

DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - - Nov. 11, 1874.

WE commend to the courtesies of the presiding Elders and Bishops of the Southern Settlements, Elder Wm. Bramall, of Springville, who is traveling in the South as our duly authorized Agent, soliciting subscriptions and transacting business generally connected with the DESERET NEWS Establishment. Any favors extended to him will be duly appreciated and reciprocated by

DAVID O. CALDER,
Editor.

THE POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

THE topic of the week is the elections, and the great characteristic of the elections is the republican defeats and the democratic victories, or, to speak more guardedly, the republican losses and the democratic gains.

From the reports that have been made it seems to be generally conceded, that for the first time in the last fourteen years the republican party will be in the minority, instead of the majority, and that the House of Representatives, in the next Congress, not the next session, will be democratic instead of republican.

Among the many presumed causes of this political revolution are mentioned the compulsory reconstruction measures in the South, the aggression and centralization of the Federal government, third termism, the military character of the administration, carpet-bag arrogance and corruption, Credit-Mobiliarism, back-pay business, depreciated currency, continued bad times, high taxes, and the exceedingly unsatisfactory condition of the South after nearly ten years of submission to the Federal government.

A democratic majority in the next House may mean many things. It may mean modified legislation the ensuing winter, modified administrative and official action, as persistence in unpopular legislation and official conduct would work still greater disaster to the republican party, and still more endanger the next presidential election. It may mean, in the succeeding session, no more republican party legislation, a reversal of much past republican legislation, dead lock or compromise measures with the Senate, refusal to appropriate certain expenditures, impeachment of some republican office-holders, modification of reconstruction, restriction of Federal powers and interference in the States, and a return to constitutional principles, including local self-government. Many of these measures would undoubtedly prove beneficial to the country, while at the same time the democrats as men might be neither particularly better nor particularly worse than the republicans. But in measures rather than men is the change likely to be most markedly revolutionary. A change is often beneficial in many respects, and there are a good many evidences that the country is getting pretty well disgusted with and tired of republican rule. Utah has little cause to be in love with it.

THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT MONEY.

THE various rumors which have been on the streets for several days past concerning the alleged misappropriation of between one and two thousand dollars designed for the payment of various court dues, such as fees of jurors, witnesses, etc., in Judge Boreman's Court, Second District, are exceedingly

unpleasant. The responsibility for the safe keeping and proper disbursement of this means appears to lie between U. S. Marshal Maxwell and one R. P. Beal and Deputy Marshal ("Pony") Duncan, Governor Wood's nominee for the Territorial Marshalship. The precise condition of the affair has not yet come to the surface, but there seems reason to think that all the money is not exactly where it should be.

In connection with this affair the query presents itself, "Why do not the Federal representatives in Utah choose persons of known probity of character to be their agents and assistants?" If the Marshal had applied to us, we could have referred him to persons to whom he might have safely entrusted that or any other amount of means, with the moral certainty of it being appropriated as it should have been, instead of being used for private speculative purposes, entirely foreign to those public purposes for which it was designed. Persons of strict and undoubted integrity would not have been difficult to find.

It may be objected that these persons might not have been within the ring of the Marshal's partisans. What of that? The money would have been safe, and that would have been the great point, for so far the country would have been faithfully served and not swindled. Partisans of any particular party do not monopolize all the virtue in the country, and according to recent rumors, the Marshal's partisans down yonder are not extraordinarily gifted as to any such monopolization. We believe in putting integrity before faithlessness, truth and right before prejudice and wrong, the country before party, the public welfare before private speculation, and that party or those persons of any party or of no party who best sustain that platform, and have with it sufficient ability, ought to be chosen for responsibility and authority. They are the persons who ought to rule, and then the country would be well served, and the people would rejoice.

A GOOD CHOICE.

IN various parts of the country the opposition is rejoicing in the election from its ranks of many new members, and among them we are pleased to notice the name of Gen. A. S. Williams, of Detroit, Michigan. During the war, he won high rank in the army of the Union. He has been an old Whig and a Conservative Republican, and will be likely to lend all his influence to uphold and maintain the Constitution and constitutional laws unimpaired, as our fathers gave the former to us.

Gen. Williams has spent nearly two years in the Territory of Utah, has very large material interests here, and will probably pass a large part of the coming year in Salt Lake, where his acquaintance is extensive, and where he is generally and highly respected.

With the new Congress organized, with Secretary Bristow probably in his old place as Attorney General of the United States, and P. M. Jewell as Secretary of the Treasury, the federal troops in Alabama, Louisiana and other Southern States will be likely to be recalled therefrom, the enormous daily expenses of the United States Marshals in awing, harassing and arresting innocent citizens of the Union for pretended violations of the election law brought to an end, and an era of good feeling and general prosperity inaugurated. Then the last days of the present administration will be better than the first.

RELATIVES IN OFFICE.

THE new rule concerning relatives in office, adopted by Secretary Bristow in the Treasury department, has caused little less than a revolution in that department. The policy evidently is intended to prevent the farming out and monopolization of public offices among and in a few families, and to give

representatives of a greater number of families a chance to serve their country in official positions.

The tendency for families to monopolize offices, and for certain families to hold some offices with a firm and exclusive grip, is not peculiar to Washington—it is observable in different parts of the country, and is not altogether absent from Utah. If the administration should push the policy, inaugurated at the seat of government by Secretary Bristow, into all the departments, and insist upon its observance, it would become a serious thing for many families, and some of their members would have to cut adrift from government support, and the hold upon the means of the public which government once frequently gives. The family of the Chief Justice of Utah, for instance, would feel the effects of the policy, the son of the gentleman named having recently been appointed clerk of the court in the district where the father sits on the bench. This would not be allowed under the Bristow healthful anti-nepot policy. The imposition of one of the family upon the community was a burden grievous to be borne, and two would be considered decidedly too much of a good thing, an affliction that could not be permitted.

As we have said, the enforcement of the anti-relative policy would be a bad thing for the family of the Chief Justice. That gentleman did a shrewd thing, and a good thing peculiarly for his family, when he placed his son in the position of clerk of the court. For the public is well aware that the clerkship is by no means a merely nominal or honorary office. There are a good many fees, perquisites, and emoluments in variety pertaining to it. The fortunate young gentleman incumbent, we have no doubt, frequently leaves the court room with more greenbacks put into his purse during the day than his father does. In fact, there is reason to think that if dollars were counted at the year's end, it would be found that the clerkship is a much better paying office than the chief justiceship is, now that the courts have been set agoing, and are likely to be kept open most of the year.

Therefore we have reason for the thought that if the Bristow policy were carried out generally and rigidly it would be bad for the family of our Chief Justice.

In conclusion we should say a word for the late clerk, Mr. Joseph F. Nounnan, who retired to make way for the advancement of the son of the Chief Justice. Mr. Nounnan was clerk during the time when the court was doing little business, in consequence of the waiting for the Poland bill, but that gentleman, during his incumbency, won golden opinions from all sorts of people who had official business with him, and earned universal respect and esteem from all classes of citizens by his uniform civility, courtesy, and disposition to oblige.

Horticultural.—Brother Martin Harrow hands in the following as the best method of preventing suckers appearing on currant and gooseberry bushes:

"Take cuttings of one year's growth and destroy or cut off all the buds on the part to be planted in the ground, and leave about four above the ground, the lowest from four to six inches above the surface. If this rule be followed there will be no suckers, and better fruit will be produced. It is the buds planted in the ground that produce the suckers. My reason for wanting the foregoing published is that the plants in this City are nearly everywhere choked with suckers."

Here is what he says about grape vines:

"In order to produce a strong vine from a cutting in one year; take a stout cutting with three eyes or buds and destroy the two that go in the ground, leaving one above the ground, which is intended to form the vine. This is much better than leaving three or four eyes above the ground, as the latter plan produces weakly shoots, having all to be cut back to one for that cause. If the method recommended be adopted the vine will bear fruit much quicker and of a much better quality."

Local and Other Matters.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 4.

The Governor.—George L. Woods, ex-Governor of Oregon, is the latest accession to the San Francisco bar.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

List of Emigrants.—The list of emigrants from Liverpool, who are expected in to-night, we did not obtain from the Post Office till this morning. It left Liverpool Oct 15, was postmarked at New York Oct. 26, and we should have had it on Sunday or Monday, had it come to us from New York in the usual time.

City Council.—The usual weekly meeting of the City Council was held last evening, Alderman A. C. Pyper presiding.

Among other business the following was attended to: The committee on claims reported favorably to the payment of the balance of ex-Supervision Groo's account, \$310.50; quarter's salary of City Attorney, \$500; appropriation to B. A. M. Froiseth, for twenty-five copies of his map of the Territory, \$250; report adopted.

Petition of Thomas Showell and others for the privilege of selling live stock on the street, at auction, was not granted.

Petition of Deseret Telegraph Company for the remission of their license, for the ensuing year, was granted.

On petition, David Love & Sons were granted the privilege of using a portion of the adobe yard for a skating rink, during the skating season, to be under the supervision of the Chief of Police.

Joseph Reed was granted the privilege of erecting a slaughter house north of the City.

A Swindling Den.—To-day a man named Lewis, proprietor of a plundering shop, otherwise a gambling hell, otherwise a simpleton-trap, on the Kimball Block, was again before Justice Pyper on a charge of getting away, by this gambling process, with \$52 belonging to a young fellow named Emmanuel Richards, a miner. The evidence for the prosecution showed that he was induced to go there by one Wyatt, a "capper" for the establishment, and a young fellow whose sharp countenance betokens the essence of "foxiness." The sequel may be readily imagined; Richards went in with \$52 and came out with empty pockets.

Edwin Teague, a friend of Richards, testified that Lewis endeavored to get him to induce Richards to compromise the matter by withdrawing the charge, promising if he did so that he (Lewis) would hand over \$60.

It is really surprising that there still remain simpletons sufficient around to sustain such swindling establishments, which, by the way, should not be permitted to exist in any community. Why is it that everybody cannot get the fact fastened upon his mind that such places cannot be other than traps for the unwary? The games played in them are called "games of chance," which is entirely a misnomer, as they are invariably "a dead sure thing" and invariably one-sided.

The case appears to be clear enough and it is to be hoped that Justice Pyper will go as far as the law will admit in inflicting the punishment, as the house alluded to has become an intolerable nuisance, a large number of cases where parties have been entrapped having come under our notice. It is probable that Lewis will also be placed on trial for keeping the house. Wyatt, the "capper" or "whipper in," is also charged with gambling.

More Rowdiness.—A number of rowdy young fellows created quite a disturbance at a party held in the 16th Ward school-house a few nights ago. They broke a window from the outside, and whenever any of the guests appeared where they were they hustled and jostled them, and sought to get up a fight, all the time using foul and disgraceful language. They also went inside the building, and annoyed and disgusted the respectable inmates by throwing missiles around and by other despicable conduct. A few of them also, by some means, got between the roof and ceiling and threw pieces of mortar, &c., through the ventilators upon the dancers below. They announced their intention of breaking up the party.

Every one of these rowdies should have been arrested and severely

punished. They seemed to be past having any sense of honor and decency, and moral suasion seemed to be thrown away upon them. Some of them have been in several similar scrapes previously. We are sorry to have genuine occasion to frequently allude to the growing spirit of rowdiness among a certain class of the youth of this city. Some effectual means should be applied to check it. Some of them went so far as to make threats that they would kill any person that would complain to the police about them.

"Evil communications corrupt good manners," and if conduct of this description is not summarily punished the ranks of the rowdies will be increased by others. The rowdy element of San Francisco is the great curse of that city, the authorities there confessing that they are powerless to control it; let strong efforts be made to suppress it in Salt Lake City, that it may not become an intolerable nuisance here.

There would be little difficulty in managing this rowdy element if those who are foremost in it were promptly seized with an iron hand, marched up to the City Hall, and rigorously dealt with as the law directs. Better that such characters languish in prison all their days than that the peace and fair fame of the city be destroyed by their lawlessness. If attempts be made by their companions to rescue them, strike down the rescuers.

How Supposed Murderers Were Caught.—Some time in the fore part of July a drover and sometimes prospector and trapper, named Simpson, was murdered and robbed in Summit County, near the headwaters of Bear River. The last time he was seen alive, according to the best information that could be obtained at the time, was on July 2nd. Efforts had been made to discover the perpetrators of the deed, which, however, were unsuccessful. Lately a letter from Judge White, of Evanston, to detective Rose, of this city, gave the latter a clue to the murderers, and means were furnished that gentleman by Sheriff S. B. Taylor, of this County, to enable him to proceed to Evanston and vicinity and hunt up all information that could possibly be obtained regarding the case, which he did, being entirely successful, and manifesting a shrewdness and intelligence that soon made him master of the situation. A telegram received from him by Sheriff Taylor, Oct. 28th, conveyed the information that Charles L. Williamson, Ed. Barton, W. Phillips and John Carl, alias "One armed Jack," were the suspected parties. A warrant for the arrest of those persons, and also a requisition for them from the Governor of this Territory to Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, were placed in Sheriff Taylor's hands, and on Thursday, Oct. 29th, the latter and deputy sheriff Martin Florida started for the vicinity of Evanston, to make the arrests. They were joined at Ogden by Sheriff W. Brown, of Weber Co., and at Evanston by Mr. John Burns of that place, who rendered all the assistance in his power. At Hilliard they arrested Barton, and at Mill Creek, Summit Co., they captured Williamson and Phillips, brought the three to this City on Sunday night and lodged them in the County jail. On Monday morning, before daylight, Sheriff Taylor and deputy Florida started for Heber City, Wasatch County, after Carl, better known as "One armed Jack." They succeeded in getting him also, and reached town with him last night, and lodged him in the City jail.

It was arranged to have an examination of the prisoners before Justice Pyper, at eleven o'clock to-day, and the three men in the County jail were brought up to the City Hall for that purpose, but, at the solicitation of counsel for the parties, the case was put off till half-past two this afternoon, pending which time all the accused were locked up in the city jail.

It is supposed that a sum of money amounting to about \$900 was taken from Mr. Simpson at the time he was murdered, and also \$1,800 in notes, which it is alleged, Barton was engaged to endorse, he being educated and supposed to be an adept at copying different handwriting. He is a tall young man, and it is said, speaks three different languages. Williams has an exceedingly hard name and as hard a look, and his associates are said to be of the same stamp.