

bably meaning Jutenbog, a walled town on the line of railroad from the eastern part of Prussia to Berlin. Subsequent dispatches may throw more light on the matter, and perhaps show that the story is merely the production of sensation mongers. If true it is gratifying to know that this attempt on the life of Emperor William has failed. It is always pleasing to hear of the escape of any party from the ball of the assassin; and neither more nor less so when the intended victim is a king or an emperor. The assassin, either in intent or in fact, no matter whatever his station in life, is worthy only of universal execration and of the highest penalty known to the law. Popular opinion in Europe seems to be strengthening rapidly in favor of republicanism, and consequently against king-craft. But it is a short-sighted policy on the part of those most opposed to kings and royal dynasties, to attempt their overthrow by assassination.

Such means, instead of accomplishing the object sought, will have the opposite effect, and it ought to, for assassination, under almost any circumstances, is cowardly and unjustifiable, and all good citizens, whatever their political faith, will denounce it and discard it and sanction the punishment of its perpetrators.

Emperor William is perhaps as good a man as most others now ruling in Europe. This may be said without saying much in his favor; but one thing is certain, that under his administration Prussia has been placed at the head of the Great powers of Europe, and the voice of Germany in European politics was perhaps never so potential as now. The Emperor is an old man, and in the ordinary course of nature can not last much longer; and right minded men everywhere we think would vote for him to die a natural death rather than by assassination. That is the means of the desperado and brute, not of the reasoning and intelligent portions of mankind. If, as reported, the attempted assassin was a priest, it is probably an attempt to repay the Emperor for the recent expulsion of the Jesuits from Prussia. If political causes led to the attempt, and the republicans of Europe cannot devise any better method of disposing of the royal houses which now curse and impoverish that continent, they had better give up the contest, for such means will and ought to fail.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, MAY 8.

**WANTS HIS ADDRESS.**—John Brown, who arrived at Rockport, Summit County, where he now lives, in November last, is desirous of discovering the whereabouts of a Mr. Empey, formerly of Strawberry Vale, Pinchley, County of Middlesex, England. Who can tell him?

**LOST.**—A man named Samuel Milligan, who has recently become demented, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, left Homansville, Utah, some time since, and, when last seen, was at Union Fort. Any person meeting with him should report to the proper authorities, that he may be returned to his friends.

**THAT OTHER CASE.**—The City quarantine physician is of opinion that the present case of smallpox in the Eleventh Ward must have arisen from the child coming in contact with some article thrown out of the Canuteson house, which had not been disinfected. This shows how careful people should be in such matters. The new patient lives next house to that occupied by Mrs. Canuteson.

**MANUFACTURED MARBLE.**—Mr. P. Margetts has some fine specimens of manufactured marble, from Boston. He is the agent of the company owning the patent right to sell it, the patent, for this Territory. It is believed that the material for the manufacture of the article abounds hereabout, and if this is the case it can be made at a very cheap rate. The specimens are really beautiful.

**SHOSHONES.**—The old chief Segwitch and about thirty of his band, Shoshones Indians, were in town to-day, just in from the northern part of the Territory. They are more cleanly and rather better looking than most of the Indians in that part of the country. They called at the Tithing Office to-day, where they received a donation of three quarters of a ton of flour. That is the way to do the fighting with Indians, treat them well, never break faith with them, and they will then know that it is to their best interests to be peaceable, and, as a general rule, they will maintain that kind of an attitude.

(By Deseret Telegraph.)

### Fire at the Emma Mine.

**ALTA, Little Cottonwood, May 8th.**—At 9.20 this morning a fire broke out in the engine room of the Emma mine, and before it could be checked it spread to the carpenter and blacksmith shops, completely destroying them. There was the usual force of men working in the mine, and only for there being another means of escape they would undoubtedly have been suffocated, as the buildings were over the mouth of the tunnel and shaft, and the air pumps could not be worked. The men succeeded in escaping through the Illinois tunnel. The engine and boiler were saved, and it is probable work will be resumed in two or three days.

**HUGE OATS.**—Yesterday we were shown a very remarkable specimen of oats. It was in the form of a big boulder, weighing seven and a half pounds. The party who brought it to this office and exhibited it to us stated that this boulder was one among a number of others of the same description which a person had sold to a produce dealing establishment among a quantity of oats, and which that establishment unconsciously disposed of to a customer. The latter, as a matter of course considered them "hard feed," and as such might disagree with his horses.

The person who would be guilty of perpetrating so mean, contemptible and dishonest a trick as this is too insignificantly small for consideration in any way whatever, except to be put in the penitentiary. If he should not repent it is to be hoped he will be caught at one of his infinitesimal tricks, that his meagre soul may be taught a salutary lesson by the administration of an appropriate degree of chastisement.

These boulders were too big and heavy to have been placed in the sacks inadvertently.

Similar disreputable tricks have been resorted to occasionally by parties disposing of paper rags at this Office, a few of which have been discovered in good time.

**EDUCATIONAL.**—We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter to School Superintendent R. L. Campbell, from Mr. J. S. Rawlins, a young gentleman of this Territory, who is now at the Bloomington, Indiana, College, finishing his educational studies:

"Your inquiries are interesting, and I shall endeavor to answer them candidly.

"The studies I am pursuing at present are Civil Polity, Latin (Tacitus), Philosophy (Hydrostatics and Pneumatics), and Physiology. As to the studies taken heretofore, I have pursued all those found in the classical course till the end of the junior year. These you will find by reference to the catalogue I send you. I have also taken several in the scientific course. I have not had the pleasure of visiting normal schools. The little opportunity I have had to examine into the various modes of instruction I have endeavored to improve, and frequent visits to some of the public schools in this State, as well as conversations with teachers, and the perusal of articles upon the subject, have given me some information.

"I was an associate editor of the Indiana Student during the greater part of last year; and at the beginning of this year was unanimously nominated by the students of the college for the chief editorship, but other duties prevented my acceptance. I have aided in its publication both this year and last, as a proof-reader and contributor.

"Your intimation concerning the establishment of an educational paper in Utah, etc., has led me to consider the chances for the success of such an institution. To be a success I think it would be necessary to give the term educational its generic meaning.

"I am in full sympathy with the educational cause in Utah, and your laudable efforts in that direction."

SALT LAKE CITY, May 8th, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

It seems to your correspondent that it is high time the penitentiary question of this Territory was settled. The Warden appears to be entirely at a loss to know where to place the prisoners under his charge for safe keeping. A few days ago application was made for permission to have the lately constructed iron cages placed on the 12th Ward School House lot and to lock the prisoners up in the basement of the school house at night, and, unaccountable as it may appear, somebody or other must have granted the request. Only think of it—a day school in operation with a large number of pupils in attendance while a bevy of double dyed rascals, foul-mouthed professional jail-birds, are perchance uttering oaths and disgusting obscenities, tainting the very atmosphere of the place, which should be pure as the breezes of heaven. Only think of singing and praises to the Great Eternal, and curses and imprecations going on in close proximity at the same time.

I am a "Twelfth Ward" sir, and I certainly object to the school-house being turned into a penitentiary, or a den for "unclean things," and I trust that every resident of the district will utter his protest against this strange action.

In thus writing I have no desire to find fault with the Warden, who is only seeking to obtain a place of safe keeping for the prisoners under his charge, nor do I think that there was any intention to do wrong on the part of the party or parties who gave permission for the prisoners to be locked up in the school-house or on the lot, but that the result of such action would be evil I have not a particle of doubt.

Respectfully, PROTESTANT.

We must say that the matter treated upon in the above communication appears to us in about the same light as it does to Protestant.

**NECROSIS OF THE FEMUR,** which in English means, death of the thigh bone, is the name of a disease for which Dr. Joseph Benedict performed an operation this morning, in the 9th Ward of this city, upon the left thigh of a robust young man, 19 years of age, named Morton Cutler, from Glendale, in Southern Utah. The patient has been lame for the past five years, and has suffered intensely during the whole of that time. Finally, finding every remedy tried and all assistance hitherto sought, vain, and his disease becoming worse, he sought the best medical assistance in this city, when his affliction was pronounced to be death of the bone—caused by inflammation of the membrane which covers it, and induced by cold—and the only hope of relief, the extraction of the dead portion thereof.

The preliminary operation was performed in the presence of Drs. Hamilton, Anderson, Nelson, Fowler, Richards and Bush, the four gentlemen first named assisting Dr. Benedict.

At 12 minutes to 12 o'clock the administration of ether to the patient was commenced, and at 24 minutes past insensibility was produced. He was then placed in a proper position, and on the under surface of his thigh, about three inches above the knee joint, an incision was made about eight inches long. Investigation showed that the whole shaft of the bone, for at least five inches in length, was dead and the Doctor, being unable to remove the dead bone on account of its size, enlarged the opening in the involucrum—the spine which nature throws around a bone when it is diseased. The operation occupied until ten minutes to one, when the

patient was left in a tolerably comfortable condition. The case is likely to be a tedious one, but, on account of his youth and strength, the chances for a successful termination are good. It will probably be several weeks before another operation can be performed, the hope being that in the interim Nature—as she generally does in such cases—will produce a separation between the living and dead portions of the bone, so as to enable the whole of the latter, to be removed.

**THE PALESTINE PARTY.**—Here is an extract from a letter from President Geo. A. Smith, dated off Constantinople, on board the S. S. Mars, April 7th, to Brother Robert L. Campbell:

"We spent four days in Constantinople, visiting many of the most important points in that remarkable city, and shipped on the 5th for our visit to the kingdom of Greece, expecting to change steamers at Syra this afternoon. Elder Little and daughter and T. W. Jennings continue with this ship to Trieste, and will be in Venice on the 11th; the other five of us, after our visit to Athens, expect to be at Trieste on the 17th. The weather is fine, the sea smooth, and we can but reflect that you are having a 12,000 assembly at the Tabernacle on our Annual Conference. Our short stay at Constantinople, and the great extent of the city and suburbs of necessity made our examinations limited. We visited the Mosque of Suleimanet the Magnificent, that of Sultan Achmed, the old Church of St. Sophia, which by taking out the images and crosses, and erecting four tall minarets has been converted into a Mosque; the tombs of several Sultans; those visited answered us as specimens of the 1000 mosques said to be in and around Constantinople. We also visited the Treasury and several other points in the large enclosure, called the Seraglio. We called on the American Minister, Gen. Boher; he received us very courteously, and remarked if we stayed ten days he would ask for us an interview with the Sultan. We also had a pleasant interview with the German Minister. The city and its environs are said to contain 1,075,000 inhabitants, and occupies one of the finest sites in the world. Please show this letter to those I have named, and thank them for their letters, which lack of time and other circumstances prevent my answering more fully by this mail, as it is very difficult, as you will see by the penmanship, to write on a steamship in motion, and then have to watch a chance for the tables to be clear, of which there is little time when they prepare them for four meals a day. I wrote to President Young from Constantinople on the 2nd. We are all in good health, and feel very cheerful over the good news we have all received after being some thirty days without any. Most of the Americans we have met, as also other people, have considered that we are to be immediately crushed out."

**PERSONAL.**—L. R. Morton and B. A. Phelps, Esqrs., called upon us to-day, in company with Col. H. S. Beatie. The two former are staying at the Walker House, have been here a week and purpose leaving on Sunday or Monday, going eastward. The first named gentleman is connected with the dry goods house of Dodd, Brown & Co., N. Fifth street, St. Louis, and the second with the hat, cap and millinery firm of Gray, Kimbrough & Co., of the same street and city. They appear well satisfied with their business success in this city and speak in high terms of the pleasure which their visit has afforded them.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MAY 9.

SPANISH FORK, May 7th, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

There are four cases of small-pox at Salem City (Pond Town) in the family of Nathaniel Hamchett. The disease was taken there by the children of Brother Huggins, who died, of small-pox, at Nephi, and after it was supposed that there was no danger of infection. All the cases reported are doing well. The residence of Hamchett is quarantined.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM CREER.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**—Of the whereabouts of Mr. Benjamin Carman, carpenter, resident of Salt Lake City, who left his home three weeks ago, for Sandy, and intended visiting Dry Canyon. He had on, when he left home, a greenish brown striped or corded coat, pants of the same color, but different cloth; copperas colored jeans, vest, small brown hat, etc. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his anxious wife and family.

Address—Mrs. M. J. Carman, Box 193, Salt Lake City.

**LECTURE.**—We understand that Gen. Geo. C. Bates will deliver a lecture at Independence Hall, three weeks from next Sunday night. The subject upon which he will treat is, "The Providences of the Almighty," in which he will allude incidentally to the development of the Northwest, and circumstances connected therewith. The known ability of General Bates will be likely to have the effect of attracting a large audience, and the broad character of the subject affords ample scope for the exercise of his abilities as a lecturer.

**ARTESIAN WELLS.**—It has been a matter of astonishment to many people that a persistent attempt has not been made in this part of the country to obtain artesian wells, and certainly it has not been because they were unnecessary, that such an effort has not been made. In fact if artesian wells can be obtained hereabouts it would be the next thing to impossible to over-estimate the benefits that would result from them. Large tracts of land, which are now arid, sterile and unproductive, would, as if by the hand of the magician, become verdant and fruitful. There are broad acres, for instance on the west side of this valley, well situated, but beyond the reach of irrigating waters, and consequently now unproductive, which could by such means be transformed into beautiful farms. Even in this City many parts that are now valueless so far as the land is concerned would become most desirable locations for residences. What a blessing artesian wells would be on the north and east benches, where many people have to convey water, even for culinary purposes, distances of from one block to three quarters of a mile.

The machinery to make the attempt to obtain those wells is now on the way and is expected daily from the east. The gentlemen to whom it belongs are Mr. Curtis B.

Hawley of this City, and Mr. Ezra Herrington, of Iowa. The latter has been engaged constantly during the last four years in boring wells in his native State, and has been successful in every attempt in striking water. The drills will be worked by horse power, it requiring four animals to work them.

When the machinery arrives and Messrs. Hawley and Herrington get ready to begin operations they will be prepared to contract with parties for the boring of wells. The apparatus is not only useful for making artesian wells, but can be used to great advantage in boring draft flumes for mining tunnels.

Should the undertaking prove successful its projectors will not only have fallen on something that will be likely to prove remunerative to themselves, but the enterprise will be an incalculable benefit to the Territory generally. It is to be hoped the attempt will not be a failure, and we see no reason why it should be. If artesian wells can be obtained in other parts of the West, we can see no reason why they should not be here.

**WEBER MILLS.**—In October last Mr. William Jennings sold out those flouring mills to Mr. D. H. Peery, and before doing so the former had spared neither pains nor expense in bringing them to a high degree of excellence in point of machinery as well as general fittings and arrangements. Since purchasing the mills Mr. Peery has continued where Mr. Jennings left off and now the mills are in as satisfactory a condition as probably any in the west, and it is doubtful about their being surpassed by many in the east. The machinery is of late and improved styles. The wheat is put through one of J. L. Booth's oat and weed extractors previous to passing into a Vandergrift smutter. It is then taken to the hopper through the conveyer. By an ingenious process the grain is moistened with water before being ground, which causes the bran to shell off cleaner and much easier than it would otherwise. The grinding is done by four run of French burrs, to which the wheat is taken by a glass tube silent feeder, in which it can be seen in its clean and prepared condition.

An examination of the flour made at these mills, through a glass, shows it to be of the very finest quality. Mr. Peery has shipped large quantities of flour to the east, where it is considered to be first-class, so much so that dealers there have been anxious to put it in sacks under their own brand. The wheat shipped eastward by that gentleman, after being put through the cleaning process at the mills, has also been very highly valued.

It is a subject for congratulation that Mr. Peery is taking a course to enhance the outside estimate of the products of Utah, and it is to be hoped that millers, farmers and others will be incited to "go and do likewise." The course of some has had a directly opposite tendency, and as a consequence ample justice has by no means been done to the products of this Territory in other markets. It is a fact that as good wheat can be and is raised here as is produced in any other part of the country, but there has been a slovenliness manifested by many farmers with regard to properly cleaning their grain before placing it in market, that is to be regretted and certainly should be remedied.

Good clean wheat should and always does command a better price and readier sale than that which is filled with dirt, weeds and smut, and parties by whom the Weber or other reliable mills can be readily reached should consider whether it would not be to their advantage to have their grain cleaned, for a consideration, at those places. We are of opinion that the enhancement of the value of the grain by doing so would considerably more than cover the expense of cleaning. The soil of Utah does its part towards securing a ready and remunerative market for its products, and it but remains for man to do his part and the matter becomes a settled fact.

The Weber Mills are in charge of Mr. Williams, a miller of extensive and long experience, who appears to thoroughly understand his business.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MAY 10.

**SPREADING.**—Bishop Davis and Sons, machinists, moulders, &c., are erecting a new two storey addition to their workshops, in the Seventeenth Ward. This indication and the number of men at work show that this firm is doing a swarming and increasing business. The castings turned out at this foundry are said to be very excellent. Bishop Davis thoroughly understands the business.

**COMPLIMENTARY.**—Recently Bishop R. T. Burton and Elder John Clark were tendered a complimentary supper by the Relief Society of the 15th Ward. This was the method the ladies took to show their esteem and respect for those two brethren previous to their departure on missions to Europe.

The martial band serenaded General Burton the other evening, the musicians having the same object in view as the ladies in tendering the supper.

**FRUGALITY.**—A striking instance of frugality came under our notice the other day, illustrated in the case of an aged Scandinavian, scarcely able to speak a word of English. He came to Utah last year, since which time his only labor has been that of collecting paper rags, from the results of which he has saved a trifle over \$150. His economy has evidently not been prompted by avarice, as he purposes donating this means for the emigrating of some of his poor relations. The old gentleman appears to be about seventy years of age.

**PROBATE COURTS.**—Last Tuesday, John O'Neal, convicted and sentenced in the Probate Court of Tooele county, in the June term of 1872, for robbery with attempt to kill, was on his own petition brought before Judge Boreman on a writ of habeas corpus, the plea of petitioner's counsel being that the Probate Court had no jurisdiction in criminal matters, and that his client was illegally detained. The case was heard and argued on that day, and a decision rendered this morning to the effect that the Probate Court had no criminal jurisdiction, and the petitioner was discharged.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 9, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir—"Protestant," the "Twelfth Ward" who wrote you on the 8th instant,

was misinformed with regard to the action of the Warden of the Territorial prisoners obtaining permission to keep them in any part of the Twelfth Ward School House. The facts are, I never applied for such permission, much less did the trustees grant it. I did obtain permission to locate the portable prisons, temporarily, on a piece of vacant ground at least forty feet from the said school house, where the prisoners are lodged at night, but it is not probable they will be kept there in school hours.

A. P. ROCKWOOD, Warden.

**DANGEROUS.**—It is becoming a common practice for children to play around inside and upon the platforms of the street cars while the latter are in motion. The little ones are unconscious of the danger they thus incur, and should be taught to desist from this kind of amusement.

Another kind of play frequently indulged in by children, and which might easily result in serious accidents, is the climbing into freight cars on the railroad tracks of younger juveniles while older ones can frequently be seen manipulating the brakes. Parents and others would do well to give a little wholesome instruction on these points where it is needed.

**QUARANTINE RAISED.**—The quarantine has been raised, by the quarantine physician, from the residence of Mr. James Bourne, 7th Ward. We are glad to learn that that gentleman and his child are in good health.

Mr. Bourne being unable to personally thank his many friends for their manifestations of kindly feeling and sympathy during the trying ordeal through which he has lately passed, has consequently desired us to express his appreciation of the kind offices, through the columns of the News. He wishes them to be assured that he shall never forget those kind attentions which were bestowed at a time when the feelings are the most susceptible, in the hour of affliction.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 9, 1873.

Editor Deseret News.

The article in the News of Thursday evening was incorrect in stating that the basement of the 12th Ward school house was used for sleeping purposes by the convicts. They only cook their onions, bacon, etc., there and make it partially their sitting room and sleep in their cages outside. I will not embellish the picture, but give you the facts, that you may use them as you please. The error probably came from your correspondent learning that the Warden had the keys to the basement and not properly understanding the moves of a traveling penitentiary.

Yours truly, ELLIOT HARTWELL.

**STEREOTYPING.**—Brother Richard Mathews, an employee of this office, has recently been making some experiments in stereotyping, and his efforts have been so far crowned with success that he has produced three specimens which are so far complete that tolerably clear impressions can be taken from them. Seeing that he has accomplished this with the incomplete arrangements at his command, it is reasonable to expect that excellent specimens will be the result of future experiments, when he shall have more satisfactory means of operating. If he succeeds he will do a good thing and will have the credit of being the pioneer of that branch in Utah. The hand stereotyping machine with which Brother Mathews has been at work is owned by and connected with this office and is considered to be one of the best of the kind made, but there are some other arrangements not yet completed connected with stereotyping that are necessary before an entirely satisfactory result can be obtained.

**"JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR."**—No. 10 of the current volume of this interesting periodical is out to-day, and contains a quantity of very choice reading matter, and a couple of illustrations. The contents of the number include "A Japanese Idol," an article from the pen of "Beth" on "Heath," "History of the Church," "Editorial Thoughts," "The Eagle and the Baby," "Volcanic Eruption in Iceland," "Questions and Answers on the Bible," "Questions and Answers on the Book of Mormon," "Young Missionaries" (poetry) by "Lula," and the first instalment of "A Boy's Voyage Around the World." The last named includes the narration of the personal experience, as a sailor, on a whaling vessel, of a well known gentleman of this city, as well as his adventures under other circumstances by sea and land, all of which actually took place. It will also include descriptions of countries, islands and peoples visited by him in his travels and voyages. The narration will probably be continued in the *Instructor* a considerable time, and will be very interesting to its readers.

**CACHE.**—Bro. Wm. M. Cowley writes from Logan, May 7. He complains of the time taken for papers to reach that place from this city. He says—

"Some of this slowness may be due to the mails, for papers that are mailed on Friday arrive at Logan and are delivered to subscribers on Monday, 10 a.m., the next week. The people complain considerably about this arrangement. The way this happens is, the Friday's papers are sent north on Saturday, which arrive at 11 p.m., and remain on the train till 9 a.m. on Monday. This is too slow for these days of railroads.

"The season is very backward here this year. But very few of the trees have commenced to open their buds. The wheat crop is nearly all put in, but it is very slow in coming up, due principally to the dry spell that preceded the cold and snow we have had lately. Indeed it snowed some this forenoon. An unusually large quantity of grain has been put in this season, but the farmers are in the dumps over the low prices grain brings in the market.

"A great many are now turning their attention to sliding timber for lumber, railroad ties, etc., as the cold weather is very favorable to this kind of labor.

"The stonework of the co-operative store is nearly finished for the first story."

A Michigander lately killed himself by drinking three pints of sweet milk and three pints of sour milk, to cure the ague.