

try, and that he begins to see through the motives of the falsifiers of the people of Utah. It may be, however, that the sentence as sent over the wires may need re-constructing. Be that as it may, it is well known by everybody acquainted with the bulk of the people of Utah that they are really the most peaceable and law-abiding community of citizens in the country, the efforts of their enemies to make it appear otherwise to the contrary notwithstanding.

MUDDLED.—The Third District Court met at the Court House this morning, but it was found that legal papers were in such a shapeless, muddled up condition that business could not be proceeded with. The Court adjourned until Saturday morning to give time for the rectification and adjustment of these matters.

A resolution has been adopted by the Court that there shall be but one session instead of two on the days on which it shall meet.

It is under consideration to hold the sessions of the Court in some building more centrally located than the Court House. An effort is being made to obtain the Representatives Hall, in the City Hall building, for this purpose. The Mayor has already been consulted on the subject and it will be laid before the City Council next Tuesday evening.

CROSSINGS.—The City purposes putting down crossings at the intersections of all the streets in the business centre of the city, and several of them are already laid. One of the stone flags has been made between the Bank of Deseret and the Kimball and Lawrence corner. Stone crossings are certainly more durable than those constructed of plank, and, providing the flags are laid close together are probably more or at least equally pleasant for pedestrian to walk upon, though they may be bad for teams. When they are laid, however, as the one alluded to, with the flags a considerable distance apart, it is more than likely that most people will prefer the plank crossings constructed by Mr. Henry Grow. Besides being solid, they have a slight elevation towards the middle, which has a tendency to keep them measurably free from mud without the very frequent application of the crossing sweeper's broom. From the way in which the plank crossings are constructed they will probably last about five or six years.

SALT LAKE ASS. PRESS DISPATCHES.—The people of the country have been reading for several months telegraphic dispatches from Salt Lake City unworthy of the Associated Press and of the press of the United States. These are written by a man named ———, who was carried out to Utah by the Gentile Ring to assist in dividing the raiment of the Mormons and stealing their provender. If the Associated Press can keep such an Arab to argue every morning through all the papers of the United States, hereafter offices in that Association will not command salaries that will be fat things to purchase. Our own morals at Washington are not such, at the present moment, that we are now to reform the Mormons, who have, at least, no hypocrisy in their practices, and whose gospel does no harm to men and women away from home. When congress refuses to expel Ames and Brooks for swindling and cribery involving a loss of \$40,000,000 to the United States, what moral authority has it to advance upon the Mormons with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon? —Geo. Alfred Townsend in Chicago Tribune.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 14.

RUMORED RESIGNATION.—A rumor has been floating around town, for a few days, to the effect that the Register of the U. S. Land Office in this Territory had resigned.

WEATHER.—A fine spring shower commenced some time in the middle of last night or early this morning and continued till about nine o'clock to-day. Beautiful and clear the rest of the day.

A PROMISING EXHIBITION.—The Ogden Junction, of yesterday, gives a word of advice to T. J. Mason & Co., who gave an exhibition of some kind in that city on Wednesday night. It appears that the audience was large and much dissatisfied. The exhibitors had promised a fine display of panoramic pictures, but their views were of the magic lantern order.

WEBER VALLEY.—"Summit" writes from Coalville, March 11. The snow and epizootic were disappearing, also the measles, of which last a few cases had proved fatal. At Weber City, Morgan County, a short time previously, snow was two feet six inches deep, and well packed, but stock looked well notwithstanding, though haystacks were getting small. The people there boast of a good school house, a well attended school, and good school teacher. The coal business had improved. The people expected to raise good crops the coming season, Utah bill or no Utah bill.

GASOLINE.—Here is how John Oakley writes from Kanab, Feb. 27th:

"I have just returned from St. George. The weather has been very stormy there, as it has also been here, which gives excellent prospects for a good fruit season."

"While there I learned some things concerning gasoline. Three accidents caused by it had occurred in St. George during the past year, one of which was of a rather singular character. Brother Taylor Riding, a tinner, put some water into an empty can which had contained gasoline, then emptied it and commenced soldering. A species of white smoke arose to the top, communicated with the soldering fire, and caused an explosion, by which he was burned in the face and denuded of his eye-lashes and eye-brows."

PAROWAN.—Wm. Marsden writes from Parowan, March 6:

"At present there seems to be quite a number of persons sick. Many of the horses are also sick with the epizootic. This latter disease seems to be light, as no horses have died yet."

"There have been two funerals to-day, one at one o'clock, and the other at five

o'clock. The latter was that of our much respected telegraph operator, a young lady of fine abilities, and very much respected by all who knew her."

"Our Sunday school, under the superintendence of Morgan Richards, Jun., is doing well, there being nearly 200 children in attendance, with an efficient corps of teachers."

"The weather is Spring like and our farmers are putting their plows, &c., in order and preparing for the work of the season."

CORRESPONDENCE.—It would be gratifying if more persons in various portions of the Territory, who have any taste in the direction, would take pains to forward correspondence for publication in the NEWS. We do not mean to include long dissertations on abstract subjects, but plain straightforward statements of facts. Beginners should studiously avoid attempts at extra embellishment or any tendency whatever to verbosity, and should aim at clearness, brevity and pointedness. To illustrate our meaning, a person wastes time and labor in walking around three or four blocks to reach a certain point when he could get to it by going a distance of but one block. However, the matter of composition or construction in newspaper correspondence is secondary compared with the matter treated upon, as defects in the former direction can be easily remedied before publication, but it is very important that the elucidation of facts should be aimed at by the writer. "Highfalutin" should be avoided.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guiver met with a rather serious accident last night. They were driving on Second South Street, a block south of the gas works, and the night being rather cloudy and dark Mr. Guiver did not observe the trench, which is nearly three feet deep, and which has been dug for the laying of pipes. The wheels on one side of the wagon were caught in it, giving the vehicle a violent pitch downwards on one side. Mrs. Guiver was thrown out with great force upon the ground, while Mr. Guiver was thrown upon one of the horses, from which he rolled, falling against his wife. He held to the lines and was dragged a short distance, when the team suddenly backed, causing the hind wheels of the wagon to pass over Mrs. Guiver's right ankle and left shoulder. Mr. Guiver escaped with a few bruises, but not so with his wife, who is confined to her bed from the injuries she received. She was just recovering from a severe attack of illness when this accident occurred, which has thrown her back again. A son of Mr. Guiver was also in the wagon at the time, but received no injury. The vehicle itself was somewhat demoralized.

We have several times alluded to the danger of leaving trenches on the street unguarded and uncovered, a few minor accidents from the same cause having occurred previously to the one above narrated. Measures should be adopted for the prevention of any recurrence of such accidents.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 15.

SICKNESS.—William H. Dame writes from Parowan, March 8th, that many of the people of that place are sick with typhoid fever.

RETURNED.—Mr. John Clark, of Z. C. M. I. grocery department, reached town last night from a business trip to the eastern states. He is in excellent health.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR SELLING.—William Smith, whose establishment is on Second South Street, has been arrested for selling liquor without license, and the hearing of the case is set for next Tuesday.

MORE SMALLPOX.—We regret to learn that smallpox is spreading among the members of Dr. J. D. M. Crookwell's family, his son George W. and wife, the parents of the child which died of the disease not long since, and a younger child of the Doctor are all three down with it now.

CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENTS.—We understand that it is under contemplation to close the Theatre a short time, commencing on or about the 12th of April, to admit of the making of some extensive and important improvements and interior alterations in that building.

SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train on which was a number of prominent citizens and Captain Croxall's brass band, left the depot at 2.40 o'clock to-day, for the purpose of meeting Hon. William H. Hooper, late Delegate to Congress from Utah, on his return from Washington. He will probably arrive in this city sometime between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening.

SMITHFIELD SUNDAY SCHOOL.—We are in receipt from Francis Sharp, Smithfield, Cache County, of an account of a Sunday school exhibition held there, March 9th. It indicates that that institution is in a flourishing condition. Attached to it is a library comprising something over one hundred and seventy volumes. In connection with it also is a singing school, taught by William A. Noble and Seth Langton.

THE SOUTH.—A St. George correspondent, under date of March 5th, says:

"The weather is now favourable for putting in spring crops. The Heberville co-operative farm is being cultivated. A town has been laid out in close proximity to it, so that those who work on it will not be necessitated to go from St. George there every week. I am informed snow is two and a half feet deep in Pine Valley. The St. George Gardeners' Club are about to erect a suitable building for the purpose of going into the wine making and fruit canning business on an extensive scale."

PREACHING TOUR NORTH.—Bishop L. W. Hardy got home last night from a two weeks preaching tour in Weber and Box Elder counties. He held meetings every night while away, and found the people everywhere alive to the duties of and full of interest in their religion. He visited the Co-operative Woollen Mill and Tannery at Box Elder, they are flourishing. The Bishop is warm in praise of a day school, with about 100 scholars, at Willard City, kept by Elder Wright. He thinks the latter is one of the very best teachers in the Territory or anywhere else, and for order his school is a model which can not be excelled.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.—Washington, March 8.—Ex-Delegate Hooper of Utah, leaves for home to-morrow, after ten years of congressional service. Mr. Claggett,

lately delegate from Montana, is still in town, and expects to be appointed Governor of Utah. Mormon representatives are greatly pleased at the failure of Frelinghuysen's Senate bill, in reference to affairs in Utah, to become a law, and predict there will be no difficulty in the Territory this summer unless provoked by the Gentiles. They expect the United States troops in the Territory will be largely re-enforced, but say there will be nothing for the troops to do. Several of the prominent Senators and Representatives intend to visit Utah during the summer and see for themselves the actual situation of affairs on which they are asked to legislate.—Missouri Democrat.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 17.

PAYING LICENSE.—Nearly all the liquor dealers are now paying license, or have presented petitions, for license, to the Mayor.

A FINE SHOWER.—A fine spring shower of rain fell last evening, commencing between 6 and 7 o'clock and terminating about 9.

HOME.—Hon. W. H. Hooper, Delegate to Congress from this Territory, with his family, reached this city on Saturday evening from Washington, all in excellent health. We shall have more to say on the subject to-morrow.

MOSTLY FAVORABLE.—Three out of the four cases of small-pox in the family of Dr. Crookwell, 9th Ward, are favorable. George W. and wife and Mary are so far recovered as to be able to leave their beds. In the case of John it is different, he being severely afflicted.

QUARANTINE.—An advertisement of Dr. Benedict, County quarantine physician, will be found in another column, which strictly forbids any communication with the inhabitants of the settlement on the County road, situated between Murphy's and Hansen's places, until further notice is given.

The Doctor proceeded to Mill Creek to-day with the intention of giving the infected houses a thorough cleaning out and to adopt means to prevent the spread of the contagion. The Dr. deserves much credit for the thorough and energetic manner in which the duties of County quarantine physician are being discharged.

HOWE'S MUSICAL.—No. 26 of this popular musical publication is received, and, as usual, it contains choice vocal and instrumental selections—two sets of waltzes—the Fairy Stories, and Publishers'—by Strauss, a mazurka by Gungl, a galop by Coote, The Bonjours Quadrille by Zikoff, besides marches and mazurkas by others, eleven in all; and a like number of songs—words and piano accompaniment—all well printed on very good paper, the whole for thirty-five cents or three dollars a year. It is a marvel of cheapness, and is published and sold by Elias Howe, 103 Court St., Boston, Mass.

SMALL-POX AT PROVO.—Albert Jones writes from Provo, March 14th:

"Small-pox has made its appearance, Capt. Thomas, of Salt Lake, brought it here. He put up at Mrs. Kimball's. Although she is not quarantined, the people give herself and her house a very wide berth, so she is virtually under quarantine law. The patient was moved yesterday to Oak Springs, close to the base of the mountains, due east from the factory buildings. With this exception and the bad state of the roads all is well here."

"Spring is opening upon us, though we had a very cold storm this morning, which has cleared away, leaving a prospect of fine weather for a time."

THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY.—Mr. Robert Carter called this morning and informed us that when to-morrow dawns he will be seventy-five years old. Robert is, considering his advanced age, remarkable for his activity and general sprightliness. We like to say a kind word for him. He is on hand as usual to supply the public with all kinds of newspapers, periodicals, etc., and as he is a trustworthy gentleman he is deserving of patronage. He desires us to return thanks, for him, to those who have patronized him in the past and to assure them that he is still ready to fill their orders.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—We are requested, by Mr. Geo. Goddard, to announce that the teachers and scholars of all the Sunday schools in the city are invited to meet at the Old Tabernacle, to-morrow, Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of rehearsing preparatory to some singing exercises contemplated to come off during the approaching conference. Those who attend the rehearsal are requested to pass through the east gate of the Temple block.

LEVAN.—"A Subscriber" writes from Levan, Juab Co., March 8th. Here is the gist of his communication:

The people are feeling well in the work of the Almighty, and their health is generally good. There have been three light cases of smallpox. The co-operative store is prospering and so is the Relief Society. The construction of a reservoir, to aid in the cultivation of the land has been commenced. It is under contemplation to put up a new grist mill and a saw mill this spring. Levan is not behind any other new settlement in material prosperity. Its location is one of the finest south of Salt Lake City.

There has been an excellent day school in operation during the winter, taught by William R. May, of Nephi. Altogether, according to "A Subscriber," matters at Levan are in a very satisfactory and growing condition.

DISCHARGED.—It will be remembered that James Dunn, in connection with the notorious "Jack Blegan," was examined by a Justice of the Peace on a charge of committing highway robbery, in attacking and robbing William Sharp of about ninety dollars, some time ago, and was committed to the Probate Court by the Justice of the Peace in question, was indicted as charged by a grand jury of the

latter court, and then was tried, found guilty and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor. This same Dunn was before Judge C. M. Hawley, on Saturday, on a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was directed to Warden A. P. Rockwood, who held the prisoner by virtue of a mittimus from the Probate Court. Of course, Judge Hawley's way of dealing with this case was similar to his manner of handling matters of this kind generally. He decided that the whole proceedings were illegal, and that it would be necessary for the people to file new complaints, &c. He recommitted the prisoner to the charge of the warden till this morning, to give the officers of the people time to act upon his decision, if they were so minded.

Mr. Rockwood, the prisoner and the latter's counsel again appeared before Judge Hawley this morning, when the latter went over the oft repeated ground, to show that the Probate Courts of the Territory have no criminal jurisdiction. At the conclusion of his argument Judge Hawley stated that he was willing to give the people any reasonable time to file new complaints. Mr. Rockwood replied that the Territorial prosecuting attorney had been notified of these proceedings, but had failed to appear. He (Mr. Rockwood) had brought the prisoner before his Honor in accordance with the writ directed to him and that was the end of his duty in the matter.

The Judge then said: "Then there is no complaint against this man Dunn," and Mr. Rockwood said he had nothing to say. Not being prosecuting attorney he did not represent the people. Judge Hawley then stated that his only alternative was to discharge the prisoner, and addressing the latter, he said, "You are discharged," and James Dunn, about whose guilt there cannot be the shadow of a doubt, walked quietly out into the open air a free man. Free, if his evil proclivities shall still continue to influence him, to prey upon his fellows, to plunder rob and steal or do even worse. It does appear as if all that is now necessary to give felons of the deepest dye their liberty and get them from under the clutches of the law is to raise a few dollars to give a pettifogging lawyer to make out the necessary papers and subject the matter to Associate Justice Hawley. Who will be the next among the *habeas corpus*es?

PISCICULTURE.—Hon. A. P. Rockwood informs us that he received, March 14, 1,500 white sh and 600 salmon eggs from Newcastle, Canada, and a week previously from Seth Green and Collins' establishment, Caladonia, New York, 1,000 salmon trout, all in good condition. Mr. Rockwood also favors us with the use of the following letter:

UNITED STATES COMMISSION, FISH AND FISHERIES, Washington, March 6, 1873.

DEAR SIR:—In considering the plans for the proper administration of the trust confided to me as U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, it has occurred to me that it would be quite well to try the experiment as to the adaptability of Great Salt Lake to the growth of salmon, shad, alewives, lobsters and oysters, commencing this experiment with the salmon and shad. Expecting a large number of salmon eggs from Germany, I wrote to President Young a month ago or more, offering to send to him some of these, if he would undertake to have them hatched out and introduced into the water.

I now address you more directly on the same subject. I have made careful inquiry into the condition of the various salt lakes with their concentrated brine, and am quite inclined to believe that there is no physical impossibility in accomplishing the object referred to in the case of Great Salt Lake. Although these waters are very dense, yet they are remarkable for the absence of bromine. For this reason there would be nothing poisonous in the water; and in view of the fact that crustacea and the larvae of insects are found in abundance in Great Salt Lake, there is every probability that ocean fish will be able to establish themselves without any great difficulty; and at any rate, so probable is the success of the experiment, that I am quite willing to do my share towards making the trial.

I will endeavor to send out, in the course of the summer, a sufficient number of shad to be introduced into the waters of the Jordan, and may possibly even accomplish the same with the herring or alewife, which is far more prolific than the shad, and furnishes a larger yield in proportion.

As to the salmon, these will be best supplied from the Sacramento River, from which point I trust Mr. Stone will obtain a large number, part of which I shall be pleased to place at your disposal. Whatever be the condition of concentration of the waters of Great Salt Lake in general, there can be no question as to their being much diluted near the mouths of their tributaries, and therefore quite a number of salmon and shad could find harborage and food in water not a all stronger than that to which the species are accustomed in the ocean.

Hoping to hear from you in reply, I remain, Yours respectfully, SPENCER F. BAIRD, Commissioner.

A. P. Rockwood Esq., Superintendent of Fisheries, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NEXT ON THE LIST.—About three o'clock this afternoon a writ of habeas corpus was served upon City Marshal McAllister, requiring him to forthwith bring James R. Turbitt before Judge C. M. Hawley. Turbitt was sentenced in Justice Clinton's Court to sixty days in the City jail and to pay a fine of \$100, for a breach of the ordinance against selling liquor on Sundays. The sixty days were nearly expired, but the fine had to be worked out.

HOME MISSIONARY APPOINTMENTS for Salt Lake and Davis counties:

SUNDAY, MARCH 30th, SUGAR HOUSE.—L. D. Young, R. Miller, G. Teasdale and N. H. Felt.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30th, FARMINGTON.—S. A. Woolley, J. P. Freeze, A. Call and N. T. Porter.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30th, BIG COTTONWOOD. (Relinton's Ward)—G. Swan, M. B. Shipp, Lot Smith and J. W. Hess.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30th, SOUTH COTTONWOOD. (Rollins' Ward)—J. Van Cott, J. Nicholson, J. Argyle and J. B. Noble.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30th, CENTERVILLE.—Milo Andrus, W. A. McMaster, D. Candland and T. Harris.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30th, TAYLORSVILLE. (Beannon's District)—

R. F. Neslen, A. Stayner, S. Neslen and R. Hyde.

We trust the missionaries will be punctual in filling the above appointments, or if unable to do so, to report in time that other arrangements may be made.

Saints from adjoining wards and districts are cordially invited to attend.

Bishops will please announce that these meetings commence punctually at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. L. D. YOUNG, per R. F. N. (P. O. Box 124)

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

A PROFLIGATE ORDINANCE.

In the last week's *Independent*, Wm. Lloyd Garrison has a slashing article against the St. Louis "social evil" ordinance. We copy a few paragraphs:

Its object is to prevent the spread of a certain contagious disease arising from profligate sexual intercourse; but instead of dealing with the cause, it takes cognizance only of the effect, and for no other reason than to secure to male libertines, as far as practicable, exemption from personal risk in the unbridled indulgence of their lusts. It is a regulation of lewdness in the guise of a wholesome sanitary provision, but really in the interest of lewd customers and patrons. Nor is it merely a regulation; but it is an official legalizing of "houses of ill-fame and of assignation," and also of "all bawds, courtezans, and prostitutes within the city of St. Louis," provided they comply with the rules laid down for their observance.

This ordinance is one-sided, invidious, proscriptive, in violation of sacred personal rights, and an abomination in the sight of heaven; but "the unjust knoweth no shame." For it, the professedly Christian city of St. Louis, crowded with churches, and busy with religious rites and ceremonies, is responsible; yet, so low is public virtue within its circuit, there has been no strong moral uprising on the part of the inhabitants for the immediate repeal of this demoralizing edict. "Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, and that write grievousness which they have prescribed!" No matter what may be the law of license in St. Louis, "whoremongers and adulterers God will judge."

For whom are these "houses of ill-fame and of assignation" to be licensed and guarded, but for men? Men of sensual desires and lewd practices; men of high standing and low estate; men false to their marriage vows; men who hold out liberal pecuniary inducements to procuresses to be on the alert to inveigle unsuspecting and innocent maidens (especially if without parents or guardians) into their quarters, being "the way to hell, and going down to the chambers of death," that the pleasures of a fresh debauch may be theirs; men insensible to shame, or wearing a virtuous mask in public, while secretly engaging in fornication or adultery; men who are as destitute of all true respect for woman, as they are of personal chastity—these, yea, all of the masculine gender, are permitted to indulge themselves according to the measure of their carnality. For them there is to be no registration or espionage; no "physical exploration;" no barrier to lascivious cohabitation, however personally diseased; no identification or publicity; no brand of infamy, as in the case of frail and fallen women. Yet there is not a "house of ill-fame or of assignation" for which they are not directly responsible, and without whose patronage it would not be speedily closed. The guilt is mainly theirs, for in most cases they are the seducers, and a score of them may be counted for every courtesan. They have one standard of virtue for themselves and a different one for women. If one of the latter wanders from the path of virtue, no matter how extenuating the circumstances, they pitilessly misuse her, and then give her over to damnation. But they may debauch themselves, and yet aspire to respectability, and gain it, too—regarding the opposite sex as having no rights which they are bound to respect any further than they please.

A somewhat similar ordinance in Great Britain, with particular reference to enlisted soldiers, has awakened such a storm of moral indignation as has never before been witnessed—millions of the virtuous women of that island being moved to call for its repeal by every consideration of decency, justice, and equal right. Let American women prove themselves to be not less deeply concerned or less earnest than their trans-Atlantic sisters in the same righteous cause.