

Baskin had been duly notified, the argument was proceeded with, and the dissolution was granted.

On Monday, just before the dinner hour, and after the adjournment of the court sitting in bankruptcy, Judge Hawley contending, we understand, that he was sitting in chambers, and the lawyer asserting, on the contrary, that the court had adjourned, remarks were made by the Judge to Mr. Baskin and by the latter to the former respecting this attachment, which ended, as we are informed, in their giving one another the lie, Mr. Baskin asserting that proper time had not been given him to prepare for argument on the dissolution, and adding that his Honor ought to have known it. The Judge deemed these expressions improper, and said they were a contempt of Court, and told the Marshal to arrest the offender. At this Mr. B. defied Judge Hawley, and making a gesture and uttering an expression closely akin to that made and uttered by negro minstrels when singing "shoo, fly," told the Judge that he did have the most profound contempt for him and his proceedings, giving the Judge to understand that he thought him very small potatoes.

At this the Judge grew high in wrath, and lifting his hands and eyes up both, Three times he smote on table stout, And from him then these words broke out:

"Marshal, arrest your prisoner;" but the lawyer, not being "a Mormon," the Marshal did not arrest him. They then went to dinner.

At two o'clock the parties again met. Judge Hawley had in the meantime prepared a mittimus addressed to the Marshal, which he proceeded to read. In this Mr. B. was fined \$100 and the Marshal was instructed to imprison him ten days. Mr. Baskin asked the other Associate Justice if the Court was in session, to which he replied in the negative. He then, we are told, walked up to the Judge, snatched the paper from his hand, and trampled it on the floor, at the same time reiterating his expressions of contempt for him. Afterwards he threw open the door, ordered Judge Hawley to leave the room, and as the Judge did not seem disposed to obey him, proceeded to collar him and drag him out, threatening him, in vulgar parlance, that he would kick the antipodes of his head down stairs. At this stage of the proceedings the Marshal interfered, claiming that it was his office, and he would have no row there, etc., and pulled the irate lawyer off.

These proceedings, as may well be imagined, greatly shocked the Judge. He was petrified with astonishment at receiving such treatment from his whilom friend and companion. What was worse, the officers who in the case of "Mormons" that had been before him were willing to execute his decrees, in this instance paid no attention to him, but suffered the lawyer to go at large, a liberty which he still enjoys; he manifests a contempt for the Court as great as his expressions implied.

We have heard that:

"Justice gives sentence many times, On one man for another's crimes."

If so, the next man, if he should be a "Mormon," who appears before Judge Hawley may well tremble.

CATECHISM FOR CHILDREN.

THIS work, the product of the labor of Elder John Jacques, was first published in England, a large edition finding ready sale among the members of the Church. Another edition, corrected in some particulars to suit the changes which have occurred since it was first issued, has lately been published here, and is now offered for sale at a figure to place it within the reach of all. We cannot recommend this little book too highly to parents, teachers, superintendents of Sunday Schools and others interested in the education of the young. Though some parts of it are sufficiently advanced to afford profitable instruction to adults, there are other parts well adapted for little folks to study and comprehend, and they can be gradually led along until they will be able to appreciate and master its entire contents. Every child, whether boy or girl, should be taught this catechism, and be made thoroughly familiar with the principles which it sets forth. We know of no work of its size so well adapted to give children a comprehensive idea of the faith of their fathers, and the causes which have prompted them to leave kindred and friends, birth-places and all the old associations which surrounded them, to come out into the wilderness to build new homes and rear tabernacles and places where the Most High could be worshipped. The education of children, whose parents are Latter-day Saints, is not complete until the information this catechism gives is fully fastened upon the memory. There has been a time when this work could not be procured, it being out of print, and it could not then be extensively studied; but now it is within the reach of all, and it should receive the attention which it merits. It should be in every household and be placed in the hands of every child.

A NEW and terrible disease, similar to, but of a more alarming nature than, the trichinæ spiralis, or pork disease, has made its appearance at Elgin, Illinois, and has caused considerable alarm among the inhabitants there. The Chicago Tribune of the 6th instant contains an account of the first death from and the symptoms and progress of this strange malady. The victim was a young married lady twenty-two years of age. At the commencement of her sickness she had premonitory symptoms of what was thought to be typhoid fever; and her indisposition increasing she was compelled to keep her bed, and a physician was called in, who declared that she was laboring under typhoid fever. She complained of pains in her bones and soreness in her flesh. She was suckling a child, eleven months old, and the milk from her breast excited the attention and alarm of those around her by its dark color, resembling dirty soap suds. This was such an unusual circumstance that her medical attendant subjected a portion of the fluid to microscopic investigation, when he found that it contained parasites, different to any human parasite he had ever seen; they were not trichinæ, but were much smaller, and hexagonal in form; they were alive, but seemingly without any head, and varied in size from one hundred-thousandth to five hundred-thousandths of an inch in diameter. The doctor and others with whom he consulted are of the opinion that it is a new kind of parasite, as it is not mentioned by any of the medical authorities they have examined.

The patient gradually grew worse, until she died, in much agony, complaining of great soreness over the whole of her body, on the afternoon of the 2nd instant. Her case was beyond the power of science, and nothing could be done to help her. Thinking that the disease might be confined to the breast, the doctor determined to test the matter; and five minutes after her death he made an incision with a lancet into the calf of her leg, and examining the moisture with the microscope, he detected the presence of the ammalculæ there; the tibialis arteris muscle of the leg was dissected, and a small portion of the flesh; the muscle presented a granular appearance, as if covered with grains of sand, which the Doctor believed were parasites; it was also his opinion that these were the cause of death. This is the first instance of the kind that has ever been seen or heard of, and as no theory has yet been formed to account for the presence of the ammalculæ, as the patient had eaten no pork or anything infected, the affair has given rise to alarm, and opens up a new field for investigation and scientific research.

The child had been puny and ailing for a considerable period, but was weaned when his mother took to her bed; and since then has become healthy and strong.

THE Universal Council of the authorities of the Catholic Church—the grandest religious convocation and display which has taken place in the world for centuries—which commenced its deliberations a year ago in the city of Rome, was to have been followed this fall by a grand gathering in New York, of the heads of the various Christian churches of the world, known as the Evangelical Alliance. This great event in the Protestant world was postponed, however, on account of the war in Europe; but another, probably of equal or greater importance, is now on the tapis, namely, a Synod of the Greek Church. This gathering of the authorities of the Greek Church is something after the style of the Ecumenical Council of the Church of Rome. The latter was held in the traditional capital of Christendom, Rome; the former is to be held in the capital of Islam—Constantinople.

The date of the assembling of the Greek Council, or the questions to be discussed during its sittings are not made public; but Patriarch Gregorius has already issued summonses to his subalterns to meet him in council. Those worthy gentlemen,—the heads of the religious world, aided by their Christian majesties of Russia, Prussia, Austria, England, etc., etc., are evidently bent on putting wrong things right, according to their notions; or at least, to make a big effort to do it. The gospel of peace, as wielded by the former; and the sword, its antipodes, the weapon used by the latter, are being called into requisition, and have evidently a big job before them. Whatever may be the result of their united labors, of one thing we may be all assured, they will accelerate the purposes of the Supreme Ruler of all, and land His kingdom a stage further on the road to triumph and independence.

has already issued summonses to his subalterns to meet him in council.

Those worthy gentlemen,—the heads of the religious world, aided by their Christian majesties of Russia, Prussia, Austria, England, etc., etc., are evidently bent on putting wrong things right, according to their notions; or at least, to make a big effort to do it. The gospel of peace, as wielded by the former; and the sword, its antipodes, the weapon used by the latter, are being called into requisition, and have evidently a big job before them.

Whatever may be the result of their united labors, of one thing we may be all assured, they will accelerate the purposes of the Supreme Ruler of all, and land His kingdom a stage further on the road to triumph and independence.

AN English newspaper gives details of fearful poverty and suffering experienced by an English workman and his family in Bethnal Green, London, and states that it is but an instance among thousands that are to be found daily among the working classes of that country. A house-painter, a good workman, a widower with two young children dependent upon his earnings for support, had been out of work for some time. On obtaining a job, he stuck so close to his work that he was seized with painter's colic. "He went to the office of the relieving officer, but was told that that functionary was out, and would not return for some hours; and there was no deputy to act in his place. Having no money and no credit with which to procure medical aid or medicines, the poor fellow dragged himself home, leaving word to have the relieving officer visit him. The officer neglected to do so. Next day the man's landlady went to the relieving officer, and obtained an order for the parish doctor. The doctor would not go, though the painter's brother went four times after him. The last time, the messenger told the parish doctor that his brother was foaming at the mouth. 'O, well,' replied the doctor, 'I'll be there in a minute. Go back and give him some castor oil.' 'But,' objected the distressed workman, 'my brother is dying, and castor oil will not save him. Besides, we have no money to get medicine.' He said he would go pretty soon."

At last he did go; but the patient was dead. He had died after long and terrible agony. The corpse lay on the floor with the two children crying and mourning over it, partly at their bereavement and partly from the agonies of starvation which they were suffering. The paper in its report of the case says:

"The two little daughters of the deceased were in the room while their father was dying, and the oldest caught hold of his hand and screamed violently. After their uncle left the room—which on Saturday evening they and the corpse of their father occupied—they were left the whole night with the body. On Sunday forenoon they were found to be, when visited by Mr. Burrows, in a starving condition, and there was no food in the room. They have been removed to the work-house."

"The testimony at the inquest showed that this man was a good workman, and industrious. He could do a fair day's work, but he could not get a fair day's wages for it. When he had work, the wages paid were so small that nothing could be laid up against the day of want."

AN extraordinary feat of surgery is said to have been performed recently at Canton, Ill. A young girl of that place was attacked with an ulceration which entirely destroyed her nose, upper lip and all the adjacent bones. The attention of a surgeon of Canton, Dr. Wright by name, was called to her case. He consulted with a dentist upon the possibility of supplying teeth and the upper jaw, which had been entirely eaten away. The dentist thought he could supply the deficiency, and the surgeon then determined to enter upon the work of making a new face for the young woman. He first made a new upper lip by taking a piece of the back part of the cheek and transplanting it to form the lip. From the forehead a piece of flesh was taken in such a manner as to scarcely leave a scar, and brought down and made to grow where the nose should be. Other pieces were taken from each cheek, and applied in the same manner. It was necessary that months should intervene between each operation, in order that the parts might become perfectly healed. The long, delicate, and skillful operation was, however, perfectly successful, and now the unfortunate girl can pass in company without special observation on account of any deformity. This case

may be accounted one of the most remarkable in the annals of surgery.

THE HOMICIDE AT SACRAMENTO.

THE telegrams from the West, last Thursday, contained the intelligence of the murder, while in his own parlor, of Mr. Charles E. Fisher of Sacramento, by a young man, named Charles Dell, who had been paying attentions to Miss Fisher, daughter of the murdered man.

Our Western exchanges, this morning, contain the particulars of the lamentable event. Mr. Fisher was business manager of the Sacramento Reporter; Dell was a medical student. The latter and Miss Fisher, were attached to each other, and Dell used to visit her occasionally at the house of her father. For some unassigned cause, Fisher did not approve Dell's suit, and on several occasions had given expression to his dissatisfaction, and had told him to keep from the house.

Last Wednesday evening Dell paid a visit to Miss Fisher at the house of her father, the latter being absent at the time. Shortly after, Mr. Fisher arrived, and an altercation immediately commenced between him and Dell, the latter being ordered to leave the house instantly. Mr. Fisher had a heavy walking cane in his hand, and as Dell did not immediately leave the room he struck him across the head with it three or four times, causing the blood to flow freely. Dell drew a pistol and threatened to fire if Fisher did not desist. Fisher said: "Don't you fire," and struck him again, when Dell fired three shots, one entering Fisher's right breast, inflicting a mortal wound, a second breaking the skin on his side, and the third going through a window. The two men then grappled and in their scuffle fell over the stove, when Dell arose and left the room. Fisher died in a few minutes, and an alarm being given, the police were quickly on the track of Dell, whom they found at his residence, in a fainting condition from loss of blood through the injuries received from Fisher's cane. He was pronounced in a critical condition by a doctor called in to his assistance, and was not arrested, his injuries being too serious to admit of his removal.

The tragedy has caused gloom and sorrow among the friends of both parties, both being well known and moving in respectable circles.

A Coroner's inquest was subsequently held on the body of Fisher, the jury returning a verdict that deceased "came to his death, in the city of Sacramento, on the night of the 14th of December, A. D. 1870, from a pistol ball, fired from a pistol in the hands of Charles Dell.

DESERET UNIVERSITY.—An examination of the Pupils of this Institution commenced at the University Rooms, (Council House) yesterday at one p. m. and continue daily until Friday noon, the 23d inst. Besides the Chancellor and Regents, the parents of the pupils, their friends and all interested in the cause of education are cordially invited to attend. We append the programme of exercises, a copy of which was kindly furnished us by the Principal of the University—Prof. Park:

EXAMINATION:

Tuesday, p. m.		
Hour.		
1 to 1½	Begin Grammar,	Dr. Park.
1½ to 2	4th Reader,	Prof. Riggs.
2 to 2½	Begin Geography,	" Rawlins.
2½ to 3	Arithmetic,	Dr. Park.
3 to 3½	Geography,	Prof. Riggs.
3½ to 4	Arith. begin,	" "
Wednesday, a. m.		
9 to 10	Fifth Reader,	Prof. Riggs.
10 to 11	Composition,	Dr. Park.
11 to 11½	Greek,	Prof. Bellerive.
11½ to 12	Arith. begin,	" Rawlins.
Wednesday p. m.		
1 to 1½	Begin Latin,	Prof. Bellerive.
1½ to 2	Grammar begin,	" Rawlins.
2 to 2½	Geog.	" "
2½ to 3	1st Latin,	" Bellerive.
3 to 4	Algebra, 1st & 2d,	" Rawlins.
Thursday a. m.		
9 to 10	4th Algebra,	Prof. Riggs.
10 to 11	Grammar,	Dr. Park.
11 to 12	Geography,	Prof. Bellerive.
Thursday p. m.		
1 to 2	Chemistry,	Dr. Benedict.
2 to 3	Algebra,	Prof. Rawlins.
3 to 4	Heat,	" Bellerive.
Friday a. m.		
9 to 10	Arith. advanced,	Prof. Riggs.
10 to 10½	Cesar,	" Bellerive.
10½ to 11	Nat. Philosophy,	" "
11 to 12	Algebra, 4th,	" Rawlins.