

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, November 24, 1868.

## THE CHICAGO "TRIBUNE" ON VICE PRESIDENTS.

THE Chicago Tribune in a recent article on "General Grant and the Republican Party" sets forth some rather singular ideas in reply, ostensibly, to the predictions of some of the Democratic journals that General Grant will betray his party, *a la* Johnson. The Tribune thinks these journals are not justified in seeking solace and consolation from such predictions, as the precedents are all against the realization of their hopes. It says:

"No man elected President has ever betrayed the party that elevated him to power. Gen. Grant will be no exception to the rule. Go back to the formation of our Government, and beginning with Washington, trace down the successive Administrations to the death of Lincoln, and it will be found that all the Presidents have proved true to the principles and policies of the party to whom they owed their office."

In direct contrast with the Presidents' is the conduct of the Vice-Presidents who became Executives by the demise or murder of a President. They, the Tribune says,

"Have all apostatized and proved traitors to their party and its principles, and left their offices, executed by their former friends and infamous in the eyes of all honorable men."

After this who would be a Vice-President? If the demise of the President makes his successor an apostate and traitor to his party and principles, then every man elected to that position, who places any value on his character for integrity, should earnestly pray for the life of the Executive to be preserved, at least until the term of office shall expire. If this be an infallible rule, a man who receives the nomination of Vice-President and has any desire to have his name go down to posterity free from the taint of apostasy and treason, should carefully inquire, before accepting the nomination, whether the gentleman who has been selected as the Chief Executive, is in feeble health, or is likely from any cause to vacate the chair before the expiration of his term.

We wonder why there is such a difference, that the Presidents never betray their parties, while the Vice-Presidents, when they become Presidents, invariably betray theirs! Why this is the case the Tribune does not attempt to explain. Probably it thinks it does all that is necessary by stating what it evidently relies upon as a great fact—an unerring and reliable rule—leaving to others the task of elucidating the causes which produce these remarkable effects. They cannot have their origin in any preserving influence connected with the Presidential mansion, for, upon the deaths of the Presidents, the White House is occupied by the Vice-Presidents, who, if the virtue were there, should partake of it and be equally true with their predecessors. The cause of difficulty must be in the office itself, for the Tribune, in demonstrating its theory, attempts to prove that there have been five traitorous Vice-Presidents, three only of whom were occupants of the chair of the Chief Executive. These five were: Aaron Burr, John C. Calhoun, John Tyler, Milard Fillmore and Andrew Johnson, all of whom, the Tribune says, plotted and intrigued against their parties, or refused to carry out their principles, and became apostate to them. Jefferson and Jackson, who were Presidents when Burr and Calhoun were Vice-Presidents, both lived out their terms, and the Vice-Presidents found no opportunity to throw the administration into the hands of the opposing party.

The Tribune evidently leans to fatalism. Its reasoning may be summed up in the following syllogism: Presidents have always been steadfast and true to the party that lifted them into the Executive chair; General Grant is President elect; therefore, General Grant must be steadfast and true to the party that elected him. But, in addition to this, the Tribune calls attention to a few other points. In reading them it strikes us that they are used as much for the purpose of convincing itself that General Grant can not desert the party, which has elevated him to the highest post in our government as for the purpose of enlightening the Copperheads for whose delectation the article purports to be written. We do not wish to misjudge the Tribune; but the article reads to us as though it were intended to let General Grant see how many reasons there were why he should be faithful to the Republican party in view of the great trust it had reposed in him.

The points summarized are:

1. A military man is a man of honor. General Grant would rather suffer death than betray those who reposed faith in him.
2. If he ever finds that he cannot endorse the policy of the Republican party, he will resign his office back into their hands, as a man of honor is bound to do.
3. General Grant has supported all the great measures and principles of the Republican party from the day Fort Sumter was bombarded to the present moment.
4. He is a northern man by birth and breeding. His blood was never corrupted by the poison of slavery. He comes of whig stock, and has, therefore, no prejudices for the Democratic party.

5. General Grant has solemnly declared, in his acceptance of the Republican nomination, that he endorses Republican principles; and that, in any changes of views or policy of that party, he considers himself bound to execute the will of the people.

Lastly, it is the essence of absurdity to suppose that the man who thus freely, and upon conviction of right, supports and approves the principles and policies of the Union party, when made President by its votes for the sole and express purpose of carrying out those principles, will turn traitor to his party and apostate to his principles. The thing is morally impossible. From the day that General Grant went into the Republican party from the walks of private life he has stuck to it, and it has stood by him. He has served it and it has trusted and promoted him from an Adjutant to the Presidency. As well might a hand refuse to serve the man of which it is a part, as for him to desert that party.

## OUR LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BEAR RIVER NORTH,  
Nov. 20th, 1868.

### A CONTRAST.

While lawless and brutal men are savagely seeking each other's lives—as the telegraph wire conveys the information—at Bear River east, or Bear River City, here all is peace and quietness. The eastern crossing has been rendered notorious through the country by a deed of blood enacted near it to-day. Men have met an untimely grave, and are now lying in their life-blood; while others are writhing in the agonies of terrible wounds; received in a contest which would never have arisen had all those engaged enjoyed the Spirit of peace and the desire to have law respected and order reign. The northern crossing has no sounds but those of industry and peaceful pursuits. It reflects so much more of the quietness, and incites to the calm and holy feelings, which fill the soul with pure thoughts and reverence for the great Creator who spreads His blessings around us with an ever bounteous hand.

In this age of sensations and unhealthy excitement people are apt to pass by as too trivial for notice many things which should possess more or less interest. This is my apology for attempting a description of this locality, with which so many are well acquainted, believing that still many more of your readers as yet know but little concerning it. To begin, then, with

### BEAR RIVER STATION.

Many, doubtless, may have much the same idea of the place that I had before coming to it—that there was a hotel here, a bridge, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s. It was dark when the coach arrived, and passing down and around an excellent dog-way, lights to the left glancing from numerous windows gave the impression that in the bend below there was quite a little town; while the white railing of the bridge beyond and the piles on which it rests, shone in the glare of a couple of camp-fires which flared up brightly close by the willows on the opposite bank. The lights from the windows were in the hotel, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, offices, their carriage house, a smith-shop, Mr. Hampton's store, and a number of other places occupied for various purposes, which give the station the air of a settlement.

### THE HOTEL.

is a fine, rock structure. The building is two stories, erected at a cost, including furnishings, of nearly thirteen thousand dollars, by Messrs. W. S. Godbe and B. Hampton. It is furnished in a manner that would do credit to a first-class city hotel. Instead of a low, uncomfortable log cabin, such as many western stations have been described by travelers, it is really a comfortable halting place. In the west wing is the W. U. telegraph office, with Mr. Turner as operator, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office, presided over by Mr. Henderson, both gentlemen being obliging and accommodating.

### THE BRIDGE.

is built on ten rows of strong piles, the centre ones being thirty-five feet in length and fifteen feet below the river bed, and the outer ones thirty feet in length, and ten feet below the river bed. It was built last February for Godbe & Hampton in sixteen days, with fifteen men, superintended by Mr. Elbert East, man, of American Fork, at a cost of thirty-six hundred dollars; and was erected on the site of one put up by Messrs. Godbe and Nichols, which had yielded to the war of waters and massive ice cakes that sometimes give this now placid river a wild and angry aspect. The morning of the day on which it was completed the stage crossed on the ice before daylight, and with the frozen mass yielding to the runners, till the driver breathed an ejaculation of thankfulness as he looked back and viewed the perilous passage; at night the last rails were driven, the strings were laid, the planking done, and the stage crossed over the bridge.

### THE TRAIL.

past this point is considerable, and is augmented by that to and from the grading camps on the C. P. R. R. Teams passing up and down give the place a lively air; and there is a good deal of business done for the place, with the nearest settlements. Strings of packers are now moving from Montana,

some on the way to the White Pine mining district, in Nevada; others for various points on the railroad; and not a few, among whom "dead beats" form a large percentage, are making their way to Salt Lake City. There is a possibility that some of the last named may cause the citizens of Salt Lake trouble before spring, for they will have to be fed, and some of them have not means sufficient to pay their way until they reach their destination.

This place will soon be of much greater importance than it now is. Tracts of land north and south of it, that but a short time ago were in all the wilderness of nature, are now occupied and improved; and farms are rapidly being taken up within convenient distances, to which it will be a business centre.

### THE RIVER BOTTOMS.

adjoining the bridge contain several hundred acres of fine land, most of which is fenced in. The bluff on either side rises abruptly to a height of over a hundred feet, and below are all the evidences of rank and luxuriant vegetation, the cane brake rising nine and ten feet high, with rank tules, the willows—which abound, fringing the river—reach a growth of twelve feet and over in many places. Plenty of fine grass furnishes feed for stock; and the plateau on either side of the river abound with luxuriant bunch grass which fattens the cattle that range around until they are pictures a butcher would doat on. For those who desire "sport," in hunting, there are numerous flocks of wild duck, on the river, and other game convenient.

## Correspondence.

42 ISLINGTON, LIVERPOOL,  
England, Oct. 31, 1868.

Mrs. R. M. CARRINGTON, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Dear Wife:—I returned from a trip to Wales on the 28th inst., and found letters from you, Zebulon and Caly, and you may be assured that I was greatly pleased in perusing them. In my Oct. 2 letter I gave you the items that I thought would interest you up to that date, and that I should start to London on the 3d to meet with the Saints in Conference there; I did so, and we had excellent meetings on the 4th, an account of which you will see in the Star. I occupied all the speaking time of the evening meeting, when the hall was crowded, and spoke for an hour and twenty minutes to a very attentive congregation, who expressed much gratification in the remark; I hope they will be edified and strengthened thereby.

On the next day, 5th, we visited the Tower, Westminster Abbey and the Zoological Gardens, and on the 6th the brethren wished me to visit the Crystal Palace, but I told them that one day's sight-seeing was all I could afford them, so I returned to Liverpool on the 6th, where I found Bro. Rosedale and party all doing well. On the 17th inst. I started for Wales; met with the Saints in Conference in Aberdare on the 18th, and occupied most of the time in the afternoon, and I think all the evening, speaking to large and attentive audiences; attended a concert in Merthyr on the 19th, and met with the Saints there on the evening of the 20th, using all the time allotted to speaking; on the 21st met with the Saints in Cardiff, and again used all the time; on the 22nd met with the Saints in Swansea, and used all the time; on the 23rd met with the Saints in Llanelli, and spoke part of the time, followed by Bro. W. C. Thomas and Bro. Elias Morris in Welsh; there were several who could not understand much English; on the 24th returned to Swansea, and on Sunday, 25th, spoke thirty minutes in the short Priesthood meeting in the forenoon, and used all the time in the afternoon and evening, and returned to Liverpool on the 26th, about 9 p.m., having been absent ten days, and found all going on finely. Bro. Morris and John S. Lewis, who traveled on the round from Aberdare to Swansea, got more weary than I did, and caught some cold, while I caught no cold, felt like running a foot race in Swansea, and scarcely got tired at all, though I spoke every night but three while I was gone, and twice on Sunday and three times the other. The reason of my speaking so much was because both the Elders from the Valley and the Saints wished to hear me, for the Valley Elders were with them, and they would have other opportunities of speaking to them, but they did not know when I could visit them again, so all wanted to hear me, and the Lord blessed me in a wonderful manner, for I rode, walked and talked without tiring a bit, and was not as tired when I got home as I was when I started. The meeting rooms were uniformly quite full, and all the congregations were very attentive, and every one seemed pleased to see me, and all were ready to do anything for my comfort, and to carry out any requirement.

There are many good Saints in Wales, very anxious to gather, but they are generally very poor. When I saw the little Welsh girls hand the clerks their pennies (two cent pieces) to deposit towards their emigration, I may as well own it, for I could not help it, it made me cry; may the Lord God of Israel open the way for the gathering of His faithful Saints in my earnest prayer, and I trust that He will bless me and our brethren in the Valleys to help them all we can.

Bro. John S. Lewis, who lived above us on the hill and taught singing, I think you all knew him, presides over the Swansea Conference, and sent his kind regards to you all; Bro. Levi W. Richards (Dr. Levi's son) and Nephi Pratt also preside over conferences in Wales, and are doing remarkably well, just as well as they know how.

I start for Birmingham at 10.15 this forenoon, to meet the Saints in Conference there to-morrow, Nov. 1, where I expect to see Chariton and several more of the Valley Elders. Bro. Frank H. Hyde paid me a visit the other day, on some business; he is well, appears well, and from all I can learn, is doing remarkably well; as is also Bro. Alonzo E. Hyde. Please inform Sister Hyde of my good health, good works, and my testimony in regard to their faithfulness and seal in our good cause. Bro. Teasdale's health is pretty good, and he seems to enjoy his labors in the Star department, and is very ready and willing to do the very best he can; please so inform him, and should you see her.

On the 8th of Nov. I expect to hold Conference in Leeds, Bro. A. E. Hyde's region of labor; on the 15th in Manchester, Chariton's locality, on the 22d, not yet given out; on the 29th in North Wales; and on the 6th of December, not yet given out, because I want to arrange the 22d of Nov. and the 6th of Dec. so as to bring in Bro. James Needham's Conference, and Glasgow, Dundee and Edinburgh in Scotland, to save time and traveling expenses. The Saints are anxious to see and hear me; and I wish to become acquainted with their condition and feeling as speedily as may be, that I may be the better able to plan for their welfare, unless the President should think I am traveling too much instead of too little.

Now please don't worry about me one bit, for I am greatly blessed of the Lord all the time. I had a fine ride to New York, and was not tired one particle; was not in the least sea-sick; have not had the least cold or sickness here; and all my duties are a pleasure to me, for I do my best to perform them to the acceptance and honor of my Father in heaven and those who sent me, and I have great joy and health in my labors, and every one treats me as well as they can. Pray that I may continue faithful and all will be well, and we will soon meet again with great joy and rejoicing. I have not feared for the first time but what you will all be blessed in well doing, so, I say again, please don't worry about me, for I am getting fat.

That the Lord our God may constantly bless you all with His Spirit, with health, strength and every needed blessing is all the while the prayer of your affectionate husband.

ALBERT CARRINGTON.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 20, 1868.  
To the Bishops and Presidents of Wards and settlements throughout the Territory of Utah.

Dear Brethren:—The establishment of Silk Producing Co-operative Societies in all the settlements in Utah, is the particular wish of our leaders. President B. Young has set a noble example, pointing to the introduction of this beautiful, light and profitable industry, among the people of Utah at once, by importing mulberry seeds from the continent of Europe, by planting many acres with trees for the purpose of feeding the silkworm, by building an extensive cocoonery, and by engaging in the business of producing silk. It is very necessary, and extremely to our advantage, that we organize at once in all the Wards in the settlements of the Territory, that valuable time may not be lost. The duty of assisting to bring to pass this greatly-to-be-desired combination, has been placed upon your humble servant, and his greatest wish now is to see it at once performed, if possible, in every settlement, which can be done by the aid of the Bishops and Presidents. It would doubtless be interesting to hear lectures on the subject, and see exhibited specimens of raw and manufactured silks previous to taking effective steps in the business, but to wait for visits from me would retard greatly our operations and be a serious pecuniary loss to the community. If the Bishops or Presidents would organize Co-operative Silk Societies in their Wards or districts as soon as possible, and make me aware of the fact, that it may be duly entered upon the pages of history, the introduction of this profitable industry would be greatly facilitated. The first duty of the societies will be to procure mulberry cuttings to be in readiness for early spring planting, that in 1870 greater or less quantities of silk may be produced in every settlement in Utah. The forming of co-operative societies in every district and ward, and the faithful carrying out of the purpose of such combination, will widely circulate practical information upon this culture, and private individuals will soon see it to their interest, and to the interest of their families to devote a little corner of their possessions to the production of food for the silk worm. I earnestly solicit the influence and kindly feelings of the presidents of the people to aid in forming societies in their districts and wards at once. Remember that the first step to be taken is to get the trees, and when food for the worms is ready the proper information for their feeding and management will be forthcoming. Write to me for information.

G. D. WATT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 24, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir, In your last evening's issue an article headed "The Green River Riot" contains one or two errors regarding the parties composing the mob. The latter was made up entirely of gamblers, and gamblers, that part of the community being law abiding and peaceable. Many of these cut-throats, thieves and gamblers claim allegiance to the gambling water nity, but are disowned and kicked out by the sporting men. By giving this place in your columns you will oblige many friends. Yours &c.

## Special Notices.

Bankers and Merchants from the east endorse the fact that the system of Commercial Training in the Deseret University, is the most complete and the most practical in America. Evening Classes open for Book Keeping and Penmanship. Terms, \$15 a quarter; for Penmanship only, \$10 a quarter.

D. O. CALDER.

J. B. Kimball, H. W. Lawrence, KIMBALL & LAWRENCE, Corner of East and First West Temple Streets, S. L. City.

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, JEWELRY, ETC.

H. S. Eldredge, H. B. Clawson, ELDRIDGE & CLAWSON, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c. "Old Constitution Building," East Temple Street, S. L. City.

## Select Scientific and Classical School.

HAVING secured the services of Prof. Tripp, for the Fall and Winter Term, "previous to his departure East," commencing Nov. 30, 1868, I am prepared during his stay, to offer new and increased inducements to those interested in educational advancements. The large and commodious rooms of the 13th Ward Buildings will all be open for the use of the school, which with Prof. Tripp's knowledge and experience in grading, classifying and conducting a school, and the co-operation of a competent board of assistants, can not fail to make this second to no school West of the Rocky Mountains and equal to the better grade of schools in the East.

Rates of Tuition, Six, Eight, Ten and Twelve Dollars per Quarter. Sciences and Languages extra. Collections made as half the expiration of the term. An Evening School will also be opened for the accommodation of those whose employment or want of means prevent their attendance by day, and the usual obstacle of the poor man is here overcome by placing tuition at the low rate of Four Dollars per month, figures within the reach of all. Classes will be open on Wednesday evening, Dec. 2d, 7 o'clock, in the east School Room. Pupils of both sexes admitted. All branches taught. Private Classes, or pupils charged special rates. W. H. RAGER, S. L. City, Nov. 24, '68.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the Public that they have consolidated the City Meat Market, and will carry on Meat business at Stalls No. 1 and 2, in the City Meat Market, in the style and firm of Little, Garrett & Co. LITTLE, GARRETT, & CO. CHANDLER. 63M

Nov. 24, 1868.

## THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID

IN

## CASH

FOR

## RAGS

Delivered at this Office.

Agents will oblige by forwarding us all they can get

IMMEDIATELY!

—:—

GEO. Q. CANNON.

—:—

To Whom It may Concern:

THE United States Surveyor General's Office for the Territory of Utah, established by Act of Congress, approved July 16, 1868, and located by order of the Secretary of the Interior, at Salt Lake City, has been organized and is now open to the transaction of business. Surveyor General's Office, S. L. City, Utah, November 17, 1868.

J. H. CLARK, Surveyor General of Utah.

d2 1m

## Removal of Business.

I HEREBY notify all indebted to me and those to whom I am indebted, to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, as I am making a change in my business.

GEO. CHANDLER. d2 1m

## SHOEMAKERS!

WE open formal employment to SIX good SHOEMAKERS and will pay them in Cash, Store Pay and Provisions punctually each week. J. T. PACKER & CO., Brigham City.

d1 1w

## A Good Blacksmith

WANTED by meat Mount Pleasant, Sanpete and good wages. For particulars inquire of Henry Dixon, at the General Tithing Office. 6384 1/2 GEO. FARNWORTH.

d2 1m

## JUST RECEIVED!

## SUNDAY SCHOOL REWARDS!

In Great Variety and very Cheap.

## JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR,

Bound Volumes For Sale.

Can also furnish Covers for and Bind Subscribers' Volumes. GEORGE Q. CANNON.

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## COUNCIL BLUFFS TRADE.

## BREWSTER & CO.,

## WHOLESALE GROCERS,

OUTFITTING GOODS, etc. etc.,

No. 45 LOWER BROADWAY,

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

G. Brewer, J. Brewer, V. Badollet.

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Council Bluffs, Iowa,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Generally.

Careful attention given to Orders from

Address: No. 362 BROADWAY,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

INDIAN AND INDIAN GOODS,

412 BROADWAY, Opposite Eagle House,

Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Orders from Utah carefully filled at St. Louis

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## READ

## GEO. GODDARD'S

## ADVERTISEMENTS!

## HE WANTS—

- 500 Bus. Shell'd Corn,
- 1000 " Wheat,
- 1000 " Barley,
- 1000 " Oats,
- 5000 lbs. Bran,
- 3000 " Shorts.

HE pays the Highest Market Price in CASH for the above.

He has a few warm

## OVER COATS

On hand, which he intends to sell CHEAP! Railroad men will find them an excellent shield against the bleak and piercing kanyon winds, both before and after the hours of labor. business is now conducted in the Basement, which is kept warm and comfortable, and where he also keeps his

## CELEBRATED CIDER!

A fine lot of Writing Paper for sale at 25 cents per quire, being the cheapest ever sold in the market. A lot of Printing Paper at 40 & 50cts. per lb. retail, and much cheaper by the 100 lbs. This paper is well suited for Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants and others. Call and examine.

The upper store is now used exclusively for the Grain and Flour business.

## FAT CHICKENS WANTED!

d1 1m

## WANTED

## IMMEDIATELY!

## 500 MEN!

## HIGHEST WAGES PAID!

In Cash, Monthly.

Quarry-men,

Stone Masons

and Laborers.

TO WORK ON

## THE RAILROAD!

None but Good Men need apply.

Apply immediately at the Month

of Weber Canyon.

d2 1m

## SHARP & YOUNG.

d2 1m

## SMITH BRO'S.

## CARPENTERS

## JOINERS,

State Road, Half Block North of First.

gration Square.

ARE prepared to Contract for BUILDING and

as cheap as the cheapest. Having

## MACHINERY

OF THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

We keep constantly on hand and Make to order,

at the Shortest Notice, DOORS, SASH,

BLINDS, MOULDINGS, Etc., Etc.

TERMS TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.

d1 1m

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