Alive and Well.—Brother Hill, of the Little Colorado mission, reported to have perished on the desert some time since, is on his way to the city, in good health, and will probably arrive within a couple of days.

Hot Again.—Now we have hot weather again, with the thermometer in the shade struggling to get up into the nineties, and succeeding too, while everybody knows that when it rises above eighty degrees for any length of time it is decidedly unhealthy.

Ogden Iron Works.—The *Junction* learns from Mr. Tait that matters pertaining to the Ogden Iron Works are in such a shape as to insure an early resumption of business, under the new auspices, in a manner that will doubtless prove successful.

Mortuary.—Sexton's report for August.—Males, 30; females 13. Of these, adults 13, children, 30. Causes of death as reported.—Teething and cholera infantum, 12; scarlet fever and scarlatina, 7; lung disease, 5; diphtheria, 3; still born, 2; accidental, 2; inflammation of the bowels, 1; dropsy, 1; childbed, 1; softening of the brain, 1; cancer, 1; old age, 1; spinal affection, 1; cancer, 1; not reported, 4; total interments, 43.

JOS. E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

Woman's Exponent for Sept. 1 contains "Mrs. Duniway's Lecture," "Fourth Epistle of Hal to the 'Old Maid,'" "R. S. Reports," "Some of My Thoughts," "Temple Funds," "The Educational Congress," "Kind Words Do Not Cost Much," "Take Care," "A Glance at the Future," "Running in Debt," "Weight of Light," "Action or Indifference," "An Incomplete Centennial," "Death in the Nursing Bottle," "Woman's Voice," etc.

Damage to Vegetation.—By courtesy of Bishop Hunter we are enabled to publish the following dispatch—

"LOGAN, Sept. 1.

"Bishop Edward Hunter.

"The grasshoppers have done a good deal of damage to corn, apple trees, &c., in the settlements north of Ogden.

"The frost has cut the potatoe vines of this valley.

"President Young expects to reach the city at three p.m. tomorrow."

"A.M.M."

Utah Northern.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Utah Northern Railroad, held at Logan, Cache County, last Saturday, the following were elected directors for the ensuing year: Royal M. Bassett, of Birmingham, Conn.; Joseph Richardson and Geo. Richardson, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Monroe Salisbury, John W. Young, Wm. B. Preston, M. W. Merrill, Moses Thatcher, G. W. Thatcher, Samuel Smith, Lorin Farr, Wm. H. Maughan and Milton D. Hammond, of Utah.—*Ogden Junction*, Aug. 31.

High Figures.—In the sales of boxes and seats in the California Theatre for Booth's performance next Monday evening, Col. Andrews, of the Diamond Palace, bought the best box, K, six seats, for \$100, regular price \$15. Box E, on the other side of the theatre,

corresponding with box K, sold for \$45 to M. H. Hecht. Auditorium seats, highest figure \$4.50. Best orchestra seats fetched a premium of \$2. When Forest played in San Francisco at the Opera House, May 14, 1866, R. J. Tiffany paid a premium for the first choice. On the whole the average prices for Booth are considered equal to those for Forest.

A Good Place.—From a description sent us by L. W. Jones, Dairy, situated at Soldier's Fork, Spanish Fork Cañon, must be a goodly location. He says—

"I am at present in charge of the Spanish Fork dairy, at which we also have a hundred cows belonging to the Utah County Co-operative herd, and we are engaged principally in the manufacture of cheese. We are 'established' in the tops of the mountains, twenty-five miles east from Spanish Fork, a most beautiful summer location, where the thermometer never shows higher at any time than 88 in the shade. Game is abundant. While herding the cows the boys frequently encounter droves of deer. Bears also appear to be quite numerous, their tracks being frequently observed.

"About twenty miles south-east of us is Castle Valley, celebrated for its coal discoveries, there being veins thereabout from three to thirty feet in thickness. Last week a number of teams were engaged in hauling the carboniferous material. I believe some of the proprietors are residents of Springville."

A False Report.—No Indian Raid.—Cool.—Our Kanab correspondent writes as follows, on the 24th, regarding the reported horse stealing near that place, by Indians—

"Since writing you on the 20th inst., I have learned that the report in regard to Navajos stealing horses is unfounded. The Indians referred to were not of Patnash's band, as supposed, but were of a northern party. One of their number was a Moquis Indian. They had been trading in the lower settlements, and through a letter of recommendation from Bishop L. John Nuttall had made excellent trades, and obtained twenty-four heads of horses. On their way back they camped below town, and were gathering up their horses for a start, when one of our boys, who was on the range, seeing them trying to corral the horses, supposed they were stealing animals belonging to the people of this place, and accordingly hastened to town and spread the report and got the party to go in pursuit.

"For the last three days it has been unusually cold for this time of year, the thermometer being 48 degrees in the shade in the forenoon, on the 21st inst."

Worthy of Emulation.—Not a few individuals and journals in commenting upon the Indian question, so prominent at present, advert in favorable terms to the policy pursued toward the aborigines by "Brigham Young and the Mormons." These complimentary references have their foundation in plain and substantial facts, which must be patent to every observer. The "Mormons" consider it to be the duty of white men to be the friends of the red men, and to take some pains to let the latter know it, a policy which they have generally pursued. The wisdom of this policy must be plain enough, for it is human nature, whether red or white, not to seek to injure one's known friends, as such conduct would be prejudicial to self interest. The best possible way to benefit the Indians is to teach them to leave their roving and pernicious habits and take on the habits of peace, honesty and industry. Some people may consider this an impossibility, but it is no such thing, the "Mormons" having placed its practicability beyond a doubt by being able to display genuine examples. As evidence the Indian settlement in Malad Valley, in charge of Elder George H. Hill, might be pointed at, also the settlement in the western part of the Territory, besides that of Thistle Valley, in the south, and others that we might name where the Indians, many of them, have commenced to forsake their idle and degraded ways and are cultivating the soil, causing it to produce to supply their necessities. This desire for improvement and independence is increasing among the Indians, and we anticipate that its development and progress will be continuous.

The "Mormons," however, have an advantage in this respect, in a

religious point of view. The Book of Mormon is a record or history of the forefathers of the aborigines, who are a branch of the House of Israel, a detached portion springing from persons who left Jerusalem 600 years before Christ, and coming to this country; and the record states that the Lord made a covenant with those ancients that although their children would dwindle in unbelief and darkness and become a dark and loathsome people, in the latter times they would come to a knowledge of the gospel of the Redeemer through a people to whom this record, the Book of Mormon, should be revealed. This covenant and promise is beginning to be realized, and the many prophecies bearing on the same point, ancient and modern, fulfilled, for those people are beginning to understand, believe and obey the religion of their forefathers, and hence the gradual improvement of those who are coming to this knowledge.

Those who desire to know concerning the origin of the American Indians should read the Book of Mormon, a synopsis history of their progenitors, which also predicts what shall be their destiny, for the prevalent opinion that they are to be wiped out of existence is a fallacy. Some of the revelations of the Book of Doctrine and Covenants also give some important information in relation to those points. Many may scout at the idea of the Book of Mormon being what it purports to be, but when a work is being sustained by the literal fulfillment of the inspired predictions contained in it, it is a hard matter to set aside, especially when sustained by many discoveries of ruins, on which are verifying inscriptions, of an ancient, powerful and civilized people, that once inhabited this broad continent of America.

From Kanab.—Brother Levi Stewart, of Kanab, arrived in this city this morning.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 2.

Cheapening.—Peaches are selling as low as a dollar a bushel.

Returned from North.—President B. Young returned from Logan this afternoon.

Lake Side.—The 20th Ward Sunday School go to Lake Side on Tuesday. Those who want tickets should secure them early.

Convalescent.—Robert J. Knight had so far recovered from the effects of having his head run over by the wheel of a loaded wagon, a few days ago, as to be able to be out and around for a while yesterday.

Fifty More.—The colored man Swayie, who was sent to jail the other day for assaulting a white boy, was sent up for fifty days more last night for stealing a couple of looking-glasses from the Great Western Hotel.

"American Agriculturist."—We have, from the publishers, Orange Judd & Company, 245 Broadway, New York, the September number of this useful and instructive periodical, one of the best from abroad for Utah "Grangers."

Wants to Hear.—Mr. William H. Carroll, Jewett, State of Illinois, is desirous of hearing from or of his uncle, James Carroll, and his brother Nathan Carroll, who came westward from Henry County, Indiana, many years since. The inquirer has been absent from his native country thirty-four years, and having returned, desires to discover the whereabouts of those relatives, and, if living, desires to join them.

Returned Missionaries.—Elder Mark Croxall, of this city, reached home from a mission to Australia, yesterday, as did also Elder Jacob Miller, of Farmington. The health of the latter while abroad was very poor.

We learn from Elder Croxall that he left Elders Isaac Groo and John Young, in conjunction with whom he had been laboring, in the city of Sydney, in good health. But little interest is manifested among the people there in the gospel, yet the brethren met with many kind friends.

Items from St. George.—Brother J. W. Crosby furnishes the following—

Fruit and grain crops are generally good, and the health of the people tolerably so, though the heat has been unusually intense, the mercury rising some four degrees higher than ever before known.