

Local and Other Matters

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 19.

The Sharps.—Hackett, Smith and O'Brien, the three monte sharps who deftly mulcted the "stranger and business man from the west," were fined \$99 each yesterday afternoon, by Justice Poyer, for keeping a gambling house. The fines were paid.

Museum.—A set of three lithographs, representing curious engravings on some tablets of coal slate, found in Indian mounds and now deposited in the Museum of the Academy of Sciences, at Davenport, Iowa, have been received at the Deseret Museum. Also specimens of fossil casts in sandstone from Little Cottonwood Cañon, discovered and presented by James Scrimgeour, Esq., manager of the celebrated Emma Mine. A further account of the lithographs above noticed is promised, as they may throw some light on the history of the ancient Indians. Specimens of silver copper ores have also been received from the Rev. Mr. Dunn, O. P. Rockwell, Esq., and Orville N. Adams, Esq.

District Court.—Thursday, April 19th, morning.

Samuel L. Baker vs. W. C. Rydall et al, jury in trial.

The People, &c., vs. John A. Nelson, indictment for murder; jury trial in progress; testimony for the prosecution all in and the giving of evidence for the defense progressing.

R. H. Robertson vs. Flagstaff S. M. Co.; leave given to file certified copy of complaint, and, if that document cannot be found, ten days given to file a new complaint.

M. J. Snedaker vs. M. Saulsbury; continued by consent.

Wyoming C. & M. Co. vs. Thomas W. Ardell, two cases; same order.

R. C. Chambers vs. James Harrington; same order.

E. T. Sprague vs. S. L. Hannak; passed until after the Supreme Court meets.

The Suicide.—At the inquest held last evening, over the remains of Victor Hasselman, by Coroner Taylor, the jury returned a verdict of suicide, in accordance with the facts in the case mentioned in yesterday's NEWS. The following letter to his brother, dated some time ahead, indicates that he probably purposed committing the act about the beginning of May—

SALT LAKE CITY,

May 1, 1877.

Dear Brother: I take my pen once more in hand to let you know how I get along. I have very little good to write to you, for my legs hurt me very much, and I do not believe that they will ever be any better than they are at present, and if not I am fixed for my whole life, for I am not able to do any work as I am now, and I have often a mind to do away with myself to get off from this misery, for to be in pain from morning till night and from night till morning is not very pleasant, and I at times don't know what to do. I am too proud to beg and too honest to steal, and if I wish to live I must do one or the other; but I think I will do neither of the two. Dear brother, if you never hear from me again, I hope you will forgive me, for I believe that I will do better after I am dead than I do here. Farewell, dear brother. I hope that we will meet in the next world, for in this we will meet no more. I wish it might be, but it cannot be so. Again farewell, dear brother, from

Your true brother,

VICTOR HASSELMAN.

The Special Legislationists.—The Saturday evening exhibition given by the hungry howlers of the anti-"Mormon" ring was one of the most farcical exhibitions of human presumption and folly imaginable. The idea of a handful of rabid, boisterous, "rule or ruin" adventurers, thirsting for an opportunity to plunder and rob the solid, industrious people of Utah of their possessions, barefacedly manifesting their proclivities in that direction. Not only do they talk about demanding legislation, for that purpose, but hesitate not to state that if their demands are not complied with "the question will sooner or later be settled at the point of the bayonet." These extremists must take the Congress of the United States for an assemblage of imbeciles or consummate knaves, to expect it to override every constitutional principle and place one of

the most peaceful, law-abiding, honest and industrious communities in the power of a few merciless, unscrupulous adventurers. Whom do they think they are going to frighten with the threat of the bayonet, which, by the way, is not at their command? Is it the government? Or is it the "Mormon" people, the people whose wholesale slaughter is thus predicted? These who take that people for an assemblage of cowards, to be frightened by threatened ghosts of that kind, have reckoned without their host. If we understand them, and we think we do, they are not going to be robbed, plundered and ruined by a lot of political wolves, who have been the bane of other portions of the republic besides this, if they can help it, and we think they can help it.

What is the cry? "Give us a law that will prevent or disqualify 'Mormons' from holding any office of profit, trust, or emolument, that we may fill every office of trust, profit and emolument in the Territory, and then we will be able to dig our hands into the pockets of the 'Mormons,' and become rich and fat at their expense." That is really what their cry and proceedings amount to. "Give us that," they say, "and we will do the rest."

The nature, objects and intentions of a movement are sometimes determined by its leading advocates and exponents. So far as the "Mormons" are concerned, the fact that they are the pioneers, establishers and builders up of this great Territory cannot be denied. Their works are before the world in the numerous fair and peaceful settlements that dot this region from Idaho to Arizona, and not a few in those two latter Territories.

Taking the leading spirits in the farcical proceedings of Saturday and what do they represent? Is it the substantial, solid citizens of Utah? Let us see.

Conspicuously to the front comes General Kimball, Surveyor General of the Territory, a federal official. He brings before the motley crowd a paper in the form of an amendment to the Organic Act of Utah, to disfranchise the "Mormons," prevent them from holding office or serving as jurors. How much has he done to build up and develop this Territory? Simply nothing. As a solid property holding citizen, he has no existence hereabouts.

Next in order comes J. R. McBride, the same who, instead of reasoning the matter out on a fair basis for himself, takes the ridiculously illogical position that the "Mormons" are wrong because people say so. He is about the only exception in the array of "carpet-baggers," not having been a federal official in Utah. He has done about as much toward the advancement of the material prosperity of the Territory as General Kimball, and less could scarcely be said.

R. N. Baskin, an ex-federal official, and inveterate office hunter, having been incessantly on the hunt for the office of Delegate to Congress, contesting the seat of a gentleman who had a majority of over 20,000 votes.

Moses M. Bane, a federal official, who has been but a few months in the Territory. How much has he done towards making Utah? What kind of judgment does he display in falling in with the rabid special legislationists? Is he afraid if he does not thus fall in he will lose his official head? He might be "barking up the wrong tree."

James B. McKean, acknowledged by some of his most intimate friends to incline to religious fanaticism, having inaugurated and carried on, until stopped by the Supreme Court of the United States, a religio-judicial, illegal crusade against the "Mormons," and who was deposed from the chief justiceship of Utah for "fanaticism on the bench." How much has he done toward enhancing the material prosperity of the territory? He has been vigorously blamed for retarding instead of advancing it.

Last, and probably least, comes O. F. Strickland, an ex-federal official, having been at one time Associate Justice, which position Judge Drake declared he obtained for him, for a consideration, which never was paid. In answer to the complaint of Drake, Strickland did not deny making the trade, but set up in defense, in the District Court, that it was against public policy to inquire into the matter. While in that position it will be well remembered how he set aside and defied, by his

extra-judicial decisions, municipal authority and law, in liberating by wholesale prostitutes, liquor dealers and others who had been guilty of infringements of city ordinances and who had been dealt with in the lower court.

We have presented above the head and front of the special legislation clamorers. We do not do so because we consider them intrinsically worthy of notice, but because we consider it but right that the country, and especially Congress, should know the component parts of this head and front of the turbulent element, whose sole business is to create strife and contention, and to falsify, malign and misrepresent in order to accomplish their ulterior and nefarious purposes. It is for Congress, and the country to say whether or not they are heartily sick of the unhappy state of affairs that has been superinduced by the operations of the "carpet-bag" element in various parts of the Republic. We have shown that the head, front and mainstay of the special legislation movement is essentially, nay almost exclusively, composed of the carpet-bag element. The parties mentioned, with but one exception, either are or have been federal officials, and as a whole cut a most sorry figure among the genuine, substantial citizens of Utah.

This demand for special legislation is a demand to ignore the will of the people in their choice of officers; it is a demand, all attempts to shade the real object to the contrary notwithstanding, to fill the various political offices themselves and by their own appointments, or at their own election; it is a demand to reduce this fair and peaceful Territory from a condition of substantial prosperity to one of anarchy and wholesale official robbery.

They are opposed to the admission of Utah into the Union as a State. Certainly they are, for well do they know that the people would be committing suicide by electing such as they to office. They are too well known for that. Utah has no more reasons for affection toward the "carpet-bag" element than has the unhappy south. Appropriate legislation, indeed; which means asking Congress to be accessory to their designs of robbing the community under cover of unconstitutional and unwarranted and wholly unnecessary laws.

It is amusing to hear these blatant so-called "liberals" prate about the freedom and protection they would give to the people of Utah, if they were only armed with this "appropriate legislation." "Such protection as vultures give to lambs—covering and devouring them."

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 20.

Inconsistencies.—Elders Wm. M. Palmer and Orson Eggleston write to the Detroit (Mich.) Tribune of April 6, showing the inconsistencies and contradictions in the reported Lee confession.

Stormy.—Yesterday the winds blew more or less, and last night the rain fell lively, followed by snow, which covered the trees and earth this morning. Snow falling a little much of to-day.

American Fork.—Bishop L. E. Harrington, of the thriving settlement of American Fork, called in this morning, looking cheerful and hearty as usual. He informed us that things were going on favorably in his bishopric, farmers busy in getting in their spring crops, etc.

The Juvenile Instructor.—This is a paper that should be in every family, being a periodical of great intrinsic value in educating the children. We have received number 8 of the current volume, which, like its predecessors is full of interesting matter, especially to the youthful readers.

Serious Accident.—Yesterday evening Mr. Nathan Sears had just unloaded his wagon, which was standing in the lane at the rear of Z. C. M. I. produce store, and he was standing in the vehicle, when the team made a sudden jerk forward, throwing him out upon the ground. The animals became frightened, started off, and one of the wheels of the heavy wagon passed over Mr. Sears' body, inflicting severe bruises. He was conveyed to his home in the 20th Ward, and is attended by Dr. Anderson. His injuries are not dangerous.

District Court.—Friday, April 20th, morning.

S. L. Baker vs. W. C. Rydall et al; jury instructed by the Court

and they retire to consider their verdict.

Flagstaff S. M. Co., vs. Last Chance S. M. Co.; motion to set aside execution, by the consent of the parties hereto, granted.

E. P. Johnson vs. I. S. Waterman; on motion of plaintiff, and by consent, the case is continued and placed at the foot of the docket.

L. Waldson vs. B. Y. Hampton; Wm. McKay substituted as attorney for the plaintiff.

Testimonial.—Bishop Edward Hunter has presented to Sister Nancy Clark, of Farmington, Davis County, a neat testimonial, in writing, in acknowledgment of her having produced, prepared, reeled, and put in condition for the loom, the silk for the first dress piece of that material ever manufactured in Utah. It was woven, by handloom, by Brother Hadley, also of Farmington. The color of the piece is silver grey, with a beautiful lustre. The cost of its production was \$45, and it was donated by Sister Clark to the fund in aid of building the Temple. It was purchased a few days ago by Sister Barrett, by whom it was presented to Sister E. R. Snow, a lady well worthy of wearing the first silk dress produced in Utah.

Woodworking Factory.—Among the most prominent and useful home industrial institutions in Salt Lake City is the wood-working factory of Latimer, Taylor and Company, on South Temple Street. This firm have recently procured valuable additions to their excellent supply of machinery, thereby increasing their facilities for dispatching every kind of work in their line. Among those additions are a "shaper," used for fluting, for cutting wood into any desired form of an extraordinary character, &c.; a "sash sticker," for "sticking" sash, forming the smaller class of mouldings, &c.; a splendid new "planer," for surface planing alone. This latter piece has been purchased for doing the smaller jobs of planing, that the ponderous planing, tonguing and grooving machine may go on filling the larger bills. There is also a very excellent and efficient little machine for grinding machine knives, received very lately, which does its work with great accuracy and rapidity.

It is interesting to observe, at this establishment, how, by the aid of the most improved modern woodworking machinery, lumber of all kinds is taken in its crude condition and, with a celerity resembling magic, is cut, sawed, turned or otherwise shaped into any desired form of beauty or utility.

Unhappy Unions.—It appears that some people can only learn in the bitter school of experience. This is exemplified by the numerous instances occurring where distress and sorrow are introduced to families by injudicious marriages of the members. Dozens upon dozens of instances could be cited where young women have united themselves in this way to men comparative strangers to them, men having no permanent residence hereabout. In the instances alluded to the general consequence is that the husband disappears suddenly and the young wife is left, probably with a young child, without any knowledge of the husband's whereabouts, to pine in sorrow. This is no picture of the imagination, it is too true. It sometimes happens, too, that the parents, or one or other of them, encourage the advances made to their daughters by such heartless, villainous adventurers. When the sequel comes they may try to excuse themselves on the ground that they were unacquainted with the character of the man. But is it not the duty of parents to manifest sufficient interest in the welfare and happiness of their offspring to take pains to become acquainted with the status of those who make advances to them on so serious and important a subject?

Instances of the kind referred to are of such frequent occurrence that it does seem that there are some people so constituted as to be incapable of learning the lessons of life by observation, and the ordinary process of reasoning, but instruction must come to them through the most unpalatable and frequently disastrous experience, being of that nature which imparts its lessons frequently when they come too late to be of service,

Conference in Sacramento, etc.—Elder Job Smith has handed us the following concerning a Conference held in Sacramento, Cal., and other matters—

"On April 6th, last, most of the few Saints in California gathered together in the City of Sacramento, for the purpose of holding meetings at the same time as the general Conference in St. George, it being the anniversary of the organization of the Church. A most interesting and enjoyable time was experienced by them, and a very strong desire manifested to do good, by imparting to others knowledge of gospel truth.

"Meeting only in a private house, but few strangers were present, but it was resolved to hire a hall and hold public worship in future.

"The general authorities of the Church were unanimously sustained, as also the few local authorities; the branch record books were put in good order, one man ordained an Elder, and a Relief Society organized among the Sisters.

"Brethren from here would do well to call upon the Saints there (providing they carry their recommendations), at the residences of the Saints and attend their meetings.

"Brother Aaron Garlick presides in Sacramento, and can be found at the Union Foundry, or at his residence, 180 Second Street.

"Brother William Atherton lives on the corner of Fifth and Centre Streets, Oakland, where also a small number of Saints meet.

"I have experienced great kindness at the hands of the Saints there, and feel to pray earnestly for their welfare and do them all the good I can, and I would like to see any who may be alike interested in their welfare. They all entertain hopes of gathering hither during the present year.

"It only needs careful labor and time to build up good branches of the church in California, as there are persons enquiring in several places.

"There were about twenty-five persons represented in good standing."

Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden Junction, April 20—

The Brigham City factory is also closed for want of wool. Is not this a shame? Thousands of pounds of wool shipped out of the Territory every year, and our own mills stopped for want of material. Oh! we are a wise people, and what bondage we are in to our leaders! Haven't they dinned into our ears the necessity of sustaining our home institutions? And cannot we see the folly of sending our raw material away, and leaving our friends and factories idle at home? We are a "peculiar people" truly.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. J. Kershaw, of this city, was in the Grove Brewery Saloon, getting a glass or two of beer, in company with a strange man whom he has employed for some little time to do odd jobs for his board. While seated at a table, this fellow managed to cut Mr. Kershaw's pocket, in which he had seen him put a \$20 bill, and deftly abstracting this and Mr. Kershaw's watch, he quietly stole away leaving not a trace behind. The police are on the sharp look out for the thief. Be careful when you take in strangers, lest ye entertain a robber unawares, and he take you in!

Provo Enquirer, April 21—

The Provo Woolen Manufacturing Company are paying off the coupon, No. 7, due April 20th, 1877, in cloth at wholesale prices. We learn, with pleasure, that this will make the handsome sum of thirty thousand dollars which the company have paid to the stockholders already, which shows that it is in a prosperous condition, notwithstanding the hard times experienced in the manufacturing business through out the whole country, as well as Utah.

A short time since, we intimated that a firm purposed to put up a mill for sorgo, and other purposes, and we are pleased to say that Messrs. Stultz, Oberg & Co. have arrived in Provo, bringing with them a car load of goods in their line, so they will begin next week to erect buildings, and make all things suitable for the prosecution of the work they have in contemplation.