

an advanced knowledge of natural science. Three things are facts. First, that poor people are 'pitted'; least, higher class people are 'pitted' most; and no class of people are 'pitted' under their dress. Poor people have less light in their houses, the higher class and patients in hospitals have plenty of light, and under the dress there is less light than in either case. In the ratio of light is the ratio of 'pitting.' The sunlight consists, as we all know, of three primary colors. The red, the blue, and the yellow rays have distinct and characteristic properties. The yellow give us light, the red give us heat, and the blue actinism. It is the actinic influence of the blue rays which, in my theory, causes 'pitting.' No seed will germinate, and young plants will soon perish, if the chemically active rays, that is the actinic rays, are filtered from the sunlight. A yellow blind drawn over a window will absorb all the actinic rays. The pus of variolar pustules absorbs by its yellow medium the actinic rays, which results in erosion of the tender flesh at the base, and thus leaves the dreaded permanent 'pitting.'

"Let the authorities of any small-pox hospital try an experiment, and they will, I am persuaded, find the following results:—

"1. With no blinds, slight, white, or blue blinds, every poor mortal will be 'pitted' inevitably, as if worse than tattooed by the hands of a savage.

"2. With red blinds patients will be more slightly and sparsely 'pitted.'

"3. With yellow blinds a 'pit' mark will not, ought never, to be seen after convalescence. Gentle washing twice a day, and a little glycerine, with a very small allowance of some stimulant, *pro re nata*, need be the only ordinary remediee.

In poor persons' houses there is less light, less actinism at work, and less 'pitting.' In hospitals, and in higher class houses, there is plenty of unfiltered light, with more actinic 'pitting.'

The Apocrypha.—A small pocket edition of the apocryphal writings. For sale at Dwyer's.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 26.

Spring-like.—The spring-like weather continues. There was a very light shower last night.

Information Wanted.—Any person knowing the whereabouts of Polly Phelps, widow of Morgan Phelps, will oblige by making it known at this office.

Sentenced.—On Saturday afternoon Richard J. Filce, convicted of rape, in the Third District Court, was sentenced to imprisonment, in the penitentiary, for the term of ten years.

Mound Valley.—R. H. Williams writes from Mound Valley, February 20—

"We have got two schools started in this valley, also a Sunday school, all in good running order."

Received.—Chimney Corner for March 3, and Harper's Weekly for same date. Both papers have illustrations and descriptions of scenes connected with Dr. Schliemann's antiquarian discoveries at Mycenae. For sale at Dwyer's.

Consumption of Grain.—It is asserted that not less than fifty thousand bushels of grain are used, in the manufacture of malt liquors, annually at one brewery, (Wagner's) in this locality. From this consumption of cereals some idea may be formed of the immense amount of beer that finds its way down the throats of people hereabout.

The Pomologist and Silver Reef Echo for February, J. E. Johnson, editor, comes to hand. The editor announces that he intends to commence at once the issue of a small daily sheet at Silver Reef, giving condensed telegraph reports, stock and market reports, and local news, continuing his pomological monthly at St. George for the present.

Adamsville.—Brother David Pearce writes as follows—

"The young men of Adamsville met on Wednesday evening, February 21st, and organized the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, with Henry Emerson, President; Frederick T. Gunn and William Henry Joseph, Counselors; David Pearce, Secretary.

Twenty-four members were enrolled.

"The health of the people is good, we have a Sunday and Day School, both well attended, and the Saints feel well under the leadership of Bishop Joseph H. Joseph."

Useful.—We have received a pamphlet, in neat paper covers, containing the Constitution of the United States with the Fifteen Amendments and an index; the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and Washington's Farewell Address. This little work is particularly useful just at present, as it will enable its possessor, by reference, to see how in many respects the Constitution is being disregarded in the manipulation of things political.

The pamphlet is for sale at Dwyer's. Price 25 cents.

Dragged Down.—There is no denying the fact that, in the estimation of a large proportion of the people of the United States, the Supreme Court of the country, by being drawn into political partisan issues, has been dragged down from the exalted position it was esteemed to have held as a fair, impartial and unimpeachable tribunal of even-handed justice. Even granting, merely for the sake of argument, however, that the judicial members of the High Joint Commission have not been swayed in their actions therein by party bias, they are suspected by the people of having been so influenced, and the inevitable effect of such an unfortunate impression causes a lack of confidence in the Court, reducing its status in the view of the people.

In our view the life of a nation depends to a very great extent upon the purity of its judicial machinery, for without such purity there can be no assured safety to life, liberty or property. Even when that machinery is corrupted in some of its branches, as has been the case so frequently with the Utah department as administered by some United States officials, there having been, however, some honorable exceptions, so long as there is unbroken confidence in the tribunal of last resort there is hope of minor evils being rectified. The judicial system of a nation, while confidence exists in its purity, is its greatest bulwark of safety. For this reason it appears exceedingly unfortunate that the Supreme Court of the United States should have been dragged from the high and respected position it has hitherto maintained, to take part in the adjustment of a purely political squabble. What department of the governmental machinery is there left now in which there is general confidence? One looks around in vain for a satisfactory answer to a question of the most vital importance.

The Stockfish Den.—More developments are being made with regard to the thieving operations of Peter Stockfish and Company. More stolen property has been brought down, by the police, from their place in Emigration Cañon.

This morning Mr. W. R. Foster identified a number of sacks that, with eight bushels of wheat, had been stolen from his place, on the State Road.

Mr. Charles H. Wilcken, who has charge of the "B. Y. Lower Mill," has identified a number of sacks, some belonging to himself and the remainder to Mr. S. H. B. Smith, that had been stolen from the mill, at two separate times, with about sixty bushels of wheat. For the latter theft Stockfish will probably be committed to await the action of the grand jury.

There is among the articles, yet unclaimed, a small pocket case of surgical instruments; also a buggy-rug and whip, the two latter articles supposed to belong to Mr. T. R. Jones. There are also a saddle and bridle in the hands of the captain of police.

In investigating the Stockfish premises the police discovered the bed of a buggy, a number of tires, apparently belonging to the wheels of some light vehicle, and a large number, probably not fewer than fifty, sheep's pelts, taken, doubtless, from the bodies of stolen animals. In an excavation that had evidently been dug in the ground for the purpose, they also discovered a number of carcasses of sheep, the thieves apparently having had more mutton than they could use.

There is also a large amount of loose wagon iron stored away in a cellar.

The evidence being developed

against Peter and John Stockfish shows plainly that they have done the greater portion of the petty stealing that has been perpetrated in the suburban Wards of the City for nearly a year past.

John Stockfish is now in the county jail, awaiting the action of the grand jury on a charge of burglary, and Peter is in the City jail, to which he has been committed on numerous charges.

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The President and family will, after Saturday next, be guests of Secretary Fish until April, when they will visit Galena.

Neither of the State governments in Louisiana and South Carolina will be recognized by President Grant, as he thinks it would be improper for him to fix a southern policy for his successor, and thus embarrass him. If he were to recognize the republican governors they would have to be sustained by military force, and he thinks the entire people are tired of the military being employed to sustain State governments. He says if the republican State government cannot sustain itself, then it will have to give way. If a remedy is required, let Congress, and not the President, provide it.

P. B. S. Pinchback arrived tonight direct from New Orleans. He represents that everything in Louisiana is perfectly quiet. He says the Nicholls government is fully able to maintain itself if let alone, and is acceptable to a large majority of the people.

The Herald's Indianapolis correspondent interviewed Hendricks, to-day. The latter gave up the election as a defeat. He continued, very decidedly, that the commission, having gone according to law, the result will be the election of Hayes. "I do not think they acted according to the spirit of the law. Their decision will not be satisfactory to the country, and the longer the people think upon it the more they will be condemned. But for the commission bill the Senate would have elected Hayes and the House Tilden. Both would have been inaugurated. Hayes would have had the support of the army, office-holders, and the other resources of the government, leaving Tilden nothing to fight with, had a fight been deemed advisable. The statement that Hayes will recognize the Nicholls government in Louisiana is absurd. He could not do it without stultifying the methods to which he will owe his place. To recognize Nicholls would be to say Packard was not elected by the votes of Louisiana, and yet that he himself (Hayes) was."

Grant remarked to the agent of the Associated Press, to-day, in course of conversation, that but little remained for him to do previous to the expiration of his term on Saturday next, when he and his family would leave the Executive Mansion and temporarily sojourn with Fish, as in April they would make a visit to their home in the West, and that the time for their departure for the West Indies and Europe, which they contemplate, was uncertain. The President, when the agent entered his office, was engaged in assorting and binding such papers as he intended to retain, while fragments of others were scattered profusely on the floor. Two ancient looking Indian medals, one of copper and the other of silver, seemed to be valued by him very highly. The silver ones have the bust of Washington in slight relief, and on the opposite side was a representation of clasped hands. This medal had descended from the days of Washington to the chief, who, two years ago, presented it to the President as a mark of profound respect and in gratitude for his peace policy. The President in return presented the chief with a silver medal bearing his own likeness. The President remarked that he had been some days in examining his private papers, but was happy to say that he had just completed this work, and now anxiously awaited the close of his administration. He desired to have at least one year's rest or recreation.

In response to a question as to what he would do should no declaration be made of a President, he replied that it rested entirely with Congress, but he thought such a declaration would be reached, as those who, yesterday, sought unnecessarily to postpone the count met with a very decisive rebuke in the House. It would be quite proper, however, for Congress to pass a law amendatory of the act of 1792, designating what person, if the presiding officer of the Senate, for instance, shall act as President until a new election be ordered, in case there should, owing to factious opposition, be no declaration of President and Vice President based on the electoral count.

The agent said that it had been asserted, Mr. President, that an arrangement was in progress by which, in the possible contingency above named, you would resign your office, thus permitting the presiding officer of the Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned.

The President replied, with a smile—So I hear, but the only knowledge I have of such an arrangement is from the newspapers.

Agent—Something has been said about your ordering troops to Washington.

President—Such is not my present intention; but if they were needed I should order them here. I think, however, everything will be peaceful, as there are no indications of disturbances in connection with the electoral count or any declaration that may be made.

Agent—Much unfriendly comment has been made on the executive order prohibiting a military demonstration in Charleston, South Carolina, on Washington's birthday. If you have no objection it would be interesting to learn the reason for your action in the premises.

President—My proclamation, heretofore issued, commanding all illegal or unauthorized armed associations to disband, is still in force. The men who were going to parade were nothing but armed political bands. They have respected the proclamation only by seemingly disbanding. I must say, that while I believe the democratic leaders would have done all that was possible to prevent an outbreak, yet on an occasion of that kind men sometimes indulge in too much strong drink, and, while under its influence, might so express themselves against their political opponents as possibly to provoke retaliation, and thus incite riot, with serious if not fatal consequences, and which disturbance might extend to other localities; therefore, entirely apart from the propriety of observing the day, it was thought better that military demonstration should be prevented for the reasons stated, rather than run the risk of a riot.

Agent—I have seen it stated that Hayes will arrive here on Thursday for consultation with his friends. I presume, therefore, that you have some information on the subject.

President—I have no idea that he will start for Washington until the result of the electoral count is declared.

Agent—Mr. President, are you well acquainted with Hayes?

President—I cannot say very intimately, but I had frequent occasions to see him when he was a member of Congress, and he called just as others did.

Agent—You have had a number of grave public questions before you during your terms of service, some of which, of a diplomatic character, have been peacefully settled. I hope nothing has occurred to occasion you regret concerning them.

President—I am satisfied that they will bear examination, and that there is but little, if anything, of which I complain, considering that before I was elected to the presidency I never had any political training or desire to occupy any political position.

The conversation then turned on the measures of the administration, both foreign and domestic, and it seemed to be a pleasing reflection to the President that on the eve of his retirement from office the United States is at peace with all the world. The treaty of Washington, by which the so called Alabama claims were satisfied, and the settlement of all disputes with Spain, culminating in the extradition treaty, being the two most prominent features of the diplomacy. The President, however, thought the financial policy of the administration was equally successful. He expressed regret that there would not be time for Congress to act upon his recent recommendation, which would facilitate the redemption of specie payments, and bring gold and currency on a par;

and the balance of trade being so much in our favor, gold would accumulate in the hands of the people as money instead of being a marketable commodity. There having been a rumor that the President intended to send a valedictory message to Congress, it can be stated on the authority of the President himself that he has no such intention.

NEW ORLEANS, 25.—Matamoras, via Brownsville, Texas, 25.—Gen'l Servando Canales, governor of this State, entered the city, to-day, with about 1,000 men. It now turns out that Gen. Cortina was arrested yesterday by Gen. Blanco, by the express orders of Canales, ostensibly because Cortina had not obeyed orders from the general government, to go to the City of Mexico. Canales, on his way here, took from Cortina's rancho about 300 beeves and several hundred horses. The general impression is that the entire property of Cortina will be confiscated. There has been a long-standing rivalry between Cortina and Canales as to the control of this State, and it is believed that Canales will strip Cortina of his wealth, and remove all his friends from official positions on this frontier, and thereby dispose of what has heretofore been a powerful impediment to his entire political control of the State of Tamaulipas.

CHICAGO, 25.—Special agent Stuart, of the Post Office Department, who has been in this city for several days looking into the accounts of the Chicago Post Office, has discovered that General McArthur, the Postmaster, is a defaulter to the amount of \$38,000. This fact was ascertained yesterday, when General McArthur telegraphed his resignation to the Postmaster General at Washington, and then went into voluntary bankruptcy. It is believed his bondsmen are also bankrupt. Special agent Stuart will take charge of the office until McArthur's successor is appointed.

ST. LOUIS, 25.—D. Temple, the pioneer of homeopathy and founder of the homeopathy college of Missouri, died yesterday, aged 70.

The repairs to the railway floor on the eastern approach to the bridge have so far progressed that freight and passenger trains will cross to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, 25.—A shooting affray occurred, to-night between two gamblers, named Holland and Hartshorn. The former was shot and will probably die.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 25.—Last evening, near Crook City, the Indians attacked and captured Dick Dunn's and Hornick & Evans' cattle trains, killing two men, McGonigle and Riley, and severely wounding another man named Jones. The three were connected with the trains.

Lieutenant Cummings, with soldiers and citizens, are in hot pursuit of the Indians who captured Boughton's cattle on False Bottom.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, 25.—The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at this place, caught fire at about one o'clock this morning. The entire building is now in flames, the fire being beyond control. It is reported that a large number of mutes were cut off from escape, and have perished in the flames. The building is located some three miles from the city. It is impossible at this hour to ascertain the truth of the rumors as to the loss of life or other details.

FOREIGN.

CITY OF MEXICO, 16.—Pending the counting of the vote in the presidential election, which has just taken place in this republic, General Diaz has been sworn in as president *ad interim*. The ceremony, which took place in the national palace, was attended with marked pomp beyond what is usually witnessed here. The presidential electors for Diaz have been chosen, and so far as is known, he has received an immense majority of the votes all over the country.

Don Jose Mata, who, before 1863, was Mexican minister in Washington, has been appointed secretary of the treasury.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24.—An agreement between the Porte and the Servian envoys has been concluded. Prince Milan will address a letter to the Sultan, accepting the Turkish conditions, except those claiming equality for the Jews in Servia, and the right of the Porte to be diplomatically represented at Belgrade. The Sultan will grant Prince Milan a new firman for determining the future relations of Servia and Turkey.