

## EDITORIAL NOTES:

—Horse stealing is a capital offence in Tennessee, and an effort is being made to repeal the law.

—The Oakland (Cal.) *Transcript* says, "Mr. Scott, of Los Angeles, has a tomato vine twenty-five feet high."

—Newcastle County, Delaware, has a law taxing dogs, and appropriating the tax to remunerate persons who may have their sheep killed by dogs.

—A contemporary remarks that the views that President Hayes will not remove federal officers without a cause, brought joy and peace and contentment to the hearts of at least 10,000 department clerks and 35,000 postmasters.

—The Burlington *Hawk Eye* ventures the following advice matrimonial, "Young man, if you are looking for a wife and are afraid to ask the girl you want, try Adeline Patti, or Lucia, or Irma di Murska. They have averaged about seven husbands apiece, and are not satisfied yet, and you may be the very man they are looking for."

—O naba is discussing the question of the sexes—whether boys and girls should indiscriminately learn together in the common schools. There is a strong opinion adverse to the policy, as a parent may seriously ask, Why should my girls be obliged to associate intimately at school with boys with whom I would not allow them to associate elsewhere upon any account?

—A contemporary, stating that a small fortune was expended by friends in floral offerings over the corpse of Matilda Heron, remarks that to those who knew the sad straits in which Mrs. Heron often found herself in days not far remote it seems almost a mockery to lavish over her dead body the means which she did not have in times of need and destitution.

—The Dover (N. H.) people believe in building up that place. It is stated that the Cocheo Manufacturing Company propose the erection there of a new mill of forty thousand spindles, which it is thought will add two thousand to the population of the place, and the city council has voted to exempt the mill from taxation for ten years.

—The Washington *Star* of March 15 says, "In relation to the purchase of supplies for the army Judge Advocate General Dunn writes to Gen. Sherman that in the absence of an appropriation or other specific statutory authority for the purpose the military department of the government would not at this time be authorized by section 3679, revised statutes, to purchase or contract for any of the supplies, &c., for a longer period than during the remaining part of the fiscal year."

—The Washington *Star* of March 21 says—"Some time ago a statement was made by some western paper that ex-Senator Pomeroy was playing on the stage, and since that time a number of journals have reiterated it with comments. The ex-Senator desires it to be stated that he has not turned actor, nor has he any intention of doing so. Furthermore, he says he has never been inside of a theatre but twice in his life."

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says, "Those water-motor fellows are now trying their hand at running sewing machines. A motor with a six-inch wheel, propelled by a stream of water the size of a large needle has been tested on a machine at Superintendent Hancock's house with very satisfactory results. The machine was driven with great rapidity, and, as the expense of running is only two or three cents an hour, the motor bids fair to be immensely popular with women." We have good water power in Salt Lake City now, plenty to drive thousands of sewing machines.

—The following is from the Washington *Star* of March 21st—"The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday decided the case of *Cochrane et al* versus *Deener et al*, on appeal from the Supreme Court of this District. The Supreme Court held, reversing the decision of the court below, that Cochrane was the first inventor of the process and machines used by defendants in making what is known in the market as new process or Puffball middling flour. This has been commonly supposed to have been a French invention, but the court found that Cochrane

was the prior inventor. This process has been almost universally adopted by millers."

—An exchange says, "By a decision of the supreme court of Connecticut, the President, superintendent, directors and other officers of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad are put under arrest for contempt of court in refusing to stop trains at Plantsville, on the line of the road."

—The religionists of Boston are not absorbed in their admiration of Mr. Moody and his revival work. The Methodist organ of that city complains that he has not affected the daily life of the city, culture worship and mammon worship have not been perceptibly diminished, his converts have failed to make themselves felt as a force in the community, and there is no such general and solemn sense of the presence of God as in one or two earlier revivals. Rev. Adirondack Murray charges that Mr. Moody's teachings are imbued with deadly heresy, he having substituted trust for faith, which former word occurs only sixteen times in the Testament, has "no wings nor legs," and is not known in genuine orthodoxy.

—The Jews and some Christians are opposed to women preaching in public, and some of the Roman Catholics are opposed to women singing in religious services. Cardinal Manning, of London, it is said, has given notice to his clergy that no music taken or adapted from the theatre, the opera or concerts, or which has become familiar through secular usage, shall be sung at mass or benediction or used as voluntaries or interludes, and that the music used shall be as congregational as possible. He has also banished ladies from his choir so thoroughly that not a female voice is heard in any of the churches under his jurisdiction. The Cardinal may be a very learned and able man, but he must have a very poor ear for sweetness in music if he is satisfied with the shrill, pipy, metallic sopranos of boys in his choir. Any man who would banish the sweet voices of women from public singing ought to be an everlasting bachelor, as the cardinal is supposed to be.

—The Omaha *Herald* of April 1 says, "The New York *Herald* and *Evening Post* are quarreling about the extirpation of the Mormons. This suggests our old dispute, ten years old at least, about extirpating the Indians. The Indians don't extirpate much better than the Mormons will do, and our eminent New York namesake has undertaken a very difficult contract if it has undertaken to exterminate the people who inhabit the Salt Lake Valley."

—The Virginia *Enterprise* speaks thus of the growing dissoluteness on the Pacific coast—"If this coast keeps on as it is going on for a few years more, there will die many Cleopatras here. There is a fusion of races here as great as was in Alexandria. There is growing up beauty as great and passions as fierce as ever made the glory and the shame of Oriental women. And the love of finery is so great that it breaks down restraint, until thousands of girls on this coast would accept Cleopatra's shame to rival her glory."

## Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 3.

"Buffalo Bill."—A party who wears his hair long, and delights to be called "Buffalo Bill," being under the influence of intoxicants last night, created a disturbance. He was arrested and, this morning, was fined \$15.

Cleared Out.—This morning Mary Miller, a female inmate of the City Prison, was let out of that building to do some chores about the City Hall. Watching a favorable moment, and finding it, she decamped with all possible haste, and, when last heard of, was on her way to Bingham.

All a Mistake.—This morning a couple of men were before Justice Pyper on the serious charge of horse stealing, when it was clearly shown that one of the parties accused had by the purest mistake taken an animal instead of his own under the impression that it was his, and the other party had nothing whatever to do with the matter. Both were, of course, discharged.

District Court.—Tuesday, April 3rd.

The People, &c., vs. John G. Wiggins, indictment for murder; the prisoner withdrew the plea of not guilty, and entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter; whereupon the Court sentenced him to imprisonment for four years, at hard labor, in the Territorial penitentiary.

Annie F. Thomas vs. David C. Thomas, in divorce; no good cause for divorce shown in the complaint; ordered that the suit be dismissed, and the parties are husband and wife. Ordered also that the defendant pay the costs of the proceedings.

Treat Them Gently.—Our notice has been directed to a couple of young men named Marshall. One of them is totally and the other almost blind. They are said to be well-disposed, honest, and industrious, and, notwithstanding their lack of the organ of sight, capable of doing different kinds of work, such as mending clocks, digging cellars, gardening, cutting wood, and the like. Some people, who have not been aware of their real character, have treated the boys rather abruptly when they have solicited work. The lads are sensitive, and anyhow it is always the better way to treat people kindly and considerately, particularly the unfortunate. The two young men referred to reside at present in the Twelfth Ward.

Calumny.—There is no people of modern times to whom the voice of calumny has been more persistently directed than the "Mormons." This infamous detraction has been and continues to be both of a general and special character. It is pointed to the "Mormon" people generally and to their leaders specially. Nearly the whole of the slanderous utterances alluded to have been as a flimsy fabric without the shadow of a foundation. Be that as it may, it never has been claimed for this work of the latter-days that all who have identified themselves with it have been what they ought. A large community with no exceptions to goodness would be indeed an anomaly in a world like this, where the good and evil, incorporated in individual character, are so intermingled. If all were unexceptionably good the principles incorporated in the faith of the Latter-day Saints would not be what they purport—the gospel of Jesus Christ. It is like a net that is cast into the sea and gathers all kinds of fish, the course of time and circumstances causing the good to evolve from those elements and the bad to be thrown off. But the manner that many people have of throwing the blame for any and every wrong that may be perpetrated by individuals of the community upon the community generally, or upon their leaders specially, is the sheerest nonsense. It is absolutely infamous to do so. Not that the people or their leaders need care particularly about the slanderous assertions that are set afloat concerning them, for by them they cannot be injured.

The fact is that all kinds of false and outrageous statements about the community and its leading men have become so common as to be a matter of course, and they don't feel so keenly about them probably as if they were something new. There have been illustrious examples to encourage them too. Jesus and his ancient disciples had their share of such treatment, and it was promised by the "Great Captain of Salvation" as a heritage to those who would follow in his footsteps. We speak advisedly when we say that the great bulk of the community generally and the leaders of the people specially are most excellent people, the assertions of their enemies to the contrary notwithstanding.

Perhaps some people would like to see a war of words or otherwise regarding the various calumnies uttered against the "Mormons," but we don't see any necessity for anything of the sort. In our view the "Mormons" have something of far greater importance to think about and do. It is their business to seek to establish the principles of righteousness and truth, and if the world don't choose to speak the truth concerning them they cannot help that. What the "Mormons" have to do is to attend to their duties and let the world wag. Don't pay any attention to the voice of calumny.

## By Telegraph.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 2.—There are ominous foreshadowings in private circles here of startling disclosures to follow Tweed's release this week. It is understood that his confession exposes no criminal acts of his associates except where the statute of limitations bases prosecution. Nevertheless there is much sensation among the friends of parties whose reputations are likely to suffer by Tweed's exposures. Among these is a well known newspaper editor and publisher, whose endorsement will be exhibited upon Tweed's check for many thousands to the journalist's order, paid to silence opposition to ring legislation and to buy votes. The story of Tweed's escape and wanderings is full of exciting and romantic interest. He disappeared on December 5th a year ago, was concealed by professional criminals in New Jersey, in actual sight of New York, and subsequently at a lonely burglar's rendezvous on Staten Island, until towards the middle of February following. Thence he went to Florida, where he remained till mid-summer, part of the time in a coast lighthouse, whence he crossed to Cuba, and thence proceeded to Spain in the vessel from which he was captured on her arrival. Weighing nearly 300 pounds in his palmy days, he shrunk to 165, but is now rapidly improving.

Chamberlain said, of the determination to remove the troops from Columbia State House, "It ends the struggle and makes General Hampton practical governor." Being asked when he purposed returning to South Carolina, he said he would start for Columbia tomorrow night. He dines with the President this evening.

Chamberlain, in his letter to the President, gives his views of the results to be expected to follow the withdrawal of the United States forces now stationed in the State House at Columbia. After detailing at some length the state of affairs in South Carolina, he states that his objections to the removal of the troops are as follows:

"First, it will remove the protection absolutely necessary to enable the republicans to assert and enforce their claim to the government of the State."

"Second, it will enable the democrats to remove all effective opposition to the illegal military forces under the control of my opponent."

"Third, it will place all the agencies for maintaining the present government in practical possession of the democrats through the admission it will require."

"Fourth, it will lead to a quick consummation of the political outrages against which I have felt and now feel it to be my solemn duty to struggle and protest, so long as the faintest hopes of success can be seen."

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,"

(Signed)

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN."

NEW YORK, 2.

There was an exhibition of the telephone here this evening. A piano performed upon at Philadelphia, a hundred miles distant, was distinctly heard in Steiway Hall.

Your correspondent has authority for the statement that Tweed has surrendered all his property and effects, and made a complete assignment; he refuses counsel, has allowed his case to go by default. He has written to Charles O'Connor that he does not intend to resist or oppose any suits that may be brought against him in the name of the people. Last Saturday was the last day of appeal in the great suit against him.

NEW ORLEANS, 2.—Two of the returning board members of the Packard house, Fred. Gobb, of Ascension, and N. A. Durden, of Bassien parish, to-day, were sworn in as members and took seats in the Nicholls house; which now has fifty-three returning board members. F. E. Heath, of Webster parish, returned by the board, but not elected, and heretofore occupying a seat in the Packard house, appeared before the Nicholls legislature and was accorded the privileges of the floor. He said: Recognizing that the government now established by Nicholls is the only government in this State that can give permanent peace and prosperity to our troubled people, I feel it my duty to aid, as much as possible, in the bringing about of harmony and good feeling. I now tender my res-

ignation of all claims that I may have on the General Assembly, and in order that my appearance here may not be misunderstood, I desire to avow now, as in the past, my fidelity to the great principles of the republican party.

A bill placing the police department under the control of the city government having been promulgated, the police commissioners, to-day, waited on Mayor Pillsbury, and turned over to him the administration of the police force.

CHICAGO, 2.—The melting snow, the falling of rain, and the increasing warm weather of the past few days, which culminated yesterday, and sent the snow off rapidly, has had the effect of flooding the southwestern portion of this city to an extent equal to about seven miles square. The water which the sewers and drains could not carry off with sufficient rapidity, has risen in some cases to the first stories, and driven from the house the people, who are now obliged to make their way about in boats improvised from floating timber.

The damage inside the city limits is small compared with that to the farming lands along the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and the Des Plaines Canal. The water in the canal, which is six feet higher than the ordinary level, has broken through in several places and flooded the lowlands for miles to the south and east of the railroad.

At a late hour to-night, the water was rising again, and reports from the surrounding country are to the effect that all the streams are full and the water is gaining. No trouble will be experienced in the business portion of the city.

CHARLESTON, 2.—The news of the determination of the cabinet to withdraw the troops causes unbounded joy here.

Telegrams from various points in the interior of the State say the news is received with impromptu meetings, salutes of cannon and other demonstrations of popular rejoicing.

BOSTON, 2.—The details of the wreck of the brig *Roanoke* are most harrowing. The following is the statement of the only survivor:

"I left Philadelphia March 17th, on the brig *Roanoke*, Captain Wilkie, with a crew of nine men and three passengers; the latter were Mr. and Mrs. Dallet, and a Spanish gentleman."

"On the 18th we encountered a heavy gale, which carried away the sails and everything movable on deck. Finally the vessel became unmanageable, and broached to and the masts were cut away, every sea making a clean breast over her."

"On the 20th we saw a schooner and made signals of distress to her, but she continued on her course; had she lain to, all hands would probably have been saved; we had a little preserved fruit and some lager beer that day."

"A brig passed close to us, but did not stop. We had some tallow to eat, but suffered terribly from thirst. It blew a gale all night, and on Friday the gale continued."

"On Saturday we had fine weather. We saw a square rigged vessel to leeward. We got some candles and a tin box of sardines, but no water."

"On Sunday it was blowing south-east. One man became crazy from thirst and drowned himself."

"On Monday there was a gale from the south-east with some rain, but the sea was breaking so that we could not get any fresh water."

"On Tuesday the gale still continued from the south-east. At daylight we saw a schooner, which proved to be the *Addie Todd*, and on making signals, she lay to, but it blew too hard for her to assist us. When the gale lulled she beat back to the wreck, and after trying five times, I succeeded in catching a line and was hauled on board. While the schooner was lying to, another man became crazy, and leaping overboard, was lost."

"On the 22d there was a heavy north-west gale, the sea breaking over us clean fore and aft. The vessel had commenced to break up, and the captain wished to take to the boats to save life, but was persuaded not to do it. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Dallet were exhausted. They shook hands with the captain and mate, bid them good-bye, and expressed the hope that they would all meet in heaven. Mr. Dallet took his wife's water-proof and wrapped it around her head; they embraced each other, and the sea soon swept them overboard. The Spanish gentleman shortly followed. He said his pray-