

the matter indicated in the act of Congress of June 20th, 1874. I especially invite your attention to the recommendation of the commissioners of the sinking fund, relative to the ambiguity of the act of June 20th, 1874, the interest on the district bonds and the consolidation of the indebtedness of the district. I feel much indebted to the gentlemen who consented to leave their private affairs and come from a distance to attend to the business of this district, and for the able and satisfactory manner in which it has been conducted. I am sure their services will be equally appreciated by the entire public. It will be seen by the accompanying full report of the Board of Health, that the sanitary condition of the district is very satisfactory. In my opinion the District of Columbia should be regarded as the grounds of the National Capital, in which the entire people are interested. I do not allude to this to urge generous appropriations to the District, but to draw the attention of Congress to frame a law for the government of the district, to the magnificent scale on which the city has been planned by the founders of the government; the manner in which, for ornamental purposes, the reservations, streets and avenues were laid out, and the proportion of the property actually possessed by the general government. I think the proportion of the expenses of the government and of the improvements to be borne by the general government, the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the country, should be carefully and equitably defined.

The Mississippi River.

In accordance with section three of an act approved June 23, 1874, appointing a board to make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi river, with a view to determine the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purposes of commerce, and in accordance with an act entitled an act to provide for the appointment of a commission of engineers to investigate and report a plan for the excavation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river subject to inundation I appointed a commission of engineers. Neither board has yet completed its labors. When their reports are received, they will be forwarded to Congress without delay.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.
Executive Mansion,
December 7th, 1874.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 4.

Accident.—To-day, while engaged in laying the track of the Utah Western Railroad, M. Tolley, of Salt Creek, had one of his fingers twisted and broken, which will probably result in the member being permanently stiff. Dr. Anderson attended to the injury.

Crossings Needed.—Now that the streets have become muddy, one sees more clearly than ever where crossings are desirable, and the places are numerous. The fluming of the water-ditches at the intersection of the streets makes it much better for teams and carriages, but worse for pedestrians, as in wet and muddy weather the banks of the ditches were generally the driest places for crossing, before fluming, but fluming abolishes the banks. Thus one improvement makes another desirable.

The Bingham Trouble.—The difficulty between Mr. Murphy, miner, of Bingham Canyon, and the Bingham Canyon and Camp Floyd Railroad Company, which has already involved so many threatenings, arrests, and examinations before Justices of the Peace and U. S. Commissioners, is likely to culminate in some heavy litigation. In the Third District Court, this morning, Mr. McBride, in behalf of Mr. Murphy, asked for a restraining order against the railroad company, but consideration of the matter was deferred till Monday.

Brought Them In.—To-day deputy Sheriff Florida arrived in town, bringing with him Nellie and Charles Carr, who were arrested at Lehi. He also brought the little girl whom they stole from Mr. Southworth's place. The horse, which belongs to Morrill & Voorhees, is at Simpson's Springs, over 100 miles west of here, the buggy is in Rush Valley, the two Catts having disposed of them out west and then

gone to Lehi. The man and woman are both in jail, and the little girl is again under the care of Mr. Southworth.

Suit For Damages.—In the District Court, this morning, Mr. McCutchen moved to strike out the answer to the complaint in the case of Geo. W. Loomis vs. O. H. Earll, division superintendent of the Union Pacific, suit for \$25,000 damages, for alleged injuries sustained by plaintiff through being put off the cars, and being thereby exposed to the inclemency of the weather and other dangers. Loomis is a three card monte man, and the defendant claims that he had a right to put him off the train. Mr. Hempstead appeared as counsel for the railroad company, and delivered a very clear argument against the motion, which was overruled.

Another Railroad Scheme.—We understand that another railroad scheme is in contemplation by the Directors of the Utah Northern, and which, we understand, will soon be agitated. The project is to connect the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad with the Utah Northern, somewhere on Snake River, instead of connecting it with the Central Pacific Railroad, as heretofore contemplated. This would, it is claimed, be most advantageous to all parties concerned, and especially to the people of Boise City, Idaho. The Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad is narrow gauge, and its connection with the Utah Northern would ensure a continuous line of narrow gauge all the way from Portland to Ogden, and eventually from the first point named to the southern part of this Territory, as it is intended to run a narrow gauge line from Ogden south to connect with the Great Western Railroad now in process of construction, and from which it is designed to run a continuation down into the southern country.

We understand that Mr. Moses Thatcher, who is interested in the matter, and who is now in Boise City, purposes laying the matter before the people of that place.

His First Case.—This morning Mr. Rawlings, son of Bishop Rawlings, of South Cottonwood, made his first argument, before the Third District Court, since being admitted a member of the Salt Lake bar. The case was Orlando Evans vs. the Devonport Smelting Co., Mr. Rawlings for plaintiff and Mr. Hempstead for defendant. The argument was made on a demurrer to the complaint, on the ground that it contained two separate causes of action. The argument for the demurrer by Mr. Hempstead was most ably and ingeniously answered by the young attorney, who not only manifested somewhat remarkable powers of logic, but also a most excellent style of delivery, being fluent, yet forcible, without that coarse, noisy, boisterous manner which is by far too common among the legal fraternity of America. During the delivery of his maiden argument the members of the bar paid the strictest attention, all eyes were directed towards him, and, at its close, when the Court had sustained his position, by overruling the demurrer, he was congratulated by some of the older members of the bar.

Mr. Rawlings is a young gentleman of rare ability, and may make an excellent lawyer, an opinion which is entertained by the oldest and ablest members of the bar.

Mr. Hempstead asked the Court to note an exception to the ruling of the Court.

Grand Jury Discharged.—At one o'clock to-day the grand jury for the Third Judicial District appeared in Court and presented a number of indictments, which were filed by the clerk. Mr. Chislett, the foreman, informed the court that the jury, having disposed of the business brought before them, desired to be discharged. The public prosecutor stated that there were other matters which needed the attention of a grand jury, but as the court was aware, the present term expired to-morrow and there was no time to attend to further business.

The Court then addressed the jury, in substance, and to the effect that they were not only entitled to the ordinary thanks of the Court for the just and impartial manner in which they had discharged the onerous and unpleasant duties which had devolved upon them, but to the extraordinary thanks both of the Court and every law-abiding citizen. They had acted

wisely; they had not exclusively assailed any particular kind of crime, but had been distributive in their operations; had found indictments for a variety of crimes, and had made some test cases. They had not manifested any desire to be vindictive and neither was the Court desirous of being vindictive. A great many people, owing to peculiar surrounding circumstances, had been led to commit crimes against the laws because they had been misled, and taught that such acts were not criminal. Grave offences had been committed in this way; even there might be cases of murder that might have been committed from this cause, and perhaps it was well for the jury to let some of such cases go by, and to make examples of some of the most responsible cases and individuals. The jury had no doubt noticed the leniency with which the Court had treated parties who had been indicted for illegal voting, and who had come before him and pleaded guilty, the Court desired to be lenient, and would be so until it should be proved that mercy and leniency would not teach the people of Utah a lesson that they must learn—that they must respect the laws. It was a governmental question entirely, and if mercy and leniency would make the necessary impression on the minds of the people of this Territory Utah could go on in the path of progress, like other Territories and States, but it must be distinctly understood that, although heretofore merciful and lenient, the Court could be as severe as any other Court, and that, should leniency not have the desired effect, in insuring respect for the laws, then the utmost severity and rigor would be resorted to.

After again thanking the jury, the Court dismissed them and they retired.

The Judge must have just risen from a good dinner, either in reality or in anticipation.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 5.

Moved In.—Mr. Henry Wallace is now encoined in his new premises, opposite the post office.

Quiet.—City police business is very quiet just now. Generally "a calm before a storm" in such matters.

Lots of Deer.—In front of Louis Stein's place is a row of fine deer, just in from the South, where the animals are very plentiful.

A Mighty Hunter.—A man was seen yesterday coming down City Creek canyon with no less than six deer, *Cervus Americanus*. Who says we have no Nimrods among us?

More Crossings.—To-day the supervisor commenced work upon a couple of plank crossings; one extending from this office to the corner south, and the other from the latter point to the University corner.

Artistic Penmanship.—A couple of beautiful specimens of artistic penmanship, executed by the hand of Prof. Phelps, are exhibited in the window of the Howe Sewing Machine Agency. They are worth looking at, and will stand minute inspection.

Good-looking Indians.—To-day a few Indians have been around town who appeared to be the most cleanly and respectable looking Lamanites we have seen in these parts. The squaws especially are well and comfortably clad. They are Putes, from the Humboldt Country.

Material Developments.—At Smithfield, Cache County, a tannery is in operation, the capacity of which is soon to be enlarged; arrangements are in progress for the establishment of a woollen factory at Logan and a broom factory at Millville, and Hiram is going ahead of every part of the Territory in the matter of the production of lumber. Thus by each settlement having a form of industry peculiar to itself, when those things are in full operation, the people of Cache Valley will have laid an excellent foundation for material prosperity and independence.

Bound Over.—This morning Charles and Nellie Carr were before Justice Pyper on a charge of stealing the little girl Emma Jennings, from her guardians, and with stealing a horse, buggy and harness from Morrill and Voorhees. The child stealing charge was clearly sustained on both the accused, and on it Justice Pyper bound them

over to the grand jury of the Third District Court, in \$1,500 each.

The woman was acquitted on the buggy-stealing charge, but Charles Carr, who admitted to trading off the property, was held on that case in \$1,000. As the bonds were not obtained both were committed to jail in default.

"Song Diamonds."—We have received from Messrs. Brainard & Sons, music publishers of Cleveland, Ohio, a work just issued by them entitled "Song Diamonds," a collection of over a hundred new and charming songs, with piano or reed organ accompaniment, by the following authors—Blamphin, Clariabel, Virginia, Gabriel, Dolores, Hamilton Aide, Gounod, Lindsay, Favarger, Hatton, Arnaud, Molloy, Linley, and others popular in the musical world. Many of the songs in this collection were but recently issued in sheet form, and after having inspected its contents we unhesitatingly pronounce it one of the most beautiful books of song now offered to the public. If purchased separately, in sheet form, the songs it contains would cost not less than thirty-five dollars, but it is published at the very low figure of two dollars and fifty cents. It is a gem for the parlor and can be had at the music store of Calder & Careless in this city.

The house of S. Brainard & Sons, is one of the oldest and largest in their line in the United States.

Rich County.—Bishop Budge, of Paris, Rich County, called this morning. He states that the people of that section generally are prosperous and contented. Co-operation is flourishing among them, their store and tannery being in a good condition, and they are taking measures to start co-operative stock and sheep herds. President Rich is doing a good business at Paris with his new grist mill, and at Fish Haven Brother Cook is running a carding machine, which is a great convenience to the people. The manufacture of salt of excellent quality has been commenced in Rich County, and promises soon to become a profitable branch of industry; it is made from the waters of a spring located a few miles east of Montpelier. The intention is to procure, at an early day, the boilers and other machinery necessary to carry on this branch of business on a large scale. The people harvested the best crops the last season that have been raised since the county was settled; and they are doing a good business in supplying oats to Fort Hall and to various mail stations in Idaho. This valley offers unusual inducements to settlers, and there is room for many more than it at present contains. Crops have been raised for the last three years, each year being an improvement on its predecessor. It is a splendid country for grazing, has abundance of timber, and, in summer especially, it is pronounced one of the most pleasant and agreeable in the entire west.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 7.

St. George.—By a telegram from St. George, received by President Wells this afternoon, we learn that the health of President Young is very good.

Left St. George.—Mr. H. B. Clawson left St. George this morning, with the remains of his wife, the late Mrs. Alice Clawson. He is not expected to reach this city until next Monday.

Received.—The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior on the Operations of the Department for the year 1874. A synopsis of the report has already appeared in our telegraphic columns.

Missionaries for Europe.—Tomorrow morning Elders Edward Snelgrove and William L. Binder, of this city, George L. Farrell of Logan and Robert Hogg, of Morgan, will leave for Europe, to which part of the world they go on missions. We wish those brethren God speed.

A Bad Case.—This morning a young man was before Justice Pyper on a charge of striking his wife, while the latter was sick in bed. Being intoxicated he let a lamp fall upon the floor and came near setting the house on fire. No one appeared against him this morning, and, after receiving a timely reprimand and some advice from the Judge, he was discharged.

Minus His Shirts.—The other evening brother James Snarr left a

parcel containing two shirts and a bunch of celery upon the counter of Mayor Wells' office, forgetting to take it home with him. During the night some sneak thief forced an entrance into the office and took away those shirts and that celery, which proceeding James deprecates exceedingly.

Sunday School Party.—Next Wednesday afternoon, commencing at one o'clock, the Sunday school children of the 8th Ward will have a party in the Assembly Rooms of that Ward, and in the evening the bigger folks will meet and enjoy themselves in the dance, the proceeds of which latter party will be devoted to Sunday school purposes. The Sabbath school of that Ward is in excellent condition, and we are glad to notice that the movement in that part of the City receives encouragement.

Grass Creek Coal.—We have received a quantity of coal from the Grass Creek mine, and, after having had an opportunity of testing it, have no hesitancy in saying that it is a splendid article, being at least equal to the best in the market. Messrs. W. W. Cluff, C. Richin and A. Winters are interested in the mine, and Mr. A. M. Cannon is the agent of the company in this City.

The G. L. U.'s.—It was well known to the public sometime since that a secret association existed in this city called the G. L. U. Society, or the "Gentile League of Utah." Some may have supposed that it had altogether ceased to live, but this is not quite so, as it still has a sickly existence, although the former captain of it has left the Territory for other parts. The members of this combination take an oath of secrecy on being admitted into its deliberations. The object of the society is to bring about, by fair or foul means, the overthrow of the "Mormon" religion—the hugest job that was ever undertaken by mortals. One peculiarity of the society is that no person who has ever been a "Mormon" is admitted to membership, as it is thought by those composing the combination that no man who has ever fled his colors once can be trusted, for having once turned his coat he might do the same thing again.

A Murderous Fellow.—On Saturday night the proprietor of the Pacific House entered complaint against a man named Roy, for fighting on his premises. When the officers went to the hotel to arrest Roy, two men, Butterwood and McKinney, interfered, pto prevent them taking him, when they were under the necessity of taking the first named of the two into custody also. As officer Ringwood was passing out of the place with one prisoner and nightwatchman Hilton with the other, officer Alexander Burt, who was in the rear, felt a sudden impression to turn round, and acted on the impulse, when he discovered McKinney close to him with his hand behind him clutching a weapon of some kind, which the officer thought was a pistol, as he only saw a portion of the handle. Mr. Burt said, "What's that you've got in your hand?" at the same time whipping out his club in an instant, when McKinney ran backwards, pursued by the officer. He got behind the counter, when he dropped the weapon, which was a huge, ugly looking knife, about ten inches long. Mr. Burt then seized McKinney and succeeded in lodging him in jail, although the fellow made several attempts to get away. Roy and Butterwood were each fined \$10 and McKinney \$20, and, in default of payment, were sent to prison.

It was evidently the intention of McKinney to stab the officer in the back, which he does not attempt to deny.

TAYLOR & CUTLER announce the receipt of another large stock of staple and fancy dry goods and groceries, boots, shoes, clothing, etc., which they will sell cheap. They have recently enlarged their store and are prepared to do a much more extensive business. They keep on hand a full stock of winter dress goods, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats, clothing, wall-paper, etc.

CHEAP BUILDING SPOT for sale, 20th Ward. Apply at this Office, d234 ff