

EDITORIALS.

CHARLES KNIGHT.

AN exchange records the death of Charles Knight, the popular and veteran English author and publisher, on the 9th of March. He was born at Windsor, in 1791. His father was a bookseller and the son succeeded to the business. Charles Knight may be termed one of the fathers of popular literature, and founder of that cheap and instructive kind devoted to the dissemination of useful knowledge, and which has been so powerfully instrumental in enlightening the masses of the British people during the last half century, an era which, so far as the people at large are concerned, may be termed the Augustan Age of British literature. He was publisher and agent of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. The various works which were written, edited, supervised, or published by Charles Knight were very numerous, and all conveying useful information. Among those written or supervised by him were "The Plain Englishman," a periodical, commencing in 1820; "Knight's Quarterly Magazine;" "The London Magazine;" "Penny Magazine," weekly, which attained to a circulation of 200,000 copies; "British Almanack," and "Companion" to the same; "Penny Cyclopaedia," subsequently condensed as the "National Cyclopaedia," and afterwards remodelled as the "English Cyclopaedia;" "Pictorial History of England," by Craik and McFarlane, and continuation of the same as "History of the Thirty Years' Peace," by Mr. Knight and Miss Martineau; "Gallery of Portraits of Distinguished Men;" "Pictorial Bible;" "Pictorial Book of Common Prayer;" "Store of Knowledge;" "London Pictorially Illustrated," subsequently abridged as the "Cyclopaedia of London;" "Old England," a Pictorial Museum of National Antiquities; "Weekly Volume;" "Half Hours with the Best Authors;" "Land We Live In;" "Cyclopaedia of the Industry of All Nations;" "Half Hours of English History;" "Geography of the British Empire;" "Pictorial Shakespeare," and various cognate editions and volumes; "Results of Machinery;" "Rights of Industry, Capital, and Labor;" "Knowledge is Power;" "Life of Caxton," subsequently enlarged under another title; "Varieties;" "Once upon a time;" "Struggles of a Book against Excessive Fustian," which with other of his writings had much to do in bringing about the repeal of the duty on paper; "Popular History of England," one of the best of all his works.

A running mention of these publications will revive in the minds of many English men and women reminiscences of their early aspirations and efforts in the pursuit of knowledge, and they will be reminded of the many pleasant hours of literary instruction and entertainment, for which they are indebted to the energy, enterprise, ability and good judgment of Mr. Knight.

As a business man Mr. Knight was less successful than enterprising. His long life of upwards of fourscore years was one continual scene of intellectual labor of the useful kind. Among the noble army of laborers who have worked long, ably, and faithfully in that particular field, he stands in the front rank, and holds a foremost place. His works are his best monument.

Through the influence of Lord Brougham a few years ago, he was appointed publisher of the "London Gazette," at a salary of £1,200 a year, and with little to do.

CASTLE GARDEN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times makes some heavy charges against the "Castle Garden Ring" in New York, to the effect that by a New York State law, the Castle Garden commissioners assess foreign immigrants with "head-money," a certain sum for each individual arrival, ostensibly for the purpose of taking care of those who may be sick and very poor. This capitation tax aggregates \$500,000 per annum or more, and somebody gets hold of it. Favored railroad agents have ticket office in Castle Garden, and they charge the unfortunates emigrants ten per cent more for tickets than the usual prices. Money brokers have establishments in the Garden and buy

coin of and sell greenbacks to the emigrants at rates one per cent. in advance of those ruling in Wall Street at the time. Railroad luggage belonging to emigrants is charged fifteen per cent. more than that of ordinary travelers, while the emigrants are allowed twenty per cent. less of free luggage. Such are the charges preferred, to which may be added the fact that baggage smashing is by no means a rare occurrence in Castle Garden.

Reformation of these abuses is not an easy business, it is up-hill work, the Garden ring and their friends succeeding in counteracting the attempts made to correct abuses. President Grant asked Congressional attention to the matter. The Indianapolis Immigration Convention of two years ago gave some sound advice to a Castle Garden delegation, but it was as the giving of good advice frequently is, labor in vain. In the last session of Congress a bill was prepared and urged, involving a complete change in the manner of receiving and caring for newly arrived emigrants, but, somehow or other, its passage was prevented.

ALL QUIET AND PROSPEROUS.—Everything seems to be quiet and prosperous in this city and the neighboring settlements, and in the Territory at large, so far as we learn, and saying nothing of a little small-pox or other sickness in places. The farmers are busy plowing and sowing, building and gardening are also going on briskly, and people generally appear to be minding their own business. We hear little rabidity now, very little. It does not seem to pay very well. In fact we have never yet seen a rabid "anti-Mormon" who did not either fall, or play himself out, or materially modify his song and his action and talk and act a little more like a decent man and a Christian.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

IN the Hawaiian Gazette, published at Honolulu, are some interesting particulars concerning the census of those islands, taken in 1872, contrasted with that taken in 1866.

The census of 1866 represented the total inhabitants of the kingdom at 62,959, of which 34,395 were males, and 28,564 females; that of 1872 gave 56,897 total, or 31,650 males, and 25,247 females, a decrease in totals of 6,062, or a little over eleven per cent. in six years. The difference in the excess of males in 1872 over 1866, is accounted for by the immigration of Chinese males.

The total native population in 1866 was 58,765; in 1872, 51,531; a decrease of 7,234; the full blood natives having decreased 8,081, while the half caste had increased 847.

In 1866 the foreign population, including Chinese, numbered 4,194, or 3,328 males and 866 females; in 1872, the total was 5,336, or 4,295 males, and 1,071 females; a total gain of 1,172.

Thus while in six years while the native population has decreased about 11 per cent. the foreign population has increased about 25 per cent.

The total of married persons in 1866 was 31,287; in 1872, 25,759; a decrease of 5,528. Unmarried persons in 1866 numbered 31,672; in 1872, 31,138; almost all the decrease being among the married people.

The population under 15 years of age had slightly increased since 1866, while that above 15 had decreased in rather larger proportion.

In 1866 there were 7,154 freeholders; in 1872, 6,580. Professions in 1866 numbered 512, in 1872, 1,320, a marked if not promising increase. Agriculturists in 1866 numbered 8,258; in 1872, 9,670. Plantation laborers in 1866 were 5,025; in 1872, 4,772. Mechanics in 1866 numbered 1,146; in 1872, 2,115, nearly double.

The census of 1872 classifies foreigners as follows—Chinese, 1,938; American, 889; British 619; German, 224; French 88; Portuguese, 395; Other, 364.

Of full blood foreigners, Hawaiian born, there are 849, or 418 males and 431 females.

Of full blood natives the males are largely in excess, while of half foreign or full foreign, of Hawaiian birth, the females are slightly in excess.

In 1832 the natives numbered 130,000; in 1872, full blood natives numbered only 49,044; a decrease in 40 years of nearly 61 per cent. According to the census statistics

since 1832, the percentage of decrease of population is as follows:

1832 to 1836, 4 years,	- 16 per cent.
1836 to 1850, 14 years,	- 22 per cent.
1850 to 1853, 3 years,	- 13 per cent.
1853 to 1860, 7 years,	- 4 per cent.
1860 to 1861, 6 years,	- 10 per cent.
1866 to 1872, 6 years,	- 11 per cent.

A JEREMIAD.—The San Francisco Chronicle gets off the following lamentation upon the evil days and evil ways of the present—

PANDORA'S BOX.—The national debt is increasing; our national securities are declining in price abroad, and confidence in our financial system is on the wane. Our railroad bonds do not find a ready market in Europe. The balance of trade runs against us. One hundred thousand Americans are going abroad to spend a hundred millions at Vienna. Our imports largely exceed our exports; gold has advanced to 118. Extravagance runs riot in the land, and we are impoverishing our country in the purchase of luxuries and gewgaws. We are living extravagantly and beyond our means. Monopolies are sapping the foundations of our prosperity, and political profligacy is undermining the foundation of our Government. Our statesmen are becoming corrupt, our office-holders venal, and our Legislatures are easily bribed. Murder runs riot through the land. Our people are becoming demoralized; our women are, some of them, not as good as they ought to be; our preachers, some of them, are not as devoted as in the olden time. Our children are fast and riotous. We have departed from the simplicity, economy and honesty of other days. The only remedy we can suggest is the Deluge. We respectfully submit that, as it proved a success once, it is worth a second experiment.

THE WASATCH AND JORDAN VALLEY RAILROAD.

By invitation, the following gentlemen accompanied Prest. Brigham Young on a trip to the granite quarry in Little Cottonwood Canon, yesterday afternoon: Hons. George Q. Cannon and Wm. Jennings, Bishops L. D. Young and John Sharp, and H. B. Clawson, Jesse W. Fox, David McKenzie, Thomas Williams, T. G. Webster, Orson Arnold and W. Rossiter, Esqrs. The party left the depot of the Utah Southern at 1 o'clock, and in good time reached Sandy, where they alighted and got aboard a car on the Wasatch and Jordan Valley Railroad, a narrow gauge line now in course of construction from Sandy to Alta City, in Little Cottonwood Canon, a distance of 20 miles, and of which six and a half are already completed.

No time was lost by delay at Sandy, but as soon as all were aboard, the trip to Granite, or rather to the quarry, commenced. It was of a very exhilarating character, the road being a continual ascent until you are fairly in the mountains. The little steamer did her work gallantly, running along at about twelve or fifteen miles an hour. About five miles from Sandy the form of the road is that of a perfect horse shoe, the ends of which are probably a mile apart.

In about half an hour the quarry was reached, and there a superintendent, James C. Livingston with a force of men are busily engaged in quarrying rock for the Temple, and as the railroad has now reached that point the transportation of the rock will henceforth be an easy matter, and a very large amount of stone will, we were told, speedily be transported thence to the Temple Block in this city. Every stone is quarried the size required and then numbered, and it only needs dressing when it reaches its destination, before it is ready for its place in the structure for which it is intended. The first piece hauled from the quarry by rail was brought yesterday, on a flat in the train which President Young and party traveled. It was an arch stone, 51 feet long, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, and weighed three and three quarters tons.

The party left the quarry a few minutes to 4 o'clock, reached Sandy a few minutes after, and arrived in this city at a quarter past 5, having had a very pleasant journey.

The Wasatch and Jordan Valley railroad, the second narrow gauge line in Utah, will prove an immense benefit to the miners of Little Cottonwood, affording them a ready means of transporting their ores from the mines, and thus helping immensely in the development of that entire region of country. The company was organized about the beginning of last November, with the following officers: President and Superintendent of construction, Wm. Jennings; Board of Directors, Wm. Jennings, H. S. Eldredge, James T. Little, Warren Hussey and W. H. Hooper; Secretary, Frank Fuller; Treasurer, James T. Little. The Capital stock was \$500,000, twenty-five per cent.

of which has been already assessed.

In that portion of the road now completed there are several heavy cuts, from one of which, just beyond the quarry, seven thousand cubic yards of soil were taken. The work in the cuts is very hard, the subsoil containing a great amount of gravel and many large boulders. The highest grade of the road is 560 feet to the mile, the lowest 100. In the first mile from the junction at Sandy the rise is 230 feet. Mr. Charles Hardy is the surveyor of the road.

The company have now one locomotive, one mail and baggage car, and ten flats; they have in course of construction, at Connorsville, Pa., two first-class passenger cars, ten flats, and another engine which will possess Colonel French's invention to aid in climbing very steep grades. The engine they now possess has six "drivers" and weighs seventeen tons. They can run from fifteen to twenty miles an hour with ease; and have hauled a load of forty-five tons up a grade of 224 feet to the mile. The iron on the road weighs ten pounds to the foot. The severe weather of the past winter suspended operations in building the road, but they are now being resumed with great energy. Mr. Jennings informed us that it would be finished to Granite—about three-quarters of a mile beyond the quarry—in about ten days, and the intention was to push it through to Alta City by the Fall. It is ballasted thus far with gravel and granite, and judging by the character of that portion of the road already completed, which reflects great credit on the company, it will be one of the best and most substantially built roads in this or any other part of the country.

THE COUNTESS GUICCIOLI.—This celebrated character recently died at Rome. She was the daughter of the Count di Gamba, a Roman noble, and was born at Romagna in 1801. At the age of eighteen she was married to the Count Guiccioli, who was sixty years old and had married two wives previously. This was a marriage of convenience, according to the custom of the country, and the lady was not consulted in the arrangement of the match. Very soon after, Lord Byron and the Countess met in Venice, where he was living a life of wild licentiousness that astonished even the Venetians. The two quickly became fascinated with each other. An immoral and most ardent attachment sprang up between them, both being creatures of vivid imagination, brilliant ability, indeed genius, culture, high poetic temperament, and warm passions. The Count and Countess quarreled, largely over Byron, and were divorced, and when near fifty years of age she was married to the Marquis de Boisy, a French noble, who died in 1866. In 1869 her name came prominently before the world by the publication of her "Recollections of Lord Byron."

Notwithstanding the scandal of her liaison with Byron, when she lived in Paris her salon for twenty years was the favorite resort of all the society notables of the period, and indeed there was scarcely a public celebrity of Europe of that time who had not visited her drawing-room. At her death much of her extraordinary beauty remained, not a hair of her head was grey, and her teeth were as sound and regular as at twenty.

THE POSTAL CARDS.—It is stated that, by the terms of the contract with the Morgan Envelop Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts, 5,000,000 of the new postal cards are to be ready for delivery on the first of May. The law calls for 100,000,000 the first year, but the Postmaster General thinks two-thirds of that amount will be sufficient. The cards will be three by five and one-eighth inches in size, with a one-cent stamp impression and the water mark "U. S. P. O. D."

The chief if not the only objection to the postal cards is that they become a nuisance through the maliciousness of individuals of the baser sort in writing slanderous or otherwise vicious insinuations and sending them to others out of spite or mischief. The publicity of the contents of the cards furnishes the ready occasion for this, almost invites it from dishonorable characters. But this evil could be very readily obviated, by making the cards double the size (superficies) and

half the thickness and laying round the edges on one side a coat of mucilage, so that the cards could be doubled and securely closed, with the private writing on the inner side.

HYDROPHOBIA CURED.—"D. Mc N., M. D.," sends to the New York Herald, March 28, the following particulars of the checking of hydrophobia effected by him, on a boy of nine years, Philip Loitus, of 83 Cherry Street—

I am a physician, and this case was brought to my notice on Monday, the 24th inst., nearly three weeks after the boy was bitten. When I arrived at his home he was laboring under most violent convulsions and manifested all the symptoms of the terrible disease. The case appeared to me so bad that I felt reluctant to administer anything without consulting other physicians. Accordingly I procured the attendance of three brother doctors, who pronounced the case to be one of hydrophobia, and also felt reluctant to administer anything to the patient. I considered, however, that there was still a hope, having given this disease long years of study, though it is generally considered incurable by the standard medical authorities. I first administered a warm bath, after which I used cold applications to the spine; gave him hydrate of chloral and bromide ammonia, with opium suppositories administered every three hours. After the first dose the paroxysms were partially relieved, and he fell into a sound sleep, which lasted for a few hours. When he awoke the paroxysms again returned with their usual severity, the deglutition became extremely difficult, so much so that it was only by a great effort he was made to swallow another portion of the medicine. Again the symptoms became obedient to the remedy, with a marked improvement in the general condition of the patient. By continued persistence in the treatment he is now almost in a state of convalescence, and there is every hope of his recovery.

MONTANA.

By special proclamation of Governor B. F. Potts, the legislature of Montana is to convene in extraordinary session April 14, to provide means for sustaining the penitentiary, remanded by Congress to the care of the Territory; to modify the statute relating to assessment of property for revenue purposes, that relating to interest on county bonds and warrants, that relating to grand juries, and many others which "are so uncertain and contradictory that they cannot be enforced without judicial interpretation," and doubtful with that; also to reduce fees, percentage and salaries of court and county officers, which "are so exorbitant as to amount to a denial of justice to the poor, and are daily devouring the substance of the people," etc.

The New Northwest says the extra session is a dodge, got up by the Montana railroad "ring," to put money into the pockets of the members thereof.

COLORADO HAPPY.

THE Denver people are having a good time, trying to get religion. Rev. Mr. Hammond, the great revival preacher, is there, creating a sensation, converting the people right and left, some rather tough cases too. The Denver papers give lively accounts of some of his meetings, and it is evident that the Denverites are experiencing an unusual stirring up in religious matters. Spasms of religious and other kinds of virtue will come occasionally, and of the former Denver is just now experiencing one. If more than a mere spasm, so much the better.

In season and out of season, in doors and out of doors, Mr. Hammond is hammering away at sin and calling Colorado sinners to repentance, and the sinners come to repentance, some of them, so it is reported. The attendance at the meetings varies from 1,000 indoors to 5,000 out of doors, which is pretty good for Denver.

One of the Rev. gentleman's most noted meetings was held in the Occidental Hall, by invitation of the proprietor, Mr. Thatcher. The Occidental is the largest drinking hall in Denver. Devoted to music, revelry, and dissipation, it was an unwonted scene with Mr. Hammond preaching to a thousand people within its walls, a motley throng, composed of Christians and sinners, business men and sportsmen, virtuous women and prostitutes, in fact all classes of the population, but all attentive, eager, and well behaved. The beer tables were piled on one side, the lascivious pictures covered, and the grand piano throbbed not as usual to sensual measures, but to such songs as "Return, O wanderer, return," "Jesus of Nazareth passeth by," "I am a poor sinner—nothing at all," "I feel like laughing all the time." The preacher said he preached once to