

posing of his property mentioned in the complaint, be, and the same is hereby continued in force until the further order of the Court. And it is further ordered that in case it shall be necessary to sell or mortgage any of said property for the purpose of paying the moneys heretofore directed and required to be paid over by the defendant to the plaintiff and her counsel, the defendant may without delay, make such showing, and obtain a modification of this order for that purpose.

This morning the jurors were dismissed till to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, when it is expected the panel of the grand jury for the March term of Court will be filled. The placing of the various pending cases in their proper order on the March calendar was then proceeded with.

St. George Temple.—The following is extracted from a letter from Brother James Craig, who has been at work on the St. George Temple during the winter, to a friend in this city. The communication is dated Feb. 21:—

"The walls of the Temple are now pretty nearly completed. About a week or two ago the walls were going up so rapidly that Brother Parry, the superintendent of the building, found it necessary to discharge a large number of the masons for a few days, so that the walls would have a chance to dry and the timbers for the second story could be got in. To-day the masons are all at work again, and the walls will now be rushed up. It is expected that they will be ready for the roof in about two weeks.

"When President B. Young was here, he counseled the brethren to stay to work until the last stone of the Temple was laid. There is no desire on the part of the brethren to depart from this counsel, but each man has been and is determined to apply his best energies for the prosecution of such a desirable and glorious work, each feeling that it is for the benefit of himself as well as for the thousands who have gone before him, and will come after him. I feel to thank God that I have been enabled to come down here to help my brethren to build a house to his most holy name."

Disgraceful.—Mr. Edward W. Clark, of Santaquin, called at this office this morning and, in substance, related the following:—On Sunday last he and his son, the latter a youth of eighteen, were travelling towards this city with their team. About three o'clock in the afternoon, while passing through Mill Creek ward, three young men, mounted, and apparently drunk, came up to the side of their wagon, and one of them said—"Hollow, Cap., don't you want to trade?" Mr. Clark replied—"No, we have nothing to trade." His interlocutor then said—"I want to trade with you or run a race." Mr. Clark replied again,—"We do not want to trade or run races, we are on business." Two of the fellows then placed themselves one on each side of the team, as if they meant mischief, and as one of Mr. Clark's animals had a wild colt along, his son, who was in the wagon, dare not loose the lines for fear of a runaway. The three rowdies rode by the side of the team for about a quarter of a mile bantering Mr. Clark and his son to run a race, to fight or to pull teams, embellishing their conversation plentifully with oaths coupled with the name of the Deity. Finally one of the scamps placed himself in front of the team and stopped it. Mr. Clark expostulated, but was greeted with,—"G—d—n you, I do not care for anybody." The blackguard then dismounted and stood at the horses' heads preventing them going further. This detention lasted about a quarter of an hour, when Mr. C. said—"Gentlemen, if there is an officer around here, I am going to have you arrested." This seemed to have some effect on two of the worthies, for they left, but the other still kept his position at the head of the team. Finally young Clark, being now roused beyond endurance, requested his father to take hold of the lines, saying—"I can stand this no longer," and he commenced to pull off his coat; but as soon as the drunken coward saw the young man getting ready to fight, he made off, leaving Mr. Clark and his son to pursue their journey.

The preceding is simply atrocious, and the perpetrators of the outrage deserve a severe blacksnaking and a month in the chain gang.

Such rowdies are a disgrace to the place where they reside, and if residents of Mill Creek, it would be a credit to the authorities of the place to hunt them up and make an example of them. If something is not done to check the insolence of such characters they will be very likely, one of these days, to get killed. Mr. Clark and his son were without arms of any kind on Sunday afternoon, or one or more of these three candidates for the penitentiary would in all probability have been severely hurt, and it would have served them well right if they had been. If travellers can not pursue their way without being molested by drunken rowdies, and above all on a Sunday, it is high time an example was made of some of them.

CRIMES, CASUALTIES, ECT.,

Resume of accounts sent by telegraph during the month of February, of fires, deaths by accident and violence, marine disasters, etc.

FIRES.

2. Fire at South Boston; loss heavy.
6. A church at New Haven, Ct., damaged by fire; loss \$25,000.
- An immense fire at the Shaker settlement, New Lebanon, N. Y. Theatre burned at Edinburgh, Scotland.
- Fire at Ripon, Wis.; loss \$30,000.
8. Fire at Lacon, Ills.; loss \$24,000.
- Fire on Commercial St., Salt Lake City; loss \$500.
- Fire at Hunter's Point, N. Y.; loss \$40,000.
9. Fire in Brooklyn; loss \$55,000.
- Fire at Pittsburg, Penn.; loss \$75,000.
- Fire at Farmingham, N. Y.; loss \$100,000.
10. Institution for the Blind at New York damaged by fire \$25,000. A store and its contents burned at Keokuk, Iowa; loss \$15,000.
11. Sixteen business houses burned at Independence, Mo.
- Five hundred houses burned at Port au Prince, Jamaica; loss \$3,000,000.
12. Fire at Hartford, Conn.; loss \$250,000.
14. Lampblack works burned near Philadelphia.
- Fire at Darien, Ga.; loss \$100,000.
18. Gas works burned at Des Moines, Iowa.
19. Large match factory burned at Gottenburg, Sweden.
22. Gline factory burned at Chicago; loss \$350,000.
- Fire at Bellevue, O.; loss \$12,000.
- Fire at Emporium, Pa.; loss \$70,000.
24. Fire at the Beardsley House, Ogden, U. T.; loss \$1,000.
25. Edge tool factory burned at Westcheshire, Conn.; loss \$45,000.
- Woolston's cotton mill burned at Philadelphia.
26. Fire at Cincinnati; loss \$12,000 to \$15,000.
27. Fire at Columbus, O.; loss \$20,000.
- Fire at Scranton, Pa.; loss \$500,000.
- Fire at the Shaker village, Hudson, N. Y.; loss \$50,000.
- Flour mill burned at Chattanooga, Tenn.; loss \$50,000.
- Fire at Philadelphia; loss \$80,000.

DEATHS.

3. Eight persons crushed to death at Cape Blanc, Canada.
- A family of six killed by an avalanche at Cape Diamond, Canada.
5. A child four years old, named Grabach, killed by her stepmother, at Kearney Junction.
- Mr. John McCormick murdered at Mt. Vernon, O.
8. A child burned to death at Hunter's Point, N. Y.
9. Aaron Churchill, of New York City, shot dead by his son.
10. Edward Kendall, an American theatrical manager, accidentally poisoned in London.
11. A young man named McFarland, "tired of life," fatally shot himself on the U. P. train, near Green River, U. T.
12. Major General G. M. Macy fatally shot by accident at Boston.
13. Lieutenant G. G. Smith committed suicide at Fort D. A. Russell.
- Patrick Kelly murdered at Nevada City, Mont.
15. Mrs. Wells and child burned to death in New York City.
- A private soldier named Hicks shot dead by a colored citizen in New Orleans.
- Richard Harwood accidentally killed in Salt Lake City.
17. An unknown man suicided by jumping from the Capitol at Washington, D. C.

19. Fifty-one lives lost by fire at Gottenburg, Sweden.

20. Patrick Savage killed by a railway collision in the Bergen tunnel, N. J.

William Davis killed by a falling wall, in New York City.

One passenger killed by an accident on the Chicago and Rock Island railroad.

An unknown man murdered in a drunken row, in New York.

Five girls killed by an explosion at Redruth, Cornwall, England.

25. Six persons killed in St. Patrick's church, New York.

26. Twelve persons lost on the steamer *Hongkong* in the Indian Ocean.

27. Thirteen lives lost by the wrecking of the *Bell Hill* on the Irish coast.

MARINE DISASTERS.

23. The steamer *Cora Belle* and a cargo of cotton burned, near Pocahontas, Miss.

25. Steamer *Vicksburg* lost near Fear Island.

26. Steamer *Hongkong* lost in the Indian Ocean.

27. The bark *Bell Hill* wrecked on the Irish coast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3. The Marquis of Hartington elected leader of the British Liberals.

Rail connection made through the Hoosac tunnel.

The U. S. Senate rejected the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada.

4. Darfour, Africa, annexed to Egypt.

5. The Civil Rights Bill passed by the U. S. House of Representatives.

Deaths of several persons from severe cold reported in Illinois.

7. Several shocks of earthquake at San Francisco.

8. First train run through the Hoosac tunnel.

16. John Mitchell elected to the British Parliament from Tipperary, Ireland.

22. Sir Charley Lyell died.

25. Philip Shafer sentenced to death by Chief Justice McKean, in the Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake City, for the murder of Peter Van Valkenberg, at Union Fort, U. T.

Great damage by floods in Tennessee.

27. The Civil Rights Bill passed the U. S. Senate.

The Force Bill passed by the U. S. House of Representatives.

Correspondence.

Shall we Grow or Import Fruit for Our Use.

SALT LAKE CITY,

Feb. 22, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

This question of the destruction of fruit by the worms, or grubs or whatever they are, is worthy the consideration of the people of this city and Territory, for the evil is likely to be an increasing one, unless prompt action is taken to prevent it. The remedy that has been suggested, "to place boards in the trees," &c., is evidently worth trying, and will doubtless mitigate the evil, but will not, I think, eradicate it. Of course if it would the all desired end would be attained, and we should be able to grow our own fruit. It brings to my mind a famous old receipt, "How to cook a hare—first catch your hare." Now everybody knows we need not take that trouble now-a-days, for we can get it caught for us, and that is what I propose we should do with the grubs. Employ scavengers, and the best to be got are the birds. By far the best birds for that purpose are the sparrows, what are known in New York as the "English sparrows."

Those who resided in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey or their immediate neighborhoods, six or eight years ago, can tell you what a pest the grubs were. The shade tree had become quite a nuisance, for to pass along the sidewalks at a certain season of the year was to be covered with grubs which would fall from the trees.

In the three years from 1871 to 1874, during which I resided in those parts, I never saw a grub on any tree, either in street or garden, and my business took me around considerable.

Years ago, when the small birds were very numerous in England, the farmers took it into their heads that they were losers by them, they destroyed too much grain and

seed. Associations of farmers discussed the matter, and resolved that the birds must be killed off, and per consequence they offered so much per dozen for their dead-heads. No pun is intended. What a slaughter of the innocents ensued! It took years to thin the little fellows out, but the so much per dozen was a powerful incentive, and small birds became "like angels' visits, few and far between." It is said that the English mind is slow in arriving at an idea. However this may be, one thing is certain, that, if the farmers were slow, they were certainly sure of the fact that the destruction of the birds did not effect a saving in the crops. It simply preserved the worms, &c., which destroyed about ten times as much grain and seeds as the birds had done, although some of the English song birds, as the linnet and finch tribes, destroy a vast amount of grain and seeds. Of late years the intelligent English farmer has been as assiduous in the preservation of small birds as he was before for their destruction.

In the above mentioned Eastern cities, the sparrows have become very numerous and are almost idolized by the residents, and they certainly add a very pleasing feature to the scenery in streets, parks and gardens.

There would be expense in procuring and trouble in acclimating them, but these are questions of secondary importance, probably a subscription would meet the expense. A gentleman, a resident of this City, with whom I chanced to converse on the subject, said he would give fifty dollars to such an object.

A few boxes or bird houses, affixed to the trees for them to build in and shelter in during the winter, and a few crumbs or scraps of bread thrown to them in the winter, would be all that was necessary.

The chief question at present is as to the advisability of adopting the sparrows. I feel assured it would be the wisest and safest plan, but would like to hear what others have to say about it.

The Work in Scandinavia.

COPENHAGEN,

January 7th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

I am thankful to say that all is well in this mission, and by the blessing of the Lord and the united efforts of his servants the truth has been proclaimed and gained its way to the honest in heart, by which many to-day rejoice in the principles of the gospel.

The Utah Elders, so far as we know, are all well, energetic and faithful in bearing their testimony and calling on all people to repent of their evil ways and receive the gospel. I feel very grateful for the success we have had in our labors and that so many have been baptized, and I believe there is yet a great work to be done in these lands. The Saints generally are poor, but true and faithful in living their religion.

Yours truly,
C. G. LARSON.

NEWS NOTES.

Boston harbor has been almost frozen over during the cold snap.

In some parts of New York they regard this as the severest winter experienced for forty years.

It costs three thousand millions of dollars a year to support the armies of Europe.

Seventy-eight thousand emigrants from the United States landed at Liverpool in 1874.

Fourteen arches in the new fortifications of Metz, built last fall, have tumbled in. Bad lime in the mortar is assigned as the cause.

Schuyler Colfax says he is far happier now than when in congressional life. Then he can afford to keep on smiling.

A correspondent of the *Woman's Journal* tries to prove that the older the mother who gives birth to a child the more likely that child is to become distinguished in the world. There's encouragement.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* mentions that one of the importing houses in that city being in want of a night watchman, an advertisement brought over eight hundred applicants.

Miss Brooks, of Northfield, Vt., recently horse-whipped a young fellow named Kelley, eighteen years old, in the street, for throw-

ing an obscene publication into her sleigh.

Sweden is the happy country without a debt to speak of. The actual surplus revenue last year was about \$19,000,000. There is actually no public debt except that incurred for the construction of railroads, and they during the past year paid 5 per cent. on cost.

We do not choose to discuss the question of guilt or innocence until the testimony is all in, but we have to say that the Brooklyn set, according to their own showing, are models of society that are to be avoided. There can be no purity where such loose ideas of propriety prevail. The city, whose society would be toned by such a set as that, to which we refer, would be worse than Sodom, where there was but one good man, and he got drunk at last.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

DIED.

In the First Ward, Salt Lake City, March 2nd, WILLIAM DUNCAN, son of Henry Duncan and Jane Hogg.

Deceased was born August 7th, 1815, in Scotland; became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, August 10th, 1845; with his family emigrated to Salt Lake City, April 10th, 1861, and has been faithful in the cause of the ever lasting Gospel unto death.

Funeral services to-morrow, Thursday, at 1 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited.—Com. *Millennial Star*, please copy.

At Washington, Washington County, Feb. 25th, of teething and inflammation of the brain, JOSEPH HENRY, infant son of W. L. and Emily Jolley.

Deceased was born May 11th, 1871.

At Milton, Morgan Co., Feb. 15th, of inflammation of the lungs, JAMES PARKINSON, of Lancashire, England, aged 64 years, leaving a wife and three sons.

Millennial Star, please copy.

At Logan, February 20th, of lung fever, BENGTA, wife of Ola Nelson, aged 53 years, 2 months and 10 days.

Deceased was a native of Sweden; emigrated in 1857; was a member of the Church twenty years, and retained her fellowship most worthily until the day of her death. She leaves a husband and five children.—Com. *Scandinavian Star*, please copy.

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