

## HOME ITEMS

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE  
OUTRAGES AT OGDEN.

We have obtained further particulars, by telegraph from Ogden, respecting the dreadful outrages and murder committed by the man who was shot, the account of which appeared in our columns yesterday under the head of "Speedy Justice." An inquest was held to-day at which it transpired that when the man—whose name is unknown—entered William Butler's house, at Marriott's settlement, he found there Mrs. Butler and two of her children, aged respectively six and eight years. He caught hold of Mrs. B. with the evident design of outraging her. She resisted him, and the children and herself screamed. To silence them he seized a hatchet that was convenient, and struck each of them two or three times, killing the older child and severely wounding the mother and other child, both of whom are in a dangerous condition. As we stated yesterday Butler followed and killed him, and then gave himself up to the police. The child's funeral took place at 2 p.m., to-day.

**INFORMATION FOR J. ANDERSON.**—The address of Erik Anderson is Vernon Settlement, Rush Valley. He would like to see his brother.

**PARTICULARS OF THE INDIAN RAID.**—We have received the following additional particulars of the Indian raid at Scipio, by Deseret telegraph line.

"Scipio, April 2.—The boys who were out yesterday in the direction of the South Lake found that 150 head of cattle were missing. They think it was Elk Mountain Utes that took the stock and drove them south to the Colorado River. Nobody has tried much to follow them yet, considering it useless. No horses are missing yet. It is reported that there were some Indians seen on Friday last near Chicken Creek; from thence they came south to Scipio and made the raid here on Saturday. All the friendly Indians have left this part, and it is expected that there will be more injury yet, near this settlement soon, for the Indians are rather hostile."

**UNEXAMPLED BENEVOLENCE.**—A few days ago a person named Burns, a native of the "Emerald Isle," was arrested in Echo city charged with stealing a hundred dollars; he acknowledged his guilt, restored the money to the party he had robbed, and paid a fine of \$100. Since then, being determined no doubt to aid the public treasury at Echo city, he has been arrested some half dozen times, for drunkenness, and each time with much seeming pleasure, has paid in a fine for each drunk. That's good, he will be kept sober after awhile.

**RETURNING.**—President Geo. A. Smith and party left Lehi this morning, and will reach this city sometime this afternoon.

**POOR FELLOW!**—The Colorado Daily Herald, of the 22nd ult., says:

"A case of attempted suicide, caused by ill-requited love, occurred in Black Hawk last night. Geo. W. Morton, a young man of 19 summers, who has lately been employed in the dining room of the Mountain House, last night concluded 'to shuffle off this mortal coil'—and by the aid of a liberal dose of strychnine, came very near succeeding. Several letters which he had written just before making the attempt disclosed the intention of putting an end to his life. Doctors Garrott, Lincoln and Reed were called in, and succeeded in ejecting the poison, and to-day he is about, apparently in his usual health."

**BASE INGRATITUDE.**—We learn by Deseret Telegraph that two days ago as a couple of men, from Arizona, were travelling in Washington county, not far from St. George, to which place they were going to purchase stock, they overtook a pedestrian carrying his pack. Touched with compassion they gave the latter a lift in their wagon. After camping at the mouth of the Santa Clara, the owners of the team went to water their animals, leaving the stranger in their wagon, in which, among other things, were a pair of loaded pistols and fifty dollars in gold. Upon returning from watering the horses the two men were fired upon from the wagon by the miscreant whom they had assisted; being unarmed they both ran. One hastened to St. George and procuring assistance as speedily as possible, returned to his wagon on the banks of the Clara. He found his comrade unhurt, but the fellow whom they had assisted, had made off, taking the pistols and money with him. He was tracked as far as Cedar City, where he was arrested and immediately taken to St. George. He was tried yesterday and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

A very righteous sentence! Such a scoundrel deserved all the punishment the law would allow. "Civilization" and "regeneration" alias scoundrelism and ruffianism seem determined to make a last desperate effort to obtain a footing in our Territory; but it is more likely they will give such attempts up in despair when they find their little schemes do not succeed.

The people of Utah are very tolerant and liberal in their feelings, but in some things they are no doubt peculiar; and while they will not attempt to cram their views *volens* down the throats of gentiles, Jews

or any other class of men, no other class need entertain the thought for one moment that their evil practices will be tolerated here.

**OPERA GLASSES FOR HIRE.**—A capital feature, recently introduced in connection with the Theatre, is the establishment of an opera glass stand at the entrance to the first circle. The public, by the payment of a trifle, can now be accommodated with first rate opera glasses. To many this will prove a source of great additional enjoyment, as it will enable them to see more clearly the wonderful facial changes, used with such effect by great performers in the delineations of the characters they represent, and which at present, owing to the absence of gas in the Theatre, it is impossible for the bulk of the audience to perceive.

**POLICE.**—John Sloan was arrested for shooting in the street, and was fined \$5. Thomas Haggard for imbibing too freely of the "ardent," became disorderly, was furnished quarters for the night in the city prison and this morning paid \$10.

**PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.**—We are under obligations to Hon. W. H. Hooper, Delegate in Congress from this Territory, for interesting public documents forwarded by him from Washington.

**GONE EAST.**—Bro. Henry W. Naisbitt left for the Eastern States this morning, as general purchasing agent for Zion's Co-operative Wholesale Institution. Brother Naisbitt's extended experience in the East, in the past, well qualifies him for the duties of his new position, and we earnestly hope that his labors may be eminently successful. He will probably be absent from the city for several months purchasing and forwarding for the Institution.

**SANTAQUIN.**—Bro. D. S. Andrew, writing from Santaquin on the 28th inst., says: "The inhabitants of this place have organized a Branch of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. The following officers were elected: David H. Holladay, President; Eli Openshaw, Treasurer; D. S. Andrew, Secretary and agent. Wm. McBride, Edward W. Clark, and Peter A. Anderson, Directors. The store was open for business on Wednesday last, with a fair show for future success. A suitable building for a new store, with council chamber, will be commenced in a few days, the plans and specifications for the same having been accepted by the Ward. The Farmers are plowing and putting in their crops and all things are moving onwards at Santaquin."

**A MONSTER "BUTTON."**—A slab of silver, or "button" as it is technically called, weighing 532 lbs., troy, valued at \$10,200, was recently shipped east from Watson's smelting works, Georgetown. It was the gross yield of twenty-nine tons of ore, from the Coin and Brown lodes, and is the largest batch of bullion ever made at one test in America. So says the Idaho Register.

**MADAME SCHELLER AT DENVER.**—The Colorado Tribune says Madame Scheller made her first appearance before a Denver audience on the evening of the 24th ult. The piece selected was "The Pearl of Savoy."

**THE GRECIAN BEND IN MONTANA.**—The Helena Daily Gazette of the 24th ult. says, the Grecian Bend arrived there the evening before and was for sale at one of the city stores. The unique part of the Gazette's announcement is that no person having any pretensions to moral excellence should be without it.

Now, if the Gazette or any other man can tell what connection there is between the Grecian Bend and moral excellence, they must be extramart. We are at present inclined to think that there is not the least affinity, but rather some antagonism between them.

**MONTANA.**—The Virginia, Montana, Democrat says the season at Nevada City is a month earlier than usual.

The same paper says: "The Bannack Indians are infesting Virginia, begging for something to eat, but the people don't seem to take them in. It is unkind to the Indians to feed them day to day and encourage them in their idle habits, which are so injurious to the human system."

How unkind of the Virginians to encourage the Bannacks in habits of laziness, when it is so contrary to their nature and habits! It is enough to "hurt the feelings" of humane folks to think of it, especially when, as the Democrat says "the people don't seem to take them in."

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

**THE U. P. R. R.**—We learn through the Deseret Telegraph line that the end of the track was within three miles of Bear River last evening.

**RETURNED.**—President Geo. A. Smith with Elders Joseph F. Smith, Thomas Taylor and Amos Neff returned to this city last evening. During their trip, which has extended to St. George, the party have held fifty public meetings, at forty-four of which President Smith was present and addressed the Saints. He also attended some meetings of the Female Relief Societies and other local assemblies. The members of the party speak highly of the spirit of improvement in the South and have enjoyed their trip very much. We are happy to greet our friends once again in our midst and are pleased to see them looking so well. Elders Erastus Snow and A. M. Cannon, also be-

longing to the party, reached the city this morning.

**DIED.**—In this city at 8.25 p.m., yesterday, of scarlet fever, Alice S. V., daughter of J. Q. and M. E. Knowlton, aged 2 years, 11 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place at 1 p.m. to-morrow from the residence of J. Q. Knowlton, 19th Ward. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

**CLEAR.**—An advertisement on the infallibility of a patent "Bed Bug Exterminator" in the Omaha Daily Herald, after thoroughly establishing its efficacy winds up as follows:

"Beware of spurious imitations—All druggists in Omaha sell them." That's pretty rough on the Omaha druggists.

**RIVERDALE.**—We have received a communication signed "Ammon," dated Riverdale, April 2nd, giving the details of the recent horrible tragedy near Ogden. We should gladly have inserted our correspondent's communication but had already in hand the details of the same occurrence received from our regular correspondent "Anon." We gladly accept our Riverdale correspondent's offer to furnish us items of interest occasionally and shall promptly insert them.

**"WHOM SHALL I MARRY."**—Between three and four hundred people attended at the Assembly Rooms last evening, on the occasion of Mrs. St. Clair's third lecture. The subject, "Whom shall I Marry," was well and ably handled by the lecturer. She advised all young ladies to cultivate self-reliance and independence of character. It was better to earn a living by means of employment the most humble, than to eat the bread of idle dependence. It was necessary they should train themselves to habits of industry. Many were induced to marry because they entertained a horror of becoming an old maid, and in consequence, took the first chance that presented itself to enter into the matrimonial state without duly considering the suitability of the match.

The lecturer referred to the confidence that ought to exist between mother and daughter. Many mothers entertained the foolish idea that the marriage relations were a subject of too delicate a nature to be mentioned to her child. This false idea had been a prolific source of misery in the world. Much of the wretchedness existing in families was the result of ignorance, which might have been avoided by a little judicious teaching from parents to their children.

Judging from the manner in which Mrs. St. Clair spoke of bachelors her opinion of those specimens of the *genus homo* is not very exalted. Every year of a bachelor's life was so much deducted from the sum total of human existence.

Marriage, the lecturer said, was an ordinance of the most sacred and holy character, and it was the right of every woman to have a husband and a home. It was the design of God and nature that it should be so. By way of palliation for the offensiveness of bachelorhood the lecturer was of opinion that many men remained in a condition of celibacy on account of the thoughtless extravagances of the female sex.

Our brief report can give but an inadequate idea of the lecture. The audience appeared to be much pleased with the evening's entertainment. Another lecture was announced for Monday evening, and the last one of the course to be delivered on Wednesday evening next.

## Correspondence.

The following article terminates a remarkable philosophical review, written by brother Peter A. Droubay, and translated by brother Louis A. Bertrand. Many readers of the NEWS will confess, we think, that the former Frenchman discourses very logically in his vinicultural communications, and handles with great ability all philosophical matters.

**A few words on the Philosophical System, Exposed by Mr. Ch. Fauvety in La Solidarite, Journal of Principles, Paris, 1866-68.**

PINE KANYON, Tooele Valley,  
March 26th, 1869.

Mr. Fauvety has been led, I think, to this conception of Deity, by the necessity in which he was morally involved in having a God performing no miracles at all. And indeed, here is the great objection that philosophers oppose to the theologians:—"If your God performs miracles, He breaks the laws by which the Universe is governed. He contradicts Himself. He is no God. Besides, it is impossible to stop for a single moment one of the laws ruling the physical world, without at the same time destroying at once all other laws. For instance, had Joshua stopped the sun, all the solar systems must have been annihilated, equilibrium have been destroyed, the earth precipitated on one side, the moon on the other, and the final result must have been a cataclysm, ending the whole world."

Now, this objection falls to the ground, if we restore to the word miracle its true sense: *Miracles are facts of which the determinative laws are still unknown.* For as

soon as miracles are no more the result of a caprice, as soon as, like other facts, they are ruled by laws, God does not contradict Himself, but He applies the law in this as in everything.

It is on account of this objection that Mr. Fauvety, who had accepted the definition of miracles as it is given by the Catholic Church, could not conceive for an instant the idea that God might be a personal being, distinct among other beings, having His own will and reasoning and acting, because such a God would certainly be able to perform miracles, and that is why He has been led to conceive and to present to us his God who contains within Himself a little of all existences, but yet, definitively, is nobody.

Now, let us examine the aim which is pursued by Mr. Fauvety. This aim is, indeed, as great as it is meritorious, and worthy of tempting the ambition of a noble mind. Should his dream be realized, the law, being the direct expression of reason, would rule the whole world; minority or majority would exist no more, but mankind, calling themselves brothers, would form a united family. No more murders; hatred and envy would vanish away with individual interest; no more sins, no more adulteries, our senses would only awake to satisfy legitimate aspirations. War, that old relic of barbarism, would decimate no more of mankind. Our will, being determined by reason, would rule our desires and would only gratify legitimate ones, so that our bodies, receiving no more, as formerly, all these poisons which were accumulated thereby a depraved taste, would by degrees regenerate, and all this cursed retinue of sores, ulcers, etc., etc., would soon disappear from the face of the earth, and pleasures would become healthy as well as human bodies. Besides, individual merchants would disappear to make room for a general co-operative society; and humanity, being rescued from the social evils by which it is now tormented, would stride like a giant towards its glorious destiny.

But it seems to me that this is no more a dream; what I am going to say is not perhaps very modest, but perfectly true. The Latter-day Saints are all united as a people; they have no majority nor minority, but they vote unanimously on all political or religious questions which are submitted to them. Shedding of innocent blood is the high of villany. Prostitution and adultery cannot exist among them. A privileged caste or social serfs are unknown in Utah. All their women, without exception, affirm themselves in their dignity of mothers and wives, and they consider it their paramount right and duty to raise and educate the rising generations. The Latter-day Saints have forsaken the use of tobacco and strong drinks. This regimen bears already its own fruit—secret diseases are unknown among them; and lately the mass of the people have constituted themselves into Co-operative Societies.

Thus we have, as a people, arrived at this same end which is pursued by an eminent philosopher of the old world. Are the Latter-day Saints a people of philosophers? Have our leaders spent their lives in reading the books of the wise and intelligent men of the earth? Verily no; at least they do not look as if they had done so. Then to what fountain-head did the creation of this society, the founder of our religion, go? The simple, the poor, the unlearned Joseph Smith applied directly to God to ask wisdom, and God revealed to him principles which will save mankind. Now, this God, as unknown to you, philosophers, as He was to the Athenians when they were visited by Paul, reveals daily to the leader of His people what is to be done by His worshippers in order that they may live and prosper. Every philosopher has discussed or rejected God; hence their impotency. Every true Latter-day Saint kneels down before Him as a little child, saying: Father, what dost Thou want of me? I am ready to do Thy will. Hence their strength and wonderful prosperity.

The philosopher says: "My reason, my science, my principles! I am of age! I am free! No more songs by which my childhood was rocked! No more of those stories of my nurse! I have searched, I have found! Mankind here is my book! French people, here is the remedy which shall save you!" But no man has time enough to hear his words.

The Latter-day Saint knows that reason, science, principles and so on proceed directly from God. He knows that no discovery whatever has ever been effected in sciences or arts but by revelation, and that this same reason, so much extolled by philosophers, is but God's voice within ourselves. And they gather together by thousands from every clime and country of the earth. It is the living God, whom we serve, who gives us the power of forsaking our native land and family to emigrate into an unknown country. We are sustained in our dangers and comforted by His spirit during the absence of those whom we dearly love; and from Him we possess the full assurance that we are invested with the promises of the present life and the life that is to come.

Summarily, a philosopher and a Latter-day Saint are like two masons engaged in constructing a different building. The philosopher is losing his time to prove to his architect that he is not an architect. The Latter-day Saint has immediately commenced his work, and he adds every day a few stones to his building which towers already most majestically towards the heavens.

PETER A. DROUBAY.