

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No. 21.

Salt Lake City, Wednesday, June 24, 1874.

Vol. XXIII.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

THE DESERET NEWS, WEEKLY.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$4 00
" six months, " " 2 00
" three " " " 1 00

THE DESERET NEWS: SEMI-WEEKLY.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$4 80
" six months, " " 2 40
" three " " " 1 20

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$10 00
" six months, " " 5 00
" three " " " 2 50

DAVID O. CALDER,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS in the country can at any time ascertain the date on which their subscription expires by referring to the numbers attached to their name on their paper, namely, 1-6-4 means first day, sixth month, fourth year, or 1st June, 1874, 15-12-4 means 15th December, 1874, &c.

Those names having no numbers close with the end of the volume.

Subscribers understanding this will be able to renew their subscriptions prior to the time of expiration, so that their papers may continue without interruption.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 17.

Dead Cats.—A resident of the 12th Ward says he has no particular objection to parties poisoning cats, but he would like some other place than his lot to be selected as the place on which to pile the defunct felines, whose carcasses recline there in number approaching a dozen.

Killed Him.—Day before yesterday a dog belonging to Mr. Robert Sneddon, 20th Ward, sprang upon a lady, who was passing, and bit her shoulder. The owner of the beast promptly seized an axe and gave him a blow upon the head that silenced him for ever. All vicious dogs which annoy pedestrians should either be properly chained up or similarly served.

Preparatory.—We understand that active preparations are in process for the erection of the proposed railroad shops at the place where it has been decided to have the permanent junction of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, at Ogden, and that it is under consideration to establish rolling mills there, in connection with it. This will create some needed labor, which is rather scarce just at present.

Petty Thieves.—Last night the barn of Brother Millen Atwood, 13th Ward, was entered by a sneak thief, who stole therefrom a single harness. A double set was brought from the building into the yard, but only half of it was taken. It is probable that the thief had a harness and wanted another to match it. Brother Atwood says that if the thief will return the stolen property he will "ask no questions," but he may do something else equally demonstrative and effective.

Newspapers Useful.—An exchange speaks thus—

"Newspapers are beginning to be appreciated. It is found that they are better than cedar chests for keeping woollen clothing in, over summer, the moths don't like to tackle the newspapers; they know better. Whip the coats, shawls, &c., thoroughly—particularly about the seams; then fold them snugly in a large printed sheet, and paste the paper tight—gum-arabic mucilage is best. Then fasten it all tightly in a linen or cotton sheet. This, we are assured by those who have had years of experience at all kinds of preventives, is the most effectual protection of woollen clothing from the ravages of moths."

Leather Makers and Workers.—The tanners, shoe-makers and harness-makers had another meeting last evening, at the City Hall, Bishop Edward Hunter in the chair and A. M. Musser secretary. President Brigham Young was present and addressed the meeting in a very interesting and instructive manner. Several committees reported and considerable intelligence was elicited regarding the

best method of accomplishing the object in view, the consolidation of the interests of those engaged and desiring to engage in these important branches of home industry. Another meeting was appointed for next Monday evening, when it is expected some definite steps will be taken.

Another Habeas Corpus Case.—At the June term, 1872, of the Probate Court of Tooele County, a man named John Curran, alias Patsey Marley No. 2, was sentenced to three years imprisonment, for riot, and assault and battery, with intent to kill, and since that time he has been an inmate of the Territorial prison, under the care of Warden Rockwood. Last evening the last named gentleman had a writ of habeas corpus served upon him, commanding him to bring the redoubtable Patsey before Judge McKean this morning, which, of course, was an intimation that another ruffian, tried and convicted under the laws of the Territory, was about to be turned loose to again give the rein to his criminal proclivities if he were so disposed. The Warden, this morning, appeared before the Chief Justice, having Mr. Marley in charge, and that worthy (?) citizen was liberated from custody, and committed to the care of an officer of the court until bonds in five hundred dollars are filed for his appearance at some future time, for trial in the Third Judicial District Court, which, of course, without special legislation for Utah, by Congress, is tantamount to an unconditional discharge, for in the present "defective" state of the Territorial law, McKean, luckily for the criminals, says he can not get a "legal" grand jury.

Three Card Monte.—It is somewhat surprising, notwithstanding the numerous warnings that are given to travelers on the railroads against sharpers who are always on the alert to fleece the unwary, that they continue to find numerous victims upon whom to prey, from many of whom they succeed in getting the last dollar. Mr. Savage informs us that when himself and Mr. Ottinger were on their way here from San Francisco, a few days ago, when the cars stopped at Reno, where there is a delay of about twenty minutes, a man who had got on board there commenced to talk very loudly to another person—evidently a confederate—telling him what a bad place Reno was, what sharp fellows there were there, and how they had got two hundred dollars off him by a game called three card monte. He said after he lost so heavily he got them to show him how to do it himself, and he guessed he knew all about it. The other was anxious to see the operation, so out came the cards, and after a few manœuvres, the confederate commenced betting and winning. Several of the passengers were attracted and among them a greenhorn, who, almost before he was aware of it, had transferred all his money, \$22.50, and his pistol, to the pocket of the three card monte man. This done, the latter said to his confederate, "Let us go and find that young fellow who is selling the cigars," when both walked out of the car and jumped off the train, leaving the mulcted simpleton penniless.

The car in which this occurred was stuck over with notices warning passengers against engaging in card playing, telling them if they did they would be "sure to lose."

A Rumor.—Last night and today it was rumored that the Poland bill had passed the Senate, and there was a consequent jubilation among the crusaders, who expect by the aid of the measure, should it become law, to use up the "Mormons." As the press dispatches have said nothing on the matter it seems that the reported passage of the bill was foundationless.

It is a matter of surprise to most people that the "Mormons" can manage to remain perfectly calm and undisturbed while their enemies are elated at what they consider a splendid opportunity to use them up. The cause of their being so placid however is exceedingly

simple; they have the most implicit confidence in the justness of their cause and in the ultimate interposition in their behalf of the Great Adjudicator.

The "Mormon" people have been called fanatics because they have been willing to put their trust in God, but they have seen his hand so frequently and manifestly stretched out in their behalf that if they did not have an abiding faith in his providence they would be indeed culpable. So often have the enemies of the "Mormons" been discomfited that strangers to the "Mormons" have been led to remark that the latter were quite excusable in attributing their frequent deliverance to the interposition of Divine Providence.

Should the Poland bill pass the Senate, as amended, it will have to go back to the House of Representatives, and should the latter not concur in the Senate amendments it would probably not pass this session. At present, however, until definite intelligence is received, its passage or non-passage must be a matter of conjecture. Whether this intended spoliation measure become a law or not, however, it is very probable that this same bill will prove not to be the thing that was wanted by the crusaders after all. Might only triumphs until right has time to assert its legitimate position, which is at the summit of power.

Civil and Military Law.—When the Supreme Court of the Territory resumed its sitting yesterday afternoon Chief Justice J. B. McKean delivered an opinion in the case of Frederick Bright, a private soldier, of the 13th Infantry, who, it will be remembered, was, on the 12th of February last, arrested by the City police, for drunkenness and disturbing the peace, was taken before Justice Clinton, the following day, and fined \$5, with the alternative of five days' imprisonment. Col. H. A. Morrow, Commandant of Camp Douglas post, petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted by Judge McKean, before whom Bright was taken and the matter argued by counsel on both sides, the grounds of application for the discharge of Bright being that the latter was not subject to the authority of the corporation of Salt Lake City, and that the sentence, having been rendered by a Justice of the Peace for violation of a City ordinance, was void. The application for the discharge of Bright was granted and the City took an appeal to the Supreme Court, and as the decision given yesterday involves the same questions as the case of private Thomas Hackett, who maltreated Judge McCurdy, it is of considerable importance.

The opinion is somewhat elaborate, and, after quoting authorities and producing numerous reasons for the decision, it concludes as follows—

"1st. That a soldier of the national army can be demanded by and surrendered to the civil authorities, to be tried and punished by them only when he is charged with an offence, in time of peace, 'such as is punishable by the known laws of the land,' that is, by the laws of the United States, or of a State or Territory.

"2d. That a city by-law or ordinance is not in this sense a law of the land; but that a soldier who, when off duty, violates the ordinance of Salt Lake City forbidding drunkenness and disorderly conduct, may, in the absence of a provost guard, be arrested in the act and restrained by the civil authorities, but may not be tried and punished by them.

"3d. That in case of such arrest and restraint, it is the duty of the civil authorities to deliver over such soldier to the military authorities, on the demand of the latter; and the duty of the military authorities to enforce against him the law military forbidding such offence.

"4th. That if the civil authorities, after arresting such offender, refuse to deliver him over on such demand, or proceed to try and punish him, the military authorities may take him by force.

"5th. That if, instead of resorting to force, the military authorities present a petition to a Federal court or Judge of the Territory, the prisoner must be discharged from the custody of the civil authorities by the writ of habeas corpus.

"The judgment appealed from must be affirmed."

Associate Justice P. H. Emerson concurred, and Associate Justice J. S. Boreman was to give a concurrent opinion in writing, the decision being therefore unanimous.

The counsel for the military expected to the ruling so far as it gave to the city police the right to arrest law-breaking soldiers.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 18.

Message at the W. U. Tel. office for Fred Kuhl.

Recreation.—The Tabernacle choir and a few of their friends have been enjoying themselves at Lindsey's Gardens to-day, in a picnicing capacity.

Tipped.—About ten o'clock this morning a carriage accidentally tipped over, on the State Road, just below the 8th Ward Square. The horses also fell. The driver took a too sudden turn in trying to pass around a wagon on the road.

Sympathetic Aid.—We understand that some friends of Brother Charles Caldwell, of the 20th Ward, who had the misfortune to have his house blown down, on Tuesday, by a strong gale of wind, are raising a subscription to aid him in erecting it again. Brother Caldwell is a working man, the demolition of his building was a serious loss to him, and the effort of his friends to assist him is commendable.

"Father to the Thought."—The Poland bill was passed several times by certain parties in this City, before its introduction to the Senate. In the case of these parties "the wish is father to the thought." The greedy eyes of the crusading cornermen have been fastened for some time upon the possessions of those they would like to make their victims by the aid of the Poland robbery bill.

Improvement Association.—Several enterprising young men of Centerville realizing the advantages to be derived from intellectual culture, have organized, at that place, an association for mutual improvement. The officers of the society are: President, Samuel Parrish; Vice-President, Joseph Ford; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Baird. Weekly meetings are held in the Ladies' Relief Society Hall, which they have rented for the purpose; \$175 has been expended for books, papers, etc., and the society is progressing very favorably. The object of the association is laudable and we wish it success.

About Twenty Dollars.—There was a case in the police court today, involving the ownership of a certain twenty dollar bill. J. Garner, of Ogden, had stepped into the restaurant of C. H. Wagener and taken dinner, and in paying for his meal dropped a twenty-dollar bill. Both parties claimed the bill, but the evidence was so very clear that it belonged to Mr. Garner that the court could not do otherwise than decide in his favor for the amount and costs.

Judge Haydon, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Wagener, gave notice of an appeal, but afterwards tried to compromise with Mr. Garner offering him \$10 to let the thing go. Mr. Garner refused to concede, maintaining strictly that the bill was his.

Sheep.—E. W. Phillips, of Pentonville, Morgan county, wishes us to publish a recipe, which he recommends for grubs in the head of sheep, a common disease hereabouts, which frequently greatly decimates flocks. Here is the recipe—One pint of Russian tar, one pint of linseed oil; simmer till well mixed, and add one ounce of black pepper, ground fine. Fasten some tow on a stick, dip into the mixture and insert the tow into the nostrils of the sheep, moving it up and down. The best position for the operation is for the operator to

have the animal between his legs, with the head up.

Brother Phillips says that if this process be repeated twice a year, on the 1st of March and 1st of August, there will be no trouble from the disease named.

Earthquake Shock.—About midnight last night a shock of earthquake was plainly felt by the people in various parts of this city, and the general interrogation on the street to-day is, "Did you feel the earthquake shock?" The motion lasted about thirty seconds and was sufficiently powerful to shake buildings, make doors and windows and household furniture rattle and creakery dance. Different people had various ideas regarding the cause of the shaking and rattling, some of them being rather "far-fetched" and ludicrous; one lady had the impression that the big house-dog was scratching himself; a gentleman in the 20th Ward had an idea that there was somebody under his bed, trying to pull it around, and another in the north-west part of the city awoke with the impression that he had been seized with a severe fit of nervous trembling, which he did have pretty soon, after finding out he hadn't. Brother Peter St. Clair says his house was shaken more powerfully than it had been by the strongest storm for twenty years.

Some parties state that they felt two distinct vibratory movements, the first and slighter occurring about eleven o'clock. Quite a number of persons never thought about the shaking proceeding from an earthquake until they were astir this morning and learned the experiences of others.

A shock was also felt slightly in this City and strongly to the northward of it less than one year ago. The vibrations or oscillations felt last night appeared to move from north-east to south-west and vice versa.

Sudden Death.—This morning the teachers and scholars of the 7th Ward Sunday School went to Hill's farm, a few miles south of this city, to spend the day in recreation. An occurrence transpired shortly after the arrival of the party at the place named, however, which cast a gloom over all who composed it. Brother William Blackhurst, seventeen years of age, an employe in the press room of this office, was one of the pleasure-seekers. About eight o'clock he bathed in the Hill's farm lake, and as soon as he came out of the water and dressed he engaged in swinging, going to the full extent of the ropes. While thus exercising he was observed suddenly to relax his grasp and hang almost lifeless by the arms. The swing was immediately stopped and he was taken down, when he almost instantly expired.

The body of the unfortunate youth was at once conveyed to his late home, in the 7th Ward, and it was expected that an inquest would be held over the remains by Coroner Geo. J. Taylor.

It is supposed that the death of the deceased was caused by congestion of the brain, superinduced by bathing in cold water and then swinging in a position where his head was exposed to the action of the sun's rays. He was very large of his age, being tall and powerfully built and weighing 170 pounds, and very muscular; in fact it is doubtful if one boy in ten thousand could be found with a more powerful physique than his was.

He was an orphan lad, his father having died many years since and his mother about a year and a half ago. He was honest, industrious and of most exemplary habits generally, having apparently a natural inclination to morality and religion.

Two Objections.—The Pittsburg Commercial files two objections against the Utah polygamy bill—"First, it is probably unconstitutional, and at all events would set a dangerous precedent of Federal interference with matters of local administration; and second, it would be totally inefficient."