

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - Oct 6, 1875.

THE OUTRAGE BUSINESS PLAYED OUT.

THERE seems to be a prevailing impression that the Southern outrage business is completely played out, and that the anti-republican practice of concocting outrage hoaxes and then calling on the federal government for troops has pretty thoroughly disgusted not only the country at large but the administration also. The Philadelphia Times of Sept. 23 says—

"Even Kellogg has concluded that the outrage mail is worn out and that the country is tired of the call for more troops. He called on Attorney General Pierpont yesterday, according to an associated Press dispatch, and expressed his entire approval of the course of the latter in the Mississippi business. He thinks the letter to Ames must exercise a good effect not only in Mississippi, but in Louisiana and other parts of the South; where, he says, everything is now very quiet, with no indication of a renewal of disturbances. Kellogg's conversion is even more remarkable than Grant's, and it leaves poor little Ames quite alone to bear the 'odium' which he so heroically invited to 'descend' upon him. We should like to know now what Williams thinks of it."

The recent Indian scare business in the Great Basin, being of the same genus as the Southern outrages, and possibly worse specimens than those, naturally proved utter and miserable failures, and have disgusted everybody in this and adjoining Territories, the Pacific States, and probably in the Eastern States, the administration included. The unprincipled sensation-mongers should take warning and learn that the outrage business does not pay now. The gravel pans out very badly indeed, and the ore is of dreadfully low grade.

INVESTIGATING UTAH COMPLICATIONS.

THE following appears in the S. F. Chronicle—

"Salt Lake, September 25.—A petition was to-day sent to Denver asking President Grant and party to extend their trip to Utah, for the purpose of investigating the Mormon and Gentile complications."

We believe the community would be very well satisfied to see President Grant at Salt Lake. But there are no Mormon and Gentile complications requiring his investigation that we know anything about. Possibly the "Gentiles" would like to be presidentially investigated, but as for the "Mormons," they fear God, honor the President, live virtuously, seek peace and honorable prosperity, have no complications that need special adjustment, and neither expect, desire, fear, nor need investigation by anybody.

MORE SCARE.

Now the Limhi valley, Idaho, people have got the Indian scare. Of course "the settlers surmise that the Mormons have something to do in putting the Indians up to the insolence they are practicing," according to the Idaho Statesman.

Yesterday our dispatches reported a scare among the U. S. commissioners at the Red Cloud Agency. A duo regard to the unities of sensationalism would require that this Red Cloud scare be also imputed to "Mormon" influence with the Indians.

In short, shall there be an Indian scare anywhere, and the "Mormons" not be at the bottom of it? Shall there be evil anywhere in the nation, and the "Mormons" have not done it?

One thing the sensationalists might do themselves the favor to consider, and that is, what they

are likely to gain by thus persistently magnifying the "Mormon" influence so very far beyond its actual range.

VISIT OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

PRESIDENT GRANT is on a visit to the Rocky Mountains. He has been invited to extend his visit from Colorado to Utah, and it is reported that he is on his way here and is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow. Whatever portion of the country the President of the United States visits, a decent regard for the high office to which he has been called by the voice of the people, independent of his individual and personal merits, would dictate that he be received with all due respect. This is a right which we doubt not will be universally regarded in Utah, a custom which will be everywhere honored in the observance by the inhabitants of this Territory.

The peculiarities of any section of country and of its inhabitants can be best understood and appreciated by actual personal visitation and intercourse, and as Utah has been thrust into considerable prominence and importance before the public and the federal government, it is manifestly a commendable thing and an evidence of sagacity for the members of the administration and other prominent public officials to take the trouble of visiting the Territory and becoming somewhat acquainted with it and with the leading members of the community by personal observation and association. The more one knows of a subject the better one understands it and the more is one likely to comprehend its necessities. The same reasoning applies to a people as to a subject. We may say further that if a person really wishes to thoroughly understand a subject or a question, whether immediately involving the welfare and progress of a people or not, he will be desirous of examining it on all sides and in every important aspect, so that a perfect acquaintance and comprehension may be had.

There is a good deal of partizanship in Utah, and some of it is very bitter, malignant, vicious and unscrupulous. It would be a thing next to impossible, we might safely say utterly impossible, for a correct report or a just statement to be made, by persons who are full of this fiery partizan zeal, concerning anything against which that zeal might be excited or directed. The expressions and representations of more calm and candid men would be far more safe to accept, because they would be much nearer the truth than the representations and expressions of heated and prejudiced partizanship. Especially in the various sections of this great country, where government is avowedly based upon the voice of the people, should the respectful representations of the larger portion of the people be accepted and receive careful judicial consideration in regard to all matters affecting their interest and prosperity.

We trust that the visit of President Grant to this remote Territory will prove agreeable and satisfactory to himself and the gentlemen accompanying him, and also profitable to the Territory and the country at large.

OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

THE transition from the generally narrow-streeted, tucked up cities eastward of the backbone of the continent, and the barren deserts of the plains and the mountains, to this city, with its generous spaciousness of streets and its embowered, villa-like general appearance, is always of the nature of a pleasant surprise to visitors, to say nothing of the facts as to the advancement of our citizens in material prosperity and the industrial and tasteful development of the resources of the Territory, which are everywhere so abundantly evident.

The arrival of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, with a portion

of his family, and friends, yesterday, on their brief visit, appeared to be highly agreeable to them as regards the appearance of the city and the hearty reception by the people of our distinguished visitors. The people were out in large numbers upon South Temple Street, in the vicinity of the depot, and elsewhere, eager to catch a glimpse of the visiting party and to express by their cheerful countenances the cordial welcome which sprang from their hearts towards persons placed in such high and responsible positions by the united voice of the people of this great country. The welcome was as courteously and cordially acknowledged by the party, and it would be difficult to say which were most gratified by the mutual manifestations of respect by visitors and visited towards each other.

The President comes at the pleasantest time in the year, so that, with the cordiality of his reception, the visit could scarcely be other than agreeable. The people are noteworthy enterprising, energetic, persevering, moral, fond of peace and good order, greatly given to the industrial development of this naturally forbidding region, remarkably law-abiding, exceptionally sincere, conscientious, and true and firm to their convictions, and decidedly disposed to sustain the constitutional authorities of the country. The manifestation of hearty and cordial respect to the national authorities, as well as to the local authorities, in return for a reasonable respect shown or designed towards them, is therefore as natural as the shining of the sun at noon-day. The fact is, there is not a people living on the face of the earth, who can be got along with more easily and pleasantly than our citizens, when they are treated in anything like a reasonable manner. Their desires ever run strongly in the direction of peace and good will to all men and women, so far as the same can be extended.

It is somewhat to be regretted that the stay of President Grant is so short in this city and Territory, for there are many things and places hereabout which would repay a visit and an acquaintance. Our citizens are an interesting people, they have interesting families, interesting social customs, an interesting city, and an interesting scope of country comprised within their territorial boundaries. Our city and Territory and people are famous. By reason of their peculiarities they have been awarded a prominent conspicuousness and importance in the public mind, and also in the councils of the nation, an importance which their characteristic modesty would induce them to shrink from, but it is thrust upon them, so that they have no recourse only to endure it with the best grace they can muster. Any way education in travel is not complete without a visit to Utah, and more especially desirable is it that the rulers and statesmen of the Union should visit Utah and Salt Lake City, and form an acquaintance with its leading citizens.

The municipal authorities are to be commended for the catholic spirit they manifested in ignoring party spirit and inviting leading persons of all parties to join in the arrangements for the reception of our distinguished visitors, to whom we hope their visit has been one of unalloyed pleasure and satisfaction.

We may conclude by wishing them a safe and pleasant journey home, and expressing the hope that if it shall ever be convenient for them to renew their visit in the future, our citizens will be pleased to see them.

Special to the DESERET NEWS.

TERRITORIAL DISPATCHES.

DES. TEL. LINE.

Fatal Accident.

SPRINGVILLE, Oct. 3rd, 1875.

John, son of James and Mary Ann Marchbanks, was instantly killed in A. Noe's molasses machine, at 10:30 last night; his body was severely mangled. This has cast a deep gloom over our peaceful city.

WM. BRAMALL.

RECORD.

September 2nd, to the wife of Mr. D. H. Wells, jun., a son.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 23.

Out For Drill.—Members of the Fire Brigade, with the "steamer," were out drilling last night.

As Big a Hoax.—The Nevada Indian scare was about as big a hoax as the Corinne affair.—*Helena (Montana) Independent.*

Utah Fruit.—This morning Mr. Hockings, of the 12th Ward, laid before us half a dozen large, luscious, beautiful lemon peaches, raised in his orchard. The six weighed exactly two pounds six ounces. Salt Lake City is somewhere on fruit-raising.

Dilapidated Bridge.—A gentleman informs us that a canal bridge, a short distance this side Jordan Bridge, at the west side of the City, is so much in need of repairs as to endanger the limbs of teams and pedestrians. The proper party to attend to it should see that it is mended.

Laid Up for the Winter.—It is announced that the Utah Western Railway train will leave this city daily at 8:30 a.m., arriving at Half Way House at 10:30, and leave Half Way House on the return at 12:40 p.m., and stay at Lake Point for dinner, arriving in this city at 3 p.m., also that the steamer *General Garfield* is laid up for the Winter.

Fires.—According to the Corinne Mail there were a couple of fires at that place on Monday, one in a Chinese tenement, and the other in a bakery. The latter was extinguished in its incipency, but the other destroyed the building, the loss being estimated at \$2,500 besides property which was inside the structure. The fires are asserted to have been the work of an incendiary.

Indians.—Six aborigines, of the Navajoe nation, arrived in the city last evening and have been around town to-day. One of them is the second chief of the whole Navajoe people, and two of the others are sub-chiefs. They look intelligent, are of trim physique, and appear much more active than the Indians in this vicinity. We understand they will return southward to-morrow.

Accident at Mayfield, Gunnison.—On Friday afternoon, Sept. 24th, as Mary A. Mabel, an intelligent daughter of Peter Mabel, of Mayfield, Gunnison, was assisting in the harvest, she fell off a wagon load of barley, and the wheels passed over and sadly fractured her right thigh. Drs. Higgins Davis and H. Longmore, of Manti, soon rendered every assistance, and the young woman was doing finely at last accounts.

Splendid Grapes.—This morning we were shown some bunches of grapes from the orchard of Brother David Hilton, 20th Ward. The bunches and berries were the largest and finest that we ever remember having seen raised in this city, considering that the vines were exposed during the winter. There were three different kinds, one of which, the Buckland Sweetwater, was especially excellent. The red grape we should judge to be Rose Chasselas, and the black variety, small bunch, oval berry, having a muscat flavor, may be Muscat Hamburg.

Off the Track.—This morning the front one of a train of cars, loaded with brick for the Z. C. M. I. new building, was thrown from the track, by the spreading of the rails, at the curve, close to the south entrance to the Temple Block. The car gave a sudden lurch, and sprang clear of the rails, heading across the street to the south, tearing up the hard ground, and making considerable of a wreck of itself, both box and running gears. Three men were on the front end of the car when it sprang from the track. They gave a yell, jumped to the ground and escaped unhurt. Had they been on the rear end of the car they would probably have fared badly.

The British Mission.—The following are extracts from a letter to Elder George Goddard, of this City, by Elder Edward Hanham, dated Liverpool, Sept. 9—

"I am happy to say to you that I am in the enjoyment of good health.

"My mind has been very much engaged in my mission. In this land in order to do good our minds need be centered here. I have endeavor-

ed to take that course since I landed on England's shores Oct. 3, 1874.

"I have visited the conferences and have been well received by saints and strangers. There has been very a good work accomplished during the past year. Quite a number have been baptized into the Church. The Elders have done well.

"The times are pretty good in this country in a financial point of view. I speak now in reference to the nation. Our people are very poor, and it will be many a long year before they are gathered home, unless they are gathered by their friends in Zion, or the P. E. Fund.

"I shall not return this season."

Cattle Stealing Case.—Yesterday a couple of young men, giving the names respectively of Dan Teovey and Henry Jenkins, offered five head of cattle for sale at a suspiciously low price, and had almost concluded a bargain with a butcher, when Sheriff Taylor, having reason to believe the animals were stolen property, arrested the young men. Teovey says he lives occasionally at Farmington, that he came to this Territory in 1869, that he traded a horse for the cattle to a man at Mountain Green, that Jenkins was not there when he made the trade, but that he helped him to bring them to this city. Jenkins says he has been working at the mines in Montana, and in Star District, Beaver Co., and that he now resides with his father at Farmington.

For the benefit of the owners providing the animals have been stolen, we append a description of them:

A red cow, branded on left ribs with C in a circle and W C joined; a white cow, blotched brand on the ribs; and three steers, branded S O on left hip.

It is probable the young men will be held until the officers can obtain definite information that will show whether or not the cattle were stolen.

Two Days' Meetings.—Two days' meetings were held at South Cottonwood Ward on Sunday and Monday. On Sunday Elders John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff and George Goddard, from the City, were present. The meeting house was crowded and numbers had to stand around on the outside, being unable to gain admittance.

On the first day Elders John Taylor and Wilford Woodruff were the speakers, and on Monday Elders John Taylor and Geo. Goddard addressed the congregations, Elder Woodruff not being present. During the afternoon Elder Taylor called for a vote of all those who were willing from that time on to lay aside every evil, and besetting sin, and live more closely to the Lord, by strictly keeping his commandments, and who were willing to be used for the building up the kingdom of God. The show of hands was almost universal, and afterwards Bishops Rawlings, R. Miller, and W. G. Young, and Elders Alexander Hill and Silas Richards expressed their unqualified endorsement of the teachings that had been given and their determination to individually reduce them to practice.

The meetings were well attended throughout, the teachings were in accordance with the spirit of the times in the church, repentance and reformation, and a goodly portion of the Spirit of the Lord was enjoyed.

City Council.—The Council met last evening, Alderman Crismon presiding.

Petition of Isaac Hunter, representing that his property had been damaged by overflowing water in 1862 and 1863, and asking for relief therefor; referred to the committee on claims.

Petitions of Mary Camp, Malcolm McDuff and E. M. Caste, asking, for special reasons set forth, that their city taxes be remitted; laid over to be considered in their order.

Petition of Z. Snow, asking an appropriation for services as City attorney, for the quarter ending Sep. 30th; referred to committee on municipal laws.

Petition of James Marsden and twenty-five others, asking for the placing of bridges over the ditches on 8th South St., between 5th West St. and the State Road; referred to committee on streets and alleys.

Bill of committee on improvements, for work done on Union Square in August, \$210.69; allowed. The committee on public grounds