

it, and discovered two bundles of reiflannel. He unraveled these, and there lay a girl baby, about four or five hours old. He took it in the house and showed it to Mrs. Wolfe. * * So the new foundling was encompassed about with new linen, and Mrs. W. sat down to make baby clothes, while Wolfe got out in the floor and danced and sung, and hit his wife on the back of the head, and "hollered" "Bully for us. It's our young one, isn't it, Mrs. Wolfe? and didn't cost a cent, did it? Hurrah!" And then he went out and hitched up a yoke of calves, and drove all around the house, yelling like an Indian! The little stranger has a good home, and may yet be the queen of its realm. Here's luck to the baby!—*Kansas City Times*.

Newspaper Scurrility.

A keen observer of human nature once remarked that he wanted no better indication of a man's character and tastes than to be informed as to what he read. This is eminently true as respects the readers of a newspaper. If it be abusive, scurrilous and corrupt, it is a safe inference that the class for whom it caters shares its views, otherwise there would be no excuse for its publication. If on the other hand, nothing appears in its columns of a corrupting tendency, it is equally safe to infer that it has a respectable and honorable constituency. The demand will inevitably create the supply and so long as there is a depraved class of a small degree of enlightenment, newspapers of a low moral tone will be published, unless the law step in to prevent it, which is a questionable procedure unless they transgress all bounds of decency. This is not a very flattering admission, but experience has demonstrated its truth, and all that the press can do to remedy it, is to see that each individual paper is as free as it is possible to make it from corrupting tendencies and to discountenance such tendencies when they appear in the columns of papers whose publishers have less conscientiousness.—*American Newspaper Reporter*.

MRS. GRANT. — Mrs. Joseph R. Hawley writes to the *Hartford Times* correcting a statement of a correspondent of that journal concerning the wife of President Grant. The correspondent charged that Mrs. Grant had "cold manners" and had her friendly notes answered by a secretary. Mrs. Hawley writes that "Mrs. Grant suffered for years from a severe inflammation of the eyes, which affects her sight so much that she cannot recognize faces unless very near to the person, and this necessarily affects her manner in public, as she often cannot tell to whom she is speaking. Of course her 'notes of friendship' must be 'answered by a secretary,' for she cannot see to write even to her own children, when they are separated from her. Is it not a pity to give so wrong an impression of a kind and true-hearted woman, suffering under so great an affliction? Are there many of us who, under such circumstances, would deserve the praise which all unite in giving her, as a good housekeeper, a good wife and mother?"—*Ex.*

THE DAY OF REST. — Whether we are or are not at present bound by the Jewish law seems to many people an open question; but the laws of common sense seem to agree very well with the letter of the fourth commandment. That rest which all hard-working people are constantly promising themselves, and which they so much need, is never obtained except where the fourth commandment is literally followed. Of the good effect of such rest all men can speak who have tried it—of the bad results of breaking the law a great many people—particularly ministers and Sunday-school teachers—are able to speak feelingly and convincingly. To these, Sunday is the most exacting and laborious day of the week, and they pay the penalty as fully as the worst sinners could be asked to do.—*Christian Union*.

A pocket edition of the Bible is published in London, consisting of eleven small pocket volumes, the text printed in large type and on good paper.

The Poland Gag-Law.

Yesterday, in obedience to instructions from Washington, United States Attorney Patrick filed a petition in the matter of one A. C. Buel, now of the *Republican*, and formerly its Washington correspondent, praying Commissioner Clarke to arrest him. Thereupon, as required by law, Commissioner Clarke issued his warrant, directing a marshal to look up the said Buel, and "have his body" before him, the said Clarke. The marshal, as required by law, had his body there on time. The next step is a demand that his body shall be forwarded to Washington, at public expense, under a writ of transfer, to answer before a court of the District of Columbia, the suit for libel brought by one Chandler, the late Senatorial Michigander.

This is the Poland gag-law—as infamous a law as was ever contrived by tyrants to fetter free speech. According to the recent report of the judiciary committee of the Senate, this law has no effect whatever in cases of libel, but we perceive that it does put a man to some trouble to keep track of his body. In other words, it tells every young man who may be earning his living as a correspondent, and who may or may not be rich enough to employ able counsel, to keep track of his body and chase it through all the courts of the United States, that it is not safe for him to tell the truth about any of our public servants at Washington. If he does, that public servant will set the United States officers to cart about, at public expense, that young man's body, and that young man must hire lawyers, or his body may get lost somewhere. No doubt, as the Judiciary Committee reports, the law has no legitimate application to such cases, but it is intended to have, and some knaves in high places meant that it should at least be effective enough to torment some newspaper men and put them to unjust expense.

We have no occasion to speak of the statements of Buel; we sympathize with him because he happens to be one of the victims of an atrocious law. It is a disgrace to Congress that this law is still upon the statute books. Every man who prominently supported it has been hunted out of public life by the people, and one of the first results of a new Congress will be to wipe the law itself from the statutes which it disgraces.—*Missouri Democrat*, Feb. 23.

They are Responsible for Their Acts.

It is a settled fact, whether it is law or not, that no man can be convicted of murder or even punished at the hands of a jury of his countrymen for slaying the destroyer of his home and defiler of his bed. Mybridge, who killed Larkins, maintained from first to last that he was not insane, but perfectly rational; that he intended to kill the man who dishonored him, and would do it again. Notwithstanding he was cleared on the technical plea of insanity. There was not a man on the jury who believed him insane. The jury simply took the law in their teeth, and would not convict a man for doing that which every man on the jury said he would have done under like circumstances. It has become the common law of this country, though opposed to the statute law of the land, that killing is justifiable in such cases. Not all the statutes in the land, not the charges of the most eminent Judges can ever effect a conviction in such a case. Therefore, a man who deliberately enters another man's family, and dishonors his wife and bed, takes his life in his hand, knowingly and wilfully, and if he meets the fate he deserves, the community will, with one voice, proclaim that justice has been meted out to him, and society protected by the act. If it is not law, it ought to be, and is to all intents and purposes. But we would not have the law changed, for a man may take life without cause, through sheer jealousy. In such cases, let the law take its course.—*Oakland Transcript*, Feb. 19.

It is simply absurd to talk about a woman being qualified to fill every position in life that a man fills. For instance, what woman could lounge around the stove in a country grocery and lie about the number of fish she caught last summer.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

The Civil Rights Bill.

The following is a copy of the Civil Rights Bill as it finally passed the House of Representatives:

WHEREAS, It is essential to just government, we recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nationality, race, color or persuasion, religious or political; and it being the appropriate object of legislation to enact great principles into law, therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., "That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres, and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action for debt, with full costs; and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year: Provided, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law and by States statutes; and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings either under this act or the criminal law of any State. And provided further, that judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution, respectively.

SEC. 3. That the district and circuit courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several states, cognizance of all crimes and offences against and violations of the provisions of this act; and actions for the penalty given by the preceding sections may be prosecuted in the territorial, district or circuit courts of the United States, wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party. And the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, and commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the proceedings of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such courts of the United States or territorial courts as by law have cognizance of the offense except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved; and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases: Provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise. And any district attorney who shall wilfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings here-in required shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, with full costs, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than five thousand dollars. And provided further, That a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved against any such district attorney, or a judgment upon an indictment against any such district attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution, respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States or of any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the supreme court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.—*Ex.*

A druggist in Lewiston, Me., states that he has no doubt from the information at his command, that more than one ton of snuff is annually consumed in that city in "dipping," a practice which has become in vogue among some of the people within a few years. These snuff chewers are mostly women.

Prussia will organize for the spring time an enormous camp on the left bank of the Rhine, and will be ready for emergencies.

NONE but a physician knows how much a reliable alternative is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere, there are multitudes who suffer from complaints that nothing but an alternative cures. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise, because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of a case, Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., of Lowell, have supplied a COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA, which proves to be the long-desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in the market is that it cures the diseases for which it is recommended, while they may not. We are assured of this fact by more than one intelligent physician in this neighborhood, and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Farmer*.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession a light red cow about six years old, under half crop in both ears, switch of tail off, brand on left hip, illegible, also several letters on left horn nearly worn off, has a red heifer calf with her a few months old, which if not claimed and taken away within ten days, will be sold, as the law directs, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, March 11th, 1875, at 2 p.m., at the estray pound in this city.

JOSEPH HORNE,
District Pound Keeper.
S. L. City, March 1st, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession: One red HEIFER CALF, square crop off right ear. If not claimed and taken away, will be sold according to law, March the 12th, at the Estray Pound in Coalville.

JOSEPH A. FISHER, Poundkeeper.
ds&w

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My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1875 is now ready for all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. In it will be found several valuable varieties of new vegetables introduced for the first time this season, having made new vegetables a specialty for many years. Growing over a hundred and fifty varieties on my several farms, I would particularly invite the patronage of market gardeners and all others who are especially desirous to have their seed pure and fresh, and of the very best strain. All seed sent out from my establishment are covered by three warrants, as given in my catalogue.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
Marblehead, Mass.

NOTICE.

To William Higgins:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have expended for you the sum of Twenty (\$20) Dollars for labor performed on the Shoo Fly Lode (East), in Ophir Mining District, Tooele County, Utah Territory, being the amount to be expended by you on your proportion of said lode, and unless the same shall be paid by you within one hundred and eighty days after the date of the first newspaper publication of this notice, to wit, January 20th, 1875, your interest in said lode or mine will be forfeited to, and become the property of, myself, by operation of law.

SELAH CHAMBERLAIN.

Salt Lake City, January 13, 1875. w51

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