

RESPECTING THE LAWS.

THE steadfast and determined course of Governor Dix, of New York, in refusing to be swayed by the clamor of those who urged him to commute the punishment of the murderer, Foster, is receiving favorable notice in the papers throughout the country, and he is commended for his firm determination to have the laws respected, instead of them being left as merely a dead letter, especially where money and position are in the hands of the friends of the criminal. There is a great deal of maudlin sentimentality in favor of murderers and others guilty of high crimes, and much more of this is manifested than is decent or in any wise conducive to the public welfare. If people have a superabundance of pity or compassion, let them expend it upon the innocent sufferers, those who suffer by the wrong-doing of others individually or concretely, and not upon those who have shed blood unjustifiably or destroyed or injured virtue or innocence. If a wilful murderer suffers death, he only suffers what he deserves, he only gives what he has unauthoritatively taken away, and very seldom indeed gives so good as he has taken away, for it cannot be said as a rule that those who are murdered deserve to die, while it invariably is the case that the murderer does deserve to die. A murderer, by his own reckless act, places himself outside the pale of human society and of human sympathy, and it is casting pearls before swine to bestow either life or sympathy upon him. No one who has unjustifiably taken away human life, or has destroyed that which is dearer than life, has any right to the opportunity to commit a similar enormity again. Society owes to itself the duty of preventing, so far as possible, a second commission of such grievous outrage by the same criminal. On the contrary, the conviction that enormous crimes could be committed, if not with impunity, at least with exceedingly small probability of adequate punishment, has been one of the causes which have produced that general looseness of morals and that recklessness of human life which are still the disgrace and the bane of American life. The resolute action of Gov. Dix has done more to convince the criminal classes that the sword of justice is not sheathed and that crime will not go unpunished, than all the sickly tales of praying and converted murderers that have ever been published.

LOSSES AT SEA.

THE terrible scenes at the sinking of the *Northfleet*, in the British channel, with several hundred emigrants, are now rivalled by the wreck of the steamer *Atlantic* on the coast of Nova Scotia. These accidents naturally draw attention to the matter of loss of life and property at sea, which is still great, notwithstanding all the advances and appliances of science. This subject is receiving considerable attention in England. Mr. Plimsoll, M. P. for Derby, for several years past has been investigating the terrible calamities connected with the British merchant shipping and coasting trade, and he has repeatedly endeavored to have Parliament authorize a commission of inquiry upon the subject. To further this object he published a book, containing remarkable and startling statements, with facts, figures, fac-similes of documents and official proofs. The book created a sensation, and Mr. Plimsoll obtained the consent of the House of Commons to issue a commission of inquiry. Mr. Harline, an eminent actuary, also published a volume, bristling with statistics, which showed that British sailors, "the healthiest and strongest men in the world," met with a higher rate of mortality than the men of any other avocation, not excepting colliers.

Mr. Plimsoll shows that the three main causes of many accidents of merchant ships at sea are over-insurance, over-loading and rottenness. The insurance risks on a vessel are distributed among many underwriters, so that it is nobody's business in particular to inquire into any loss. Old and unseaworthy vessels are kept fully or over insured, so that the owners lose nothing by their foundering, and in such cases frequently there is hardly time for the men to take to the

boats. Half the losses of recent years are of "unseaworthy, over-laden and ill-found vessels." Ships, in consequence of their terribly rotten state, go to pieces before boats can put off from the shore for their relief. Mr. James Hall, a ship-owner of Newcastle-on-Tyne, says, "Many of the coasting vessels have, to my knowledge, to pump while in harbor, to pump while at sea, and when overtaken by a heavy gale of wind, frequently perish and all on board. We have vessels sent to sea flush midships with the water's edge, and spar-decked ships submerged above the main deck."

In consequence of the statements made by Mr. Plimsoll he has been threatened with a criminal information by one shipowner, and with an action by another. He undertook to pay the cost of the legal proceedings for his defense himself, but a subscription was started for the purpose, and he insisted on heading it with £1,000, his wife following with £500, the unexpended balance to be devoted to the sustenance of the widowed and orphaned by ocean disaster.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 1.

A LARGE NUMBER.—There was a much larger number of cases of intoxication than usual before Justice Clinton this morning.

ALL FOOL'S DAY.—This is "all fool's day." The custom many people used to indulge in of playing off practical jokes on each other on that particular day appears to be dying out.

FINED.—An individual was before Justice Clinton yesterday, charged with keeping a gambling house. The charge was sustained and he was fined \$100, which he paid.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In a letter in the *Millennial Star*, dated Bradford, February 25, Brother M. H. Hardy says in the Bradford Conference, seven branches, the Saturday previous, seven persons were baptized, one rebaptized, and two baptized for their health, and others were awaiting baptism.

SEXTON'S REPORT FOR MARCH.—Males 27, females 16; of these adults 13, children 27. Causes of death, as reported: Lung disease 10, fevers 6, inflammation of bowels 4, general debility 2, measles 2, convulsions 2, consumption 2, died at birth 2, old age 2, smallpox 2, childbed 1, diphtheria 1, heart disease 1, spinal affection 1, cancer 1, hemorrhage 1, apoplexy 1. Total interments, 42.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

CANALS.—The County has a strong force of men at work digging canals and performing other labor to provide drainage for the waters that would otherwise flood and submerge the lower wards of the City when the mountain snows begin to melt. Judge Elias Smith is manifesting considerable activity and enterprise in the matter. Those timely measures, it is hoped will prevent considerable destruction of valuable property by inundation.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—The Wasatch and Jordan Valley Company have laid about five miles of track, and are now running construction trains from Sandy that distance eastward, as far as the quarry from which the Temple rock is obtained and close to the Davenport smelter. The people of Tooele County are busily engaged putting in their Spring crops, and consequently have partially suspended work on the Salt Lake, Sevier Valley and Pioche road, but the work of grading and getting out ties will soon be resumed with renewed activity.

GOING.—Present appearances indicate that small-pox will soon be entirely extinct in this part of the Territory. No new cases have been reported during the past ten days or so, and the cases then in existence are, we understand, either progressing very favorably or the patients have completely recovered.

A notice will be found in another part of the paper, published by Dr. Benedict, to the effect that the quarantine recently established in Mill Creek Ward is now raised, that district being completely free from small-pox.

SIGNED THE PLEDGE.—A person who has been a frequenter of the City Jail for some time, caused by a weakness he has for resorting to copious potations of bad whiskey, and whose name is William H. Clark, alias John Wilson, alias William Smith, etc., appeared before Justice Clinton this morning and signed an affidavit or pledge that he would not touch, taste or handle intoxicating liquor for one year from date. It was the name of W. H. Clark that was attached to the document, but whether it was put there by John Wilson, William Smith, or W. H. Clark it is difficult to determine. If he has as prominent a faculty for changing his resolution as for changing his name the pledge would count much.

HIGH WATER.—A great deal of damage was done last spring in different parts of the Territory by freshets. Those who are considered judges in such matters, old residents, are of opinion that the floods will be more extensive this Spring and fore part of Summer than at any previous time since the settlement of this part of the country. In view of this settlers should take time by the forelock and take all possible precautions to prevent the inundation of their lands and thereby preserve a portion of their crops from being destroyed. The quantity of snow deposited in the mountains last winter was something immense. This has to melt and cause volumes of water to rush into the valleys below.

LEGION, April 1st.—The Utah Northern Railroad trains make regular daily trips between this point and the Junction. Spikes

are being shipped from here for the U. N. R. R. bridge across Bear River, near Corinne.

The heavy coverlet of snow which enshrouded this valley so long has been but recently lifted by kind King Sol, so that plowing has just begun.

An Episcopal church is projected for this city. That order of Christians is ably represented here by the Rev. W. H. Story. Joseph Richardson and daughter, from New York City, have left here for California.

The weather is now cold and threatening. A. M. M.

WEBER VALLEY.—"Summit" writes from Coalville, March 30, that neither measles, epizootic nor small-pox existed at that place; that the weather had been remarkably fine, varied the day or two previously by a snow storm, which made overcoats come into demand again; that the supervisor had been repairing the roads; that the farmers had commenced plowing; that the co-operative store was a progressive, liberal, and beneficial institution; and that grog-shop visiting and won't-go-home-till-morning business were discontinued by the bishop and the best classes of the people.

PROVO CITY, March 29th, 1873.

Editor *Deseret News*;

For the satisfaction of those who, like Mr. S. Walker, are disposed to import quails and other birds to this Territory, I will say that the question of their living and doing well is no longer a matter of doubt. Two years ago this spring, I brought from Missouri, seventeen pairs of quails. Two pairs were turned loose at Ogden and fifteen pairs on Provo River. Those turned out here have survived two winters, and I believe, increased as fast as they do in the States. This spring I hear of them in every direction. As last winter was an unusually hard winter, I am sure we need have no more fears about eastern birds doing well in our valleys. Respectfully,

W. D. ROBERTS;

TEARING DOWN AND BUILDING UP.—Mr. Nicholas H. Groesbeck is having the buildings on the corner west of his new block torn down preparatory to erecting a fine row of edifices from the block to the corner and thence southward ten rods. Those proposed buildings will be three stories and will be even a little higher than those already built. It is probable that the lower part, or first storey, of the front will be constructed of iron, after the style of the bank building of Mr. A. W. White, while the upper part will probably be composed of brick or some such material. Anyhow Mr. Groesbeck does not purpose at present that it shall be of lumber. When the intention is carried out, Mr. G. will have a magnificent row of buildings, with a frontage of 324 feet, that facing north being 139 feet and 153 feet facing west. The corner is a fine location, and, when completed, the buildings will be an ornament and credit to the city.

NEWS FROM ST. GEORGE.—Mr. David H. Cannon writes from St. George, March 24th: "But few families are free from a peculiar disease which exists here, still the people do not seem to be discouraged. The work on the Temple is progressing finely. A cannon is being used as a pile driver and small black rocks are being driven into the ground, to make a solid foundation, preparatory to laying larger rocks, and great numbers of teams pass my house daily, loaded with rock for this building. Bro. J. W. Young is taking men from here to make a crossing over the Colorado. The men left here to-day. Brother Young leaves in the morning. 'The blossoms are falling from our peach and plum trees, and the leaves are taking their place; cottonwood trees are out in full leaf, which gives this city a beautiful appearance. 'Father Frost has just called to say good-bye, he starts in the morning for Philadelphia, to visit his family and preach the gospel as opportunity may offer. 'The prospects are the best this spring that we have had for some years, for abundant crops.'"

OFFICERS.—It will be seen by advertisement that the officers of the Bank of Deseret are as follows:

Wm. H. Hooper, President; H. S. Eldredge, vice President; Brigham Young, Wm. Jennings, John Sharp and J. T. Little, Directors, and L. S. Hills, Cashier.

INCENDIARISM AT CHEYENNE.—The Cheyenne *Leader* of Friday, March 28, says an attempt to destroy that city by fire was made early that morning. The incendiary selected a place whence the flames, owing to the high wind prevailing, might be expected to sweep the entire business portion of the city. The fire was set in Mayor Boughton's stable on Eddy street, destroying a carriage and two horses owned by Mr. Heenan, bricklayer. The barn and outbuildings were soon all ablaze, the fire advancing with rapid strides toward the dwelling houses adjoining, and soon enveloped the entire block extending from Eighteenth to Seventh streets, bounded by Eddy and Holmes streets. By superhuman exertions of the members of the fire department and other citizens, the progress of the flames in an easterly direction was stopped, and the Metropolitan billiard hall was saved after the roof had commenced to burn. Severe losses were sustained by Mayor Boughton, Messrs. Cassels & Droney, Dr. Russell, J. Heenan, Mrs. Burton, J. Geer, A. Simmons, proprietor of the Eagle House, and Mr. J. Abney, owner of several tenement houses on Seventeenth Street. Loss estimated at \$50,000, no insurance. Many poor people lost all by the fire, and need relief. Says the *Leader*, "Let the fiend in human shape, who has brought disaster upon innocent people, be hunted down and let him be put 'where the dogs won't bite him.'"

FOREIGN NOTES.

After the conflagration in Paris, it was generally found that with good plaster-work over them, beams and columns of wood were entirely protected from fire. In cases where limestone walls had been utterly ruined on the outside by the flames passing through the window openings, the same walls, internally, escaped almost unscratched, owing to their being coated with plaster.

Desertions are becoming so frequent from the British army as to create a good deal of alarm. They are at the rate of about a regiment a month, or 9,000 or 10,000 men a year. It prevails equally among all grades, and becomes suddenly enormous when regiments are ordered on foreign service. Various opinions are expressed as to this state of things, but the prevailing one seems to be that it is owing to the small pay.

A late number of *Nature* has an interesting essay on the importance for science of a dominant language and it contains some very curious facts as to the way in which the English language is spreading on the continent. M. de Candolle believes that in less than two centuries English will be the dominant language, and will be almost exclusively used in scientific works.

Dr. Cumming, the champion end-of-the-world predictor has just been hoaxed himself. He was to deliver a lecture at Folkestone, in England, on "The Pope and his work in England," and as he entered the lecture hall, a hurriedly written telegram was handed, which read as follows: "Private telegram from Rome—the Pope died at ten o'clock this morning." The effect, it is said, cannot be described. Those present were confounded. The lecture was softened down into a mild and not very forcible reference to the solemn event which had been announced, the evening papers were bought up with great avidity; and the whole population, including a large number of poor Irish, were greatly excited.

Referring to the fact that Prof. Tyndall has placed the net receipts for his lectures in this country—between \$13,000 and \$14,000—in the hands of Profs. Joseph Henry and E. L. Youmans and Gen. Hector Tyndall, as a trust fund for the aid of young American scientists desirous to devote themselves to original investigations, the Springfield *Republican* heartily seconds the motion of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, "that our rich men now take hold and run up the Tyndall fund to a figure which shall surprise and delight its noble founder, and at the same time indicate the esteem and grateful remembrance in which he is held by all intelligent Americans."

Dr. Furley states, in the London *Lancet*, that he is in the habit of vaccinating every actual case of smallpox that comes under his care, with the effect of arresting the disease in nearly every instance. He asserts that the common method of operating is not efficacious, and that it is necessary to inject the lymph into the circulation. For this purpose he uses a hollow needle with a bore sufficiently large to admit of the introduction of a vaccine tube. The process consists in passing the point of the needle thus charged with a tube of lymph under the skin and forcing the lymph directly into the blood of the diseased patient.

M. Lombard, of Geneva, lately discussed, before the Medical Society at Lyons, some of the causes which tend to prevent the increase of population in France. He alluded especially to the pernicious influence of permanent armies, to the too advanced age at which most marriages are contracted, to the legal obstacles by which marriage is shackled, to modern habits which break into the life of the family, and to conjugal infidelities. Among the remedies which he recommends are imposts upon the unmarried, facilities accorded to soldiers who wish to marry, and the abrogation of those military provisions which restrict marriages.

John Ruskin writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* to explain how he got his fortune. My father and his partners entered into what your correspondent mellifluously styles a mutually beneficent partnership with certain laborers in Spain. The laborers produced from the earth annually a certain number of bottles of wine. These productions

were sold by father and his partners, who kept nine-tenths, or thereabouts, of the price themselves, and gave one-tenth, or thereabouts, to the laborers. In which state of mutual beneficence my father and his partners naturally became rich, and the laborers as naturally remained poor. Then my good father gave all his money to me, who never did a stroke of work in my life worth my salt, not to mention my dinner.

Willis Williams, of Islesboro, was out on the ice, hunting sea gulls, when an accidental discharge of his fowling-piece wounded him in the thigh. He smeared his dog's face with blood and told him to go home, which the animal did, and the blood alarmed the family, and they followed him to the place where the young man was lying.

The number of lady students attending University College, in London, is rapidly diminishing. The college threw open all its classes to the females last year, and the females, to do them credit, eagerly took advantage of the opportunities offered them to obtain an education equal to that of the superior sex; but this year their zeal appears to have completely died away. They have no object to work for, and the mere love of knowledge was not a sufficient incentive to more than one session of hard systematic study. The Council of the College, we are told, are not by any means astonished at the result. They expected it, and they don't expect the women will properly care for their mental culture till the professions are as open to persons in petticoats as they are to persons in pantaloons.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO BUY BEES
—Two hundred stand of Italian Bees in Kidder Hives to arrive April 1st. For sale at Ogden or Salt Lake City. Price \$15 per hive. Leave orders at Greenwell & Wright's, Ogden, or at H. Dinwoodey's furniture store, Salt Lake City. w5 21 2w

C. C. WALLIN & Co., 2nd South St., west of Walker Brothers, are prepared to supply the public with all kinds of Harness Saddles, Leather, Collars and everything else in that line. Their advertisement will be found in another column. dsw19

CHEAPEST HOUSE in Town for Pictures, framed or unframed, at Wm. F. Raybould's, one door North of Big Boot. The country people will do well to call and examine his stock. A 29

VISITORS to Conference and all others interested in the purchase of sheet or book music and musical instruments, are directed to the advertisement, in another column, of Messrs Calder and Carless, music dealers, of this city. Their establishment is the oldest in the Territory, and they claim that their stock is the best between the Missouri and the Pacific. They are agents for the celebrated Arion piano, and the Mason and Hamlin organ, both of which instruments have acquired a reputation in the musical world second to no others, and perhaps superior to all others. Besides these they keep a choice and cheap assortment of violins, accordions, concertinas, and almost everything else wanted by the professional or amateur musician. Read their advertisement, and if you want to be sure of having the full worth of the money you spend in music, give them the first call.

Chapped Hands and Face,
SORE LIPS, Dryness of the Skin, etc., etc., cured at once by *Hegeman's Camphor Ice*, with *Glycerine*. It keeps the hands soft in all weather. See that you get *Hegeman's*. Sold by all Druggists. Only 25 cents. Manufactured only by *Hegeman & Co.*, Chemists and Druggists, NEW YORK.

Consumption, Scrofula, Etc.
HEGEMAN'S Genuine Cod Liver Oil. Our Cod Liver Oil is warranted pure *Newfoundland Oil*. It has stood the test of over twenty years' experience, and can be relied on in every particular. Manufactured by *Hegeman & Co.*, Chemists and Druggists, NEW YORK, and sold by all Druggists. For sale by Z. C. M. I. and all its branches. w5-1y

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A Dairyman, one who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, to take charge of a Co-operative dairy. None others need apply. For particulars address, M. SLACK, Toquerville, Kane Co.

The Western Wool, Hide and Fur Company,
First South Street, in rear of Co-operative Store, Salt Lake City, U. T.
PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for Wool, Hides and Furs; also accept constantly on hand a large assortment of California Made Leather. w5 2m