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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, Feb. 26, 1876.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The senior member of the

well known St. Louis stove firm—

Bridge, Beach & Co., is dead.

—Fire did from twelve to fifteen

thousand dollars damage, at

Cincinnati, this morning.

—The French Assembly has

passed bills for organizing the public

powers.

—The English government has

appointed a commissioner to the

Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

—A bill to regulate voting for

the President and Vice President

of the United States has been

passed by the U. S. Senate.

—High water is doing considerable

damage in portions of Tennessee.

—Last night six persons were

killed, and twenty-two seriously

injured by the falling of the walls

of a stone burned recently, on Duane

St., N. Y.

—A cadet at the Naval Academy,

Annapolis, was expelled

day or two, because he refused to

fence with a colored cadet.

—An attorney has gone to

Minnesota, on behalf of the P. M.

S. S. Co., to attach the property of

King, the absconding alleged

corrupt politician.

—Mr. J. A. Tracy, one of the

most prominent business men in

Western Pennsylvania, died this

morning.

—Great damage has been done

at Manjunki, Pa., by an overflowing

of the Schuylkill river.

—Mr. H. C. Bowen publishes a

card denying certain statements

made by Mr. Tracy, in his opening

speech for the defense in the Beecher

trial.

—The steamer *Hong Kong* and

several lives are reported lost in

the Indian Ocean.

—The civil rights bill has been

under consideration in the U. S.

Senate to-day.

—A report has been received in

Washington of the accidental

death of ex-Senator Nye.

—A cotton mill was burned last

night, at Philadelphia.

—The President of the United

States has nominated J. M. Tyner,

of Indiana, for Second Assistant

P. M. General.

—The latest dispatches received

this afternoon say that ex-Senator

Nye is not dead, but had been

found in an almost nude condition,

at Richmond, Va.

—THE SACRAMENTO UNION.—The

Sacramento Union of Feb. 20,

contains the following concerning the

union in the late purchase of the

Union—

—“At the request of the party in

whose name the purchase of the

property of the Union has been

made, we insert the following

card—

—“I have purchased from James

Anthony & Co., the good-will of

the Sacramento Daily and Weekly

Union newspapers. The money to

make this purchase was furnished

by a number of citizens of Sacra-

mento who were especially inter-

ested in the property of the city. As

soon as the proper business arrange-

ments can be made the parties fur-

nishing the capital will incorporate

under the name of ‘The Sacra-

mento Publishing Company.’ The

chief object of the association in

purchasing this property is to

maintain a newspaper, which, whilst

it will not be different in other

respects, will be especially devoted

to the development of the natural

wealth and resources of the mid-

land and northern counties of the

State. It will be our endeavor to

give such information as will at-

tract to our part of the State its

just and proper proportion of the

This court has authority, in a proper

case, without any statute provision

on the subject, to grant an alim-

ony and sustenance.

—Where a woman sues for divorce,

and the defendant admits the mar-

riage and cohabitation, she is not

bound to prove the same by other

evidence. The court will, in such

cases, presume the truth of the

allegations, and will not require

the plaintiff to prove the same by

other evidence. (See *Brinkley v. Brinkley*, 20 Cal. 205.)

—As a general rule, alimony is allowed

only in cases where the husband is

able to pay, and the wife is unable

to support herself. The court will,

in such cases, presume the truth of

the allegations, and will not require

the plaintiff to prove the same by

other evidence. (See *Brinkley v. Brinkley*, 20 Cal. 205.)

—This is an action for divorce, and

the plaintiff moves for alimony and

sustenance. The court will, in such

cases, presume the truth of the

allegations, and will not require

the plaintiff to prove the same by

other evidence. (See *Brinkley v. Brinkley*, 20 Cal. 205.)

—The defendant, in her complaint,

alleges that she was born at

Nauvoo, in the State of Illinois,

and that she is now a resident

of Salt Lake County, in the

Territory; that on the 6th day of

April, 1868, she was married to

Brigham Young, and that the

marriage was solemnized by the

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-

day Saints; that ever since then

she has been, and is now, the

wife of the said defendant; that at

the time of said marriage, she was

twenty-five years of age, and the

mother of two children, the issue

of a former marriage; that these

children were aged, one four

years and the other two years; that

neither she nor her children had

any estate or patrimony whatever,

and that they were entirely de-

pendent upon her for their nurture

and education; with all of which

facts and circumstances, she was

well acquainted, and of which she

was fully informed prior to the

said marriage; that said children,

both of whom are still living, are

now, under her custody, and

with no means of support except

such as she may provide; that for

a period of about one year after

her marriage, the defendant lived,

and cohabited with the plaintiff

in a manner proportionate to his

means, and that during all the

period mentioned, and ever

since then she has discharged with

fidelity all the duties and obliga-

tions incumbent on her as a mar-

ried woman, and uniformly treated

him with the utmost respect, ten-

derness, ever mindful of her re-

sponsibilities as a wife; that about

a year after said marriage, for

some cause or motive unknown to

the plaintiff, the defendant, regard-

less of all his marital obligations,

commenced towards her a system

of cruel and inhuman treatment,

ending in absolute desertion of her,

and forcing upon her the convic-

tion that the defendant no longer

entertained for her the slightest

feeling of affection or respect, and

had altogether withdrawn from

her his support and protection.

To sustain these allegations, the

plaintiff states, in detail, many facts

and circumstances, among others,

that the defendant has failed and

refused to furnish her with neces-

sary food and medical attend-

ance, and has endeavored to per-

suade her to leave the Territory,

and to return to her native land,

and that during all the time men-

tioned, and ever since then, she

has been, and is now, in a state

of destitution and want, and is

unable to support herself and her

children, and is entirely dependent

upon the plaintiff for their main-

tenance and support, and for her

education and the education of her

children, and for all other neces-

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saries, and for all other neces-

courts.” (2 Kent Com. 99 note.)

“The power to decree alimony falls

within the general powers of a

court of equity, and exists inde-

pendently of statutory enactments.”

(Ballard & Ballard, 33 Cal. 205.)

Is the case at bar, as it now

stands in court, proper case for

the exercise of this authority.

Bishop supposes the case of a

woman marrying a man and af-

terwards finding that he “has al-

ready another wife living and so

the marriage is void, and she may

indeed treat it as void, without a

judicial sentence; yet suppose that,

instead of this, she brings her suit

against the man to have it decreed

null. Her property is practically