

which pardon could apply. Why then was the pardon issued? It is all very well in common life for one person to say to another, "I forgive you," before any offence has been regularly established, but is it not rather a strange thing for a legal executive to issue a special pardon before trial and conviction, before any crime has been proved?

This man was an alleged defaulter, and it does seem that corruptionists of this class, as well as some others, are very mercifully regarded by the Chief Magistrate, for if we remember rightly this is not the first instance of the extension of the pardoning power for crimes of that sort. Our readers will remember the rumors of the appointment of Claggett of Montana to investigate or look after some alleged abuses in official circles up north. The story was that Mr. C. went to work so energetically that he unearthed considerable villainy, but the guilty parties having been friends of those in power, for his industry and faithfulness Mr. C. promptly lost his official head. So the story has been told.

Now comes another tale from Montana of a similar kind. Elsewhere in to-day's NEWS will be found an extract from the *Deer Lodge New North-West*. Three men, Ensign, Giddings and Upham, are charged with conspiracy, to defraud we presume. One Jones, late Indian agent among the Flatheads, is charged with larceny, counterfeiting and embezzlement. The U. S. attorney, in each of the cases against Jones, under instructions from the Attorney General in Washington, has appeared and dismissed the suit.

But this is not all. The latest move is, authoritative instructions from Attorney General Williams to dismiss the cases. Some of the Montana people are indignant. As we are not acquainted with the merits of the cases, we can express no opinion upon them, further than that, taken in connexion with other cases, they look rather suspicious, and are of a nature to strengthen the apprehension that corruption in friends of the administration is dealt with very tenderly by the administration, which is by no means a healthy sign.

## GUIZOT.

FRANCOIS - PIERRE - GUILLAUME GUIZOT, the celebrated French historian and statesman, whose death was reported in the NEWS on Monday, was born in Nimes, Oct. 4, 1784. He went to Paris in 1805, and in 1812 was married to Mlle. Pauline de Meulan, who was 14 years his senior. She died in 1827. In 1828 he married a niece of his former wife. For a long period M. Guizot filled a conspicuous place in the eyes of France and the world, held several high offices under the government, and from 1832 to the end of the reign of Louis Philippe he was a leading member of every administration, except when ambassador in London. The revolution of 1848 brought his official career to an end.

As a politician M. Guizot's reputation is not of the best, the Spanish marriages having brought him into disfavor with many, but as a litterateur he stands in the front rank. His "History of Civilization" is his widest known work, but he wrote many others on various subjects.

AN ODOROUS COMPARISON.—The Washington *Capital* has a wicked comparison, in quoting in juxtaposition the following pieces of two speeches by two very different orators. First this morceau from the Chief Magistrate, at a new Bedford, Mass., camp-meeting—

"I am sorry that so much trouble has been taken for my reception, but it was the fault of the committee, and not any fault of mine, as all entertainment has been forced upon me, and I have been met at every town of my visit with the same kindness, for which I am deeply gratified."

Which, says the *Capital*, "reminds one of the simple yet striking utterances of the colored divine in Richmond, Virginia, when he said"—

'De fore part ob de church will

please sit down so de hind part ob de church can see de fore part, for de hind part can't see de fore part ef de fore part persist in standin' before de hind part to de utter exclusion of the hind part by de fore part."

GONE DOWN.—A New York paper makes the melancholy confession that improved real estate in that city is worth twenty-five per cent less now than it was on the first day of September last year, while unimproved lots are worth from thirty-three to forty per cent. less. What a falling off is there.

## THE FALL RIVER HORROR.

THE latest horror that has appalled the country, is the terrible disaster, on Saturday last, at Fall River, Massachusetts. On that eventful morning death, in one of its most horrid forms, suddenly overtook many who went to their daily labor in the enjoyment of their usual health; and mourning and sorrow, the dreadful bitterness of which the lapse of years alone will assuage, were carried to the hearths of many of the residents of that city. Death by fire is one of the most horrible that can be conceived, and under some circumstances, such for instance as on a ship at sea, it is sometimes utterly unavoidable. It seems to have been so in the case under consideration, in the heart of a great manufacturing city. But the inquiry will hardly fail to arise in many minds, what need was there for such a state of things to exist? And one can hardly help feeling that there must have been serious neglect somewhere.

It is true that, with the utmost caution that can be exercised fires cannot always be prevented; and in a manufactory employing hundreds of hands, like Granite Mill No. 1, at Fall River, the occurrence of a fire is not so much to be wondered at. But that in such an emergency scores of the hands should perish in the flames is not only horrible but inexcusable.

The telegrams say that if the hands had done as they were bid they might all have been saved. This is a statement that may well be doubted, for with the proper appliances on hand, such as should be provided and ever ready in all such establishments, it could hardly have been necessary for so many to have been immolated and so many others so fearfully injured. We are told that the elevator would not work, and so the means of escape was cut off. This seems to be the key to the whole affair. But whose fault was it, that the elevator would not work? Certainly not the elevator's, and as certainly not the workpeople's. It is the old story so often told—in their greed for gain the owners of the property had neglected to provide the means of safety for their work people in case of danger from fire or other cause. The fact that such emergencies are unlooked for is no excuse, for they come like a thief in the night, and in such establishments the price of safety is most assuredly "eternal vigilance."

Let the reader picture to himself, if he can, the horrors of the scene in that building after the alarm of fire was given! Fancy six or seven hundred human beings cooped up in a burning building! No wonder that many of the poor creatures were panic-stricken. If the means of escape had been the most abundant so many could scarcely have been extricated without some being injured. One of the survivors says that in the room in which she worked a crowd of little children rushed with the overseer to a stairway in hopes of escape, but they were driven back by the flames, and that the cries of the women and children, when they saw no hope of escape were heartrending. Language or imagination fails to describe or realize the horrors of such a situation, and this, with its attendant loss of life and terrible suffering, may be the result of neglect of proper precaution on the part of some of the officers or owners of the mill.

The telegrams to-day say that the inquest commenced yesterday. It is to be hoped that the investigation will be of the most thorough description, and that in case of culpable neglect being discovered,

no matter how slight if it led in any manner to the holocaust, that the guilty may be punished with the utmost rigor of the law. However, no amount of punishment inflicted upon guilty survivors, if such there be, can ever compensate for the loss of life, or for the sorrow and suffering caused by the disaster; and after all, perhaps the only, or the most effectual, method of preventing such terrible casualties hereafter would be the passage of a law, compelling the owners of large manufactories to provide such means as would give reasonable hope for the complete preservation of life in case of fire, and to have government officers to inspect all buildings of the kind; and in case of neglect in any particular whereby life might be unreasonably endangered, as for instance, in the case of the "elevator that would not work," let the heaviest penalties be inflicted. In an age like the present, when gold is the god which is universally adored, money is more precious to the worshippers of mammon than the lives of the poor; and as long as the sacrifice of the latter may be risked or made with impunity, so long may the country expect to be occasionally horrified by a sacrifice to Moloch like that of Fall River.

## STOCK FAIR.

By an announcement in yesterday's NEWS it will be seen that a fair, under the auspices of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, is to be held at Agricultural Park, in this city, on the 20th and 21st of next month, for the exhibition of all kinds of live stock.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the farmers and stock raisers of this Territory to this announcement. It is a subject in which they are or should be specially interested. Fairs for the exhibition of home manufactures are undoubtedly productive of considerable benefit to all communities by the practical lessons imparted and the spirit of emulation they arouse. By such means capacity and skill, which might otherwise lie dormant, are developed, and the members of the community generally are benefited. Exhibitions of agricultural products and stock are no less important, for every community is vitally interested in a plentiful supply of good bread, butter, meat, cheese and the like; and this supply, both as to quantity and quality, depends to a very great extent upon the intelligence and skill with which the operations of the agriculturist and stock raiser are conducted, and also upon the possession of superior animals.

For some years past the improvement of stock has received a good deal of attention in this Territory, and sheep, cattle and horses of superior breeds have been imported for the purpose of improving the home brands. There is still abundance of scope for further operations in this line, and it is gratifying to know that the farmers and stockraisers of the Territory are alive to the importance of the subject, and that herds of superior animals are occasionally imported into and sold in the Territory.

There is no doubt that this branch of business, if intelligently conducted, will pay well in Utah, and that is an item of no small importance in a sordid materialistic age like the present. Every individual likes to be well paid for his labor, and as a general thing men work with greater earnestness and vim when the prospect is good for speedy and substantial rewards for their toils. There is always a sure market at home for a very much larger supply of good butter and cheese than has ever yet been produced; while as for beef and mutton of good quality, if a ready market cannot always be found close at hand for all that can be raised, it is easy to ship it to distant markets where it is sure of a ready sale at remunerative prices. In view of these facts, and others that will readily suggest themselves, the stockraiser can hardly help seeing that his is a branch of business, which, when properly conducted, is greatly conducive to his own welfare, and to that of the community generally.

As stock exhibitions have a ten-

dency to promote the objects above indicated, it is to be hoped that at the coming fair the entries will be numerous, and will show that the improvement of the home breeds of sheep and cattle, and also of horses, is making a marked advance in our Territory.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 22.

On the Ocean.—The company of missionaries which left this city lately, for Europe, sailed from New York, for Liverpool, last Wednesday.

Watch Lost.—The finder of a lady's Geneva watch, lost yesterday, between the Clift House corner and two blocks west of there, will oblige by leaving it at this office, for the owner.

Married.—To-day, D. H. Wells, Jun., Esq., and Miss Emma Geneva Price, daughter of Bishop Price, of Goshen, were united in marriage. The youthful couple have our best wishes for a prosperous and happy journey through life.

Delayed.—By courtesy of President B. Young we are enabled to print the following, received by him this morning:

"BITTER CREEK,  
"Wyoming, 22nd.

"Prest. B. Young:

"Delayed on the road, expect to arrive at daybreak to-morrow.

"JOHN C. GRAHAM."

Federal Court Room.—The Federal Court room, in the Federal Court House, otherwise the Clift House, is undergoing alterations with a view to comfort and convenience while being used for the purpose for which it is intended. A Judge's stand is being erected at the south side of the room, in front of which a fixed desk, or table is being constructed for the clerk of the Court. To the left of the Judge's stand is a jury-box for the petit jury men to sit in. These improvements, as well as a considerable space of the room around them, are being enclosed by a neat and substantial hand-rail and balustrades, by which the spectators in Court will be separated from the members of the bar. Owing to these improvements being in progress Court was held in the U. S. Marshal's Office this morning.

Releases, Changes and Arrivals.—The following are from the *Millennial Star* of Sept. 1st—

"Circumstances having arisen so as to necessitate the sending of a later company than that of Sept. 2nd, Elder W. N. Fife's release, recently announced in the *Star*, to return home on that date, is revoked, in order that he may remain to take charge of the last company, which will leave Oct. 14th.

"Elder John C. Graham is released from laboring in the *Millennial Star* Office, to return home with the Sept. 2nd company.

"Elder L. John Nuttall is released from laboring in the Newcastle and Durham Conference, and appointed to labor for the present in the *Millennial Star* Office.

"Elder Peter Barton and sister Hannah Beazer arrived in this town from Utah on the 30th ult., per steamship *Nevada* from New York. Brother B. has been appointed to a mission to this land, and sister B. has come on a visit to her relations."

News from South.—We learn by telegram that the directors of the Windsor Castle Stock Company had a meeting lately and declared a dividend of 37 per cent. for the past 18 months, on \$14,000 active capital, 49 per cent. being the actual gains. The company have 1,400 head of stock on the ranche, over 100 of which are last spring's calves. Considerable cheese is being manufactured.

The results of the enterprise are excellent, considering that the expenses have been, thus far, exceedingly heavy.

A new sawmill has lately been started at Trumbull. It cut 551 feet of lumber in 20 minutes, and is in perfect running order. A good deal of the timber at Trumbull turns out to be knotty and hollow, probably the result of former fires. The water with which this steam mill and another one in the same locality, is run has to be hauled,

and a four horse team is engaged in that work constantly.

The fruit crop is so abundant in the south this season that the people are scarcely able to take care of it in some places.

Lynch vs. Lee.—Pursuant to adjournment the Third District Court met this morning, at the U. S. Marshal's office, Federal Court House.

The case of Lynch vs Lee was called. It will be remembered that Lynch brought an action against Sheriff W. H. Lee with a view to obtaining possession of the office of Sheriff of Tooele County, to which he claims to have been elected on the 3rd of August, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging. When the case was brought up last Thursday, the plaintiff endeavored to introduce as evidence a commission from the Governor, counsel for the defendant, however, made a motion to throw it out, as not being evidence of election, which motion was sustained by the Court, and the case was adjourned till this morning to give time to procure an abstract of election, said to be in possession of Territorial Secretary Geo. A. Black, the latter being at present absent in the east.

When the case was called this morning Judge Tilford, of counsel for the plaintiff, stated that Mr. Black had been telegraphed to regarding the abstract, but that for some reason or other no response had been received from him. This being the case, plaintiff being unable to procure the evidence he supposed could be obtained, he, Judge Tilford, moved for a dismissal of the case, without prejudice, that the cause might be brought up again in another action.

Mr. Sutherland then moved for judgment of costs for the defendant. "Yes," said the Court, "you are entitled to that; both motions are granted."

Court was then adjourned till Saturday the 3rd of October at ten o'clock, when the minutes of the March term will be read.

Pistols Without Coffee.—Yesterday Mr. Bolton, head steward of the Walker House, discharged a young fellow named John T. Davis, who had been engaged as a waiter in the establishment. Davis did not "get out" quick enough to suit Mr. Bolton, so the latter undertook to use a little physical persuasion. Davis retaliated by putting one of Mr. Bolton's eyes in mourning. Mr. Bolton then had recourse to firearms and marched the refractory ex-waiter out at the muzzle of a pistol. Each preferred a charge against the other and yesterday Davis was fined \$10 for striking Mr. Bolton, the latter was discharged this morning, on the charge of drawing his pistol on the other, and now Davis is under arrest on another charge, preferred, by Mr. Bolton, of having since threatened to take the latter's life.

## KENTUCKY BLOOD.

WE HAVE AT HON. L. FARE'S, OGDEN CITY,

Over SEVENTY "Short-horn" (Durham) Bulls and Heifers,

Thoroughbred, just imported from Kentucky, all young, reds and roans, will be sold at low prices and upon reasonable terms.

Also pure English-Kentucky Cots-wold Bucks, at \$75, such as are sold in Kentucky at \$250.

PETER SAXE & SONS.  
Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 23, 1874.  
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## LAWS OF UTAH.

HAVING ON HAND A FEW SURPLUS copies of the revised LAWS OF UTAH, 1851 to 1866, bound in half calf; and also a few copies of the sessions of 1867 to 1870, bound in full calf, we offer them to Territorial and County Officers and the legal fraternity generally.

PRICES:  
1851 to 1866, half calf, \$1.25  
1867 to 1870, full calf, \$2.00

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