THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Monday, . . October 14, 1878.

PEOPLE'S TICKET,

For Delegate to Congress,

GEO. Q. CANNON.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The St. George *Union* published by J. W. Carpenter, comes to us in better print and with a more attractive appearance. Good. Progress and improvement should be the watchword of the *Union*.

E. L. Pease, Esq., of Evanston, has been nominated as Delegate to Congress, by the Democrats of Wyoming Territory. If his supporters will unite and all go to the polls on election day, they will secure his return, and a capable and faithful representative of their interests at the seat of government. Wyoming's watchword should be, "let us have *Pease*."

Another failure in pursuing the "reds." As a rule, the regular troops make poor Indian fighters. Captain Thornburgh's unsuccessful campaign against the renegade Cheyennes adds one more proof of this fact to the long list before the country. Mountaineers and Western volunteers, acquainted with the tactics and habits of the savages make the best "Indian soldiers," when necessity arises for chastising the redskins.

The Collett case has developed no evidence that can legally criminate the defendant. It is very plain to those who know the witnesses for the prosecution, that some of them at least have been prompted to work up this case out of sheer revenge for fancied wrong, and in a spirit of hostility to a people from whom they have separated. In the weakness of his case we now see clearly the reason for the Prosecuting Attorney's insult to the jury. He wants to shift his failure on to "bias."

Gen. David D. Colton, one of the Central Pacific Railroad magnates, who died at San Francisco last Wednesday evening, of internal hemmorhage, was born in 1832 in Maine. He removed with his parents to Galesburg, Illinois, in 1838, and went to California in 1849, where for a time he followed mining, but afterwards studied and practiced law. Since 1871, he was intimately connected with the Central Pacific and was also Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He was moderately wealthy and was noted for his good culture and excellent social qualities.

AN INFAMOUS PROCEEDING.

A FEW days ago we gave some particulars of the wholesale arrest of "Mormon" tie-cutters, at the instance of the unprincipled "ring" at Malad, who have been in illegitimate control of the affairs of Oneida County for some time, and who see in the near future a prospect of their entire discomfiture. The November election, if properly conducted, will cause an entire change in the administration of county affairs, and as the issue turns on the "Mormon" vote, the animus of the "ring" is clearly accounted for.

The news in this city is to the effect that, the tie-cutters, to the number of between fifty and sixty, have been convicted of cutting timber on the Indian reservation, and fined and imprisoned in various amounts and for different terms. This information is as yet vague and indefinite.

But the following is certain. John Merrill has been sentenced to pay a fine of $13,800 and to be imprisoned for three months, and Hyrum Smith to a fine of $1,800 and imprisonment for nine months. Bail was refused by the court unless the sureties were owners of real estate in Idaho to the value of $5,000. The probability, almost certainly is that the prisoners will be taken to the penitentiary at Boise to-morrow morning.

Merrill was running the saw mill belonging to the Brigham City Co-operative Institution in the mountains above Malad; Smith was "bossing" a gang of workmen cutting ties for the Utah and Northern Railroad. The parties were ignorant of the fact that they were on the Indian reservation, believing that the line was four miles to the northward. The Railroad Company under competent legal advice considered they had the right to cut timber for their ties, even within the Indian reservation, Therefore, supposing that the parties were over the line, there was no intent on their part to commit any crime. Neither is it probable that there would have been any prosecution if they had not been "Mormons." But the full extent of the law framed for the protection of timber on the public lands has been reached by the Court in pronouncing sentence, plainly showing the bitterness of spirit which prompted it, as indicated by the Judge's remark a few days ago to this effect: "Your bishop has defied this Court. I will let him see that this cannot be done with impunity."

Fort Hall, where the Indians are gathered, is at least eighty miles from the point where the saw mill is erected at which Merrill was working. It may be half a mile over the line, which is not defined. The Indians do not come anywhere near to it. They are eighty miles away. No injury is done to them by the transaction. The defendant Merrill was not engaged in *cutting timber* from the public domain. He was operating a saw mill, making lumber for domestic purposes, as permitted by recent congressional legislation, and is not indictable for the cutting. The defendant Smith was getting ties for a railroad company, who claimed the right to procure their material from the timber adjacent to their road. These and other points can be established on appeal, but the terms of bail fixed by the Court are such that the defendants, who are poor men, cannot conform to them, their friends and effects being principally in Utah, and the probability is they will have to go to prison.

But can nothing be done in relation to this matter? Yes. And it should be done, we think will be done, quickly. Section 4751 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides, that the Secretary of the Navy may "mitigate in whole or in part, on such terms and conditions as he deems proper, by an order in writing, any fine, penalty, or forfeiture so incurred." This is because the object of the law in regard to this matter was to protect the timber on the lands of the United States for the use of the Navy, as stated in Section 2461 of the Revised Statutes. The full facts in this case can be submitted to the Secretary, and the infamous nature of this persecution under the name of prosecution pointed out, when, we fully believe, the penalty will be set aside and the defendants liberated.

No one will pretend that any of the timber they are charged with cutting could ever be used for the Navy of the United States, and we do not believe for a moment that they will have to linger long under the unjust and infamous sentence pronounced upon them. Such a a case is without parallel and without excuse, and those who have been the chief movers in the conspiracy to incarcerate a number of men innocent of any intent to commit crime, may yet have cause to regret deeply the course they have taken with a view to making political capital.

That Judge Hollister should have permitted himself to be captured by the "ring," and to be governed by spleen rather than impartial justice, is a matter of much greater surprise to us, and makes a dark stain on his official career, which is fortunately about to close in Idaho.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN.

The Cipher Dispatch Gossip.

NEW YORK, 14.—The *Tribune* continues to publish the views of the public men on the Florida cipher plot.

Secretary Evarts speaks of the excitement caused by the disclosures, the trouble they have caused to commerce, and the probable effect of them on the elections. He talks very hopeful of the prospects of the republican party.

Congressman Southard, of Ohio, says the discovery of these dispatches will probably exclude Tilden from party council.

Congressman Hardenburgh, of Jersey City, who is a democrat, says that the dispatches, if translated correctly, show that an infamous outrage was committed, and the infamy should be put where it belongs.

Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, is unable to see how the dispatch can be explained.

Mrs. Smith Pleads Not Guilty.

Mrs. Jennie R. Smith, indicted for the murder of her husband, police officer Smith, was arrigned, today, in the Hudson County Court, N. J. to plead. She answered not guilty.

Cricket Contest.

DETROIT, 14.—The great cricket match between the Australian 11 and 18 of the Peninsular club of Detroit, was commenced this morning. The Australians won the toss and sent the Peninsulars to the bat. The first innings the Peninsulars scored 32.

Pestilence Reports.

MEMPHIS, 14.—Weather warm.

New Orleans, 14.—Weather clear and pleasant. Deaths, 29; cases reported, 183; total deaths, 3,519; total cases, 11,729.

Baton Rouge, 14.—New cases the past 48 hours, 92; deaths, 8.

Pattersonville, 14—The disease is spreading, and is assuming a most malignant form.

Mobile, Ala., 14.—Yellow fever is on the increase here.

The Storm—Drowned.

VINEYARD HAVEN, 14—In the gale of Saturday, the schooner *Etta A. Simpson* capsized, and the captain, his wife, and five seamen were drowned.

More Indian Depredations.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., 4.—Our camp was aroused at midnight, last night, by several men, living at the old Red Cloud agency, a mile from here, riding into camp and stating that a party of Cheyennes had run away with all their stock, and before doing so, made enquiries regarding the locality of Red Cloud's new agency. Every one in camp was under arms immediately, and preparations were made for a fight, in case these hostiles should attack our little camp. At daylight, a party of 25 cavalrymen went out to the scene of the plunder, but nothing could be ascertained further than that the Indians, after running off the stock, made for the Crow Buttes. The same party also reported that the Cheyennes were, all day yesterday, seen on the Crow Buttes. The commands of Majors Carlton and Thornburgh will arrive here to-morrow from Camp Sheridan, and will no doubt pursue the hostiles.

An Untrue Story.

The *Times'* Chicago special says: A sensational story comes from California by the Associated Press, concerning the reported capture of a Bank of England robber. Wm. Pinkerton, of the Pinkerton detective Agency, of this city, emphatically pronounces the story to be without foundation, got up to serve some other end by California men. In the first place, he said, there never was a burglary committed on the Bank of England. The idea of Col. Henderson's making any arrest is simply absurd. Henderson is chief of the Scotland Yard force, in London. He never leaves his chair, but simply sits there and directs his men what to do. As for Pinkerton having anything to do with this is utterly without foundation. Allen Pinkerton is here. I am here. There is no such man as Charles Pinkerton connected with the firm or family. I have no uncle of that name. The whole thing is nothing more than a put up job.

Incendiary Fire.

FILCHBURG, Mass., 14. — The woolen mills of Gledhill & Jones were damaged $80,000 by an incendiary fire. Insurance $25,000.

Losses on Sea and Shore.

BOSTON, 14. — Dispatches from along the coast continue to report great loss of property on sea and shore.

Correspondence.

SUNSET, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
September 24, 1878.

President John Taylor:

DEAR BROTHER.—On the 11th day of September, President Erastus Snow and party, consisting of Presidents Ira N. Hinckley, L. John Nuttall, Jesse N. Smith, and Elders Edward A. Noble, Charles H. Oliphant, Bateman H. Williams and John Starley, with three Horses, ten mules, two carriages and one wagon, and outfit, as per previous arrangement, met at Johnson, Kane County, Utah, to make the contemplated visit to the settlements of the Saints, located on the Little Colorado River, and other Points in Arizona. All being prepared, we made our start at 1 10 p. m., and drove to Navajo Wells, watered our teams, and partook of lunch, and entered into the following organization: Erastus Snow, President, L. John Nuttall, Historian, Jesse N. Smith, Chaplain, Ira N. Hinckley, Captain and Commissary, B. H. Williams, Wagon Master, C. H. Oliphant, Cook with B. H. Williams, Assistant. Filled our water kegs and drove to top of Buckskin Mountain, making camp at 9 o'clock. On Thursday 12th, we drove to and made camp about six miles east of House Rock Springs. O. D. Wheeler and party of surveyors, and Mr. H. V. Tipton of Bloomington, Illinois, in charge of camp and Topographing department of the expedition. We encamped at House Rock.

On Friday, 13th, encamped at Badger Creek; arrived at Lee's Ferry on the Colorado River, Saturday, 14th, at 10 45 a.m., where, by invitation of Sisters Lee and Johnson, the party partook of dinner, which had been prepared. At 1.30 p.m., we commenced ferrying the river, and at 3 o'clock were all safely landed on the other side, having made three trips, from which point we sent you a telegram. The river was considerably lower than it had been a few days previous, which rise had been occasioned by the recent rains in the mountains. To this place the roads were in better condition and the grass more abundant than has been for the past three years. Our party and animals feeling well, we drove to Navajo Springs, eight miles, and camped. While passing over the spur of mountain on a road as rough, rocky, and dangerous as human beings can possibly travel over, we felt the great necessity of an examination for and location of another ferry and road, to avoid this much dreaded place, and we felt assured that such a point can be found and safely provided with the expenditure of a little means—to our present camp we have traveled 100 miles.

Sept. 15, all well in camp and drove to Bitter Springs, 10 miles over a rough, rocky, winding road crossing the head of gulches, watered our animals and drove to Limestone Tanks, nine miles, and nooned; found plenty of good water in upper tank. From Bitter Springs our course was southeast through a valley, between the Vermillion Cliffs on the left and a limestone ridge on the right, up a gradual ascent. After lunch, drove 14 miles to near the divide and camped in the cedars. At this point a trail passes over the mountains to the east of the Moquis villages south, 80 miles distant.

September 16th.—We broke camp at 7.15 and drove to Willow Springs, 18 miles, where the water runs from the hills and crosses the road, other springs also half and one and a half miles further on. To-day we met Bro. C. D. Robson and five others of our brethren on their way from Salt River for their families in Utah. They gave good reports of that section of country. After lunch we moved out. At the lower crossing of Willow Springs the road forks, the right leading to the Little Colorado direct, 25 miles distant, and the left to the Moyabbe, seven miles, which road we travelled, thence to the Moyncoppy Wash. There are many acres of good farming land—cottonwoodson the wash. Here we met Bro. Andrew S. Gibbon and the Saints, consisting of nine families, 12 men, nine women, 22 children, (12 under eight,) four men and boys of Bro. John W. Young's party, who are here with his wagons and teams, also Elder Tuba and wife, her sister and husband; who are comfortably located in their own houses, and attend to farming and herding sheep and goats.

The mission house is built of stone, is 40 x 20 feet, situated on top of the cliff, with two rows of log houses, forming three sides of a square. The garden is situate on the east, in the bottom, and watered from springs and lakes some two miles up the hollow. The brethren have raised 200 bushels of wheat, 30 bus. of oats, 50 bus. of corn, and garden vegetables in plenty. The farming land is on the Moyncoppy Wash. Our friend Tuba, the Moquis Indian, has raised the present season, 60 bushels of wheat, 40 bus. corn, and sufficient vegetables. In the evening the Saints assembled in the mission house and were addressed by Bros. Nuttall, Smith, Williams, Hinckley, Oliphant, Noble, and Pres. Snow, in words of encouragement.

Sept. 7. President Snow, Nuttall, Hinckley, Smith, and Brothers Gibbons and Farnsworth, proceeded about two miles west of north on the Musha Springs and located a townsite for the saints of this place in a very suitable place, and which gave much satisfaction, instructing Brother Gibbons to take the necessary steps to procure the Indian right to the waters of these springs, to which there appears to be no difficulty at present. At 11.30 parted with our friends, blessing them, and drove 16 miles down the Moyncoppy wash and nooned—road most of the way rough, wind and dust very disagreeable—then drove 16 miles to camp on Little Colorado River over a good road,—plenty of good feed most of the way to this place.

Sept. 18. To-day we traveled up the river 24 miles to Black Falls, then three miles up the river bottom, thence over the foothills 11 miles to camp on the river above Grand Falls. These falls are lined by volcanic rock which also covers the bottom lands for several miles. The river bed is limestone ledges. From the first or upper breaks to bottom of falls is some 200 feet, the water falling over the lower fall about 70 or 80 feet, which, with the continuous falls of from 10 to 50 feet and the spray from the waters is beautiful indeed, the upper breaks being about 50 rods, and the lower falls 30 or forty rods wide.

Sept. 19. Spent most of the morning in hunting our animals, which had strayed off some five miles—drove five miles to ford of river, the water being from 12 to 18 inches deep and three rods wide, with rocky bottom, thence 16½ miles to Dry Camp, on a fine bench. Here we overtook Brother E. W. East and party, who were all well and feeling well in spirits. Brother Greer's little girl had her foot scalded a few days ago, but she was getting along finely. To-day we met brother George B. Gardner, two sons and their families on their return from Brigham City to Moyncoppy where they expected to locate.

Sept. 20, drove six miles and took breakfast on the river bottom, thence 19 miles to Brigham City. Our travel to-day was somewhat lengthened by going around the Mud Lake. Here we met Bishop George Lake, who has charge of this settlement, and President Lot Smith. Arrangements having been made to hold the meetings at this place, we drove into the fort and made ourselves at home. Met several brethren of our acquaintance in the church. Here the Saints are living somewhat after the manner of the people of Orderville in Utah, and seem to enjoy themselves in their endeavors to come to a oneness in the temporal things of the kingdom.

Sept. 21, Bro. L. H. Hatch and others from the upper settlements arrived, and meeting was held at 10 a. m., at which Prest. Snow referred to his experience as pioneer in this church; also of his travels and the prosperity of the Saints in Utah, good crops, &c., and encouraged the Saints in their labors in this place, followed by Elders Nuttall and Oliphant. At 2 30 p. m. meeting again convened and was addressed by Elders J. N. Smith, B. H. Williams, Hinckley and John Hunt, who entered into a description of the country known as the Zumi country or Savoia Valley, and of his doings with the natives in those parts. Prest. Snow also spoke to the people.

Sept. 22, met with several of the brethren, as also last evening in conversation on matters pertaining to the welfare of the Saints generally. Meeting convened at 10 a.m. and was addressed by Elder Hinckley and Prest. Snow, who read from the Book of Mormon and made reference to the people of the Nephites and Lamanites wherein all things were common, also in reference to Jesus and his disciples, and to the revelations given through the Prophet Joseph Smith to this people, and in general exhortation. At 2 30 p.m. attended meeting. Elder Nuttall read a letter from President John Taylor to President Snow, pertaining to the Saints in this section of country, then addressed the meeting, followed by Elders J. N. Smith, L. A. Hatch and Prest. Snow, who spoke in reference to the oneness as spoken of by the Savior, and in regard to the working of the United Order, in a very satisfactory manner. He then gave appointments to meet the people at Sunset to-morrow at 7 p.m. and St. Joseph on Tuesday at 7 p.m. The congregation joined in singing "The Spirit of God," etc. and Prest. Lot Smith pronounced the benediction. This evening we talked in regard to our further travels and visits.

Sept. 23rd, drove over the farm and surrounding country, examined crops, grist mill, dam, etc.; find good facilities for farming, saw where the late floods had injured the grain and destroyed much—several shocks of wheat were now growing in a mat, the corn and cane crops very promising. Brigham City is located about 400 yards west of the dam, which is a substantial work, 125 feet long, 18 feet wide and 10 feet high, on a rock foundation, so arranged that in high water the middle can be let open to the stream and allow the water and drift wood to pass by. At this dam the grist mill is also built,—a good, substantial frame building, 40 feet by 26 feet, two and a half stories, height of frame to the square 27 feet. Has one run of four feet French burrs one Eureka smutter No. 2, and one of McLane's separators; length of bolt 22 feet, reel 30 inches in diameter, water wheel 58 inches, issue 144 square inches of water under 11 feet head. The fort is 200 feet square, a drive way on north and south sides and arrow entrances on east and west. The walls are seven feet high, of rock; there are 36 dwelling houses 13 x 15 feet around the inside of the fort, also on the north side, a dining hall 20 x 80 feet, with two rows of tables, to seat from 150 to 200 persons. Adjoining the dining hall (on the outside) is a kitchen 20 x 25 feet, also a bake-house and oven. There are also six dwelling houses adjoining the west side and six partly built on the south side of the fort, a good cellar 18 x 18 feet, and a storehouse built thereon; also a good well 25 feet deep, furnishing sufficient water for family and culinary purposes. Inside the fort also, another well, 23 feet deep near the kitchen. Good corrals and stackyards south of the fort. This present summer there were 150 acres in wheat, 50 in corn, 12 in sugar cane, four in potatoes, 12 in oats, five in barley, one in rye, 25 in garden and vegetables, 15 in orchard; making 274 acres grubbed the present year, 154 acres from the 20th of August to September 7th. A heavy flood and rain was experienced, and wherein the rain fell more or less some 17 days, causing the river to overflow its banks from one to three miles wide, and from one to three feet deep, for a period of two weeks, the water being at its highest on the 23d of August. This flood damaged the people of Brigham City 40 acres of wheat, about 1,000 bushels; 12 acres of oats, or 300 bushels; five acres of barley; 75 bushels; 15 bushels of rye, three-and a-half acres of potatoes—only saved about 50 bushels—garden and vegetables about half destroyed. They have a good pottery in charge of Brother Behrman, who feels that he can surpass any of the potteries in Utah for good ware; and believes the clay in this country will make excellent stoneware. He had just drawn a kiln of ware which we examined, and pronounced it very good.

There are 43 men, 46 women, 91 boys and 80 girls—they milk 55 cows at the dairy and 67 at home, two men in the blacksmith shop, seven men and eight women at the dairy, one man in wagon shop, one family at saw mill, others engaged on farm and other labors as required. There is one commissary or superintendent of the eating department, who, with four of the sisters, who serve three days at a time as cooks, prepare the food.

At 12 m., we bade adieu to the Saints here, and drove to Sunset, located across the river on the east side, and about one mile distant down the river. Road rough in consequence of the late floods.

We will endeavor to give you an account of this place and the settlements up the river in our next.

With kind regards to yourself and the brethren of the Twelve, in which Prest. Snow and brethren join, I am your brother in the Gospel of peace.

L. JOHN NUTTALL.

J. McKNIGHT.
Attorney and Counselor at Law
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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FROM 20 to 200 acres of land, unimproved, with water rights, in Exchange for young stock.
Enquire at or address K at this office, stating location and price. d267

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For information call at office of Armstrong & Bagley, opposite 14th Ward school house. 1s dtf

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IN OMAHA.—Omaha National Bank.

ANTHONY GODBE,
MANAGER.
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S. J. LYNN, Supt.
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South Side of South Temple Street, a little East of Eagle Gate.
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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of William Slenby, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, said deceased, to present the same within four months from the first publication of this notice, viz: October 10th, 1878, to the undersigned, at his office in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

C. W. BENNETT,
Administrator.

Salt Lake City, Utah, October 10th, 1878.
dto nov 10

T. LATIMER, G. ROMNEY,
G. H. TAYLOR, F. ARMSTRONG.

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MOULDINGS IN GREAT VARIETY

Frames of all kinds Made to Order Very Cheap.

WINDOW GLASS.

Using large quantities ourselves, and dealing directly with the Manufactories in Eastern States, we intend keeping a Large Stock on hand, of the various sizes, for the Public to select from at Very Low Rates.

Wood Turning of all Kinds.

LATIMER, TAYLOR & CO.,
One Block East of Depot.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Teeth!! Teeth!!

THE people of Utah Territory are hereby notified that on and after the 3rd day of October, 1878, and until January 1st, 1879, the following will be the prices for Full Sets of Teeth, best MATERIAL and WORK GUARANTEED.

Full set on gold plate (rimmed), $80
" " " gold and rubber, (rimmed), $60
" " " platina and rubber, (rimmed), $55
" " " rubber gold center, $45
" " " rubber gum teeth, $35
" " " rubber plain teeth, $30

All Work Warranted. Teeth filled with gold and other materials, from $1.00 and upwards. Gold crown fitting with gold especially.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange.

W. H. H. SHARP, Dentist.

OFFICE—Next Door East of "Deseret News."
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