

# REFLECTIONS ON THE DEATH OF MISS MARY BEACH.

Departed! How strangely impressive the thought!  
No previous harbinger given;  
Alas! How untimely and suddenly wrought,  
Thine exit from earth into Heaven!  
So happy on earth with thy parents and friends,  
A lover of goodness and light,  
Thou couldst scarcely consider a joy that transcends  
Youth's noontide all sunny and bright,  
But now 'mong the sainted and glorified blest  
Where thy labors thou still mayest pursue,  
While the powers of worth which thy being possessed,  
Are rekindled and quickened anew,  
Earth's imagery paints not how happy thou art,  
In those realms of perpetual Truth;  
It is lovely and beautiful thus to depart,  
With the laurels of spirited youth.  
Nothing pains, no protracted disease,  
No wasting with wearisome care;  
The Lord in great mercy hath spared thee all these—  
Thou wert call'd, thou didst go, unaware;  
Thy last words, perhaps, were as careless and light,  
As is common to innocent mirth;  
Thy last step as joyous and free as a sprite—  
Thy latest thoughts, doubtless, of earth.  
We may think of this, sisters, gay, thoughtless young things,  
Be alert and in meekness prepare  
Our hearts for the sweep of the shadowy wings,  
That may waft us away, unaware;  
To-day are the Scriptures fulfilling so fast,  
Methinks we need never repine;  
For our moment of Time will so quickly be past,  
When the loved ones departed we'll join.  
LULA.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.

## By Telegraph.

### FOREIGN.

PARIS, 26.—The Decision of the commission on pardons in cases of the condemned communist prisons is still kept secret. There is great anxiety among all classes to learn the fate of Gen. Rachel.

BRUSSELS, 25.—M. DeDecker has resigned the governorship of Limburg, in order to quiet the disturbances, which were becoming of a more alarming character.

LONDON.—The physicians in attendance upon the Prince of Wales issued a bulletin last evening, stating that all was going on well to-day. The Prince has been suffering from severe and regular fever.

BERLIN.—Parliament has approved the bill reported by the budget commission, fixing the army for three years at 400,000 men, at a cost of about 90,000,000.

LONDON.—The last official bulletin of the physicians to ten o'clock this morning, reports that the Prince of Wales passed a sleepless night. The fever is increasing, but the strength of the patient still holds out. The Queen is constantly at his bed side.

The Standard is informed that Russia has undertaken special armaments on a gigantic scale. She is forming two fortified camps, each to hold about 180,000 men. One has been established at Smolensk and the other will probably be established on the Galician frontier. These preparations are believed to be directed more particularly against Austria, because the appointment of Count Andressy is regarded as unavoidable to Russia.

A special to the World from London says that at a council of workingmen last night Mr. Scott Russell stated that the Lords were still anxious to perfect an alliance and that a joint meeting of both councils would soon be held.

A London letter, speaking of the Tichborne trial, says the cost of taking and printing notes of evidence has been 9,000 dollars a week. Hundreds of witnesses have been brought from South America and Australia. This week witness after witness comes up and swears that he recognizes the claimant as the real Sir Roger. The defence will try to prove they are all mercenary, perjured witnesses, or utterly mistaken.

ROME, 27.—For the first time since the occupation of Rome, the Italian Parliament met in this city to-day. The opening speech was delivered in person by his Majesty, King Victor Emanuel. In commencing he alluded to events connected with the occupation of the city, and said Italy was restored and she had reconquered her place in the world. He was convinced that Rome would remain the seat of the pontificate. The relations between

Italy and all other nations, his Majesty said, are friendly, and he believed peace would continue, but he warned Parliament that they would be held to a strict account in the future if they neglected to perfect the organization of the military and naval forces of the kingdom.

LONDON, 27.—The physicians in attendance upon the Prince of Wales have issued a bulletin this evening, stating that the Prince is quieter to-day. There is, however, no change in the symptoms of the disease under which he is suffering.

VIENNA.—John Jay, U. S. Minister to Austria, and Count Andressy, Minister of foreign affairs, have signed an international convention between the United States and Austria, guaranteeing the inviolability of trade marks in the two countries.

BERLIN, 27.—The session of the Diet of the kingdom of Prussia was opened to-day by the King. The speech from the throne points to the financial prosperity of the country. It proposes a general increase of official salaries, and recommends the encouragement by the diet of railway enterprises. The speech was well received, and the Emperor King was loudly cheered by the members of the diet on entering and leaving the chamber.

LONDON.—A collision occurred last night off the Irish coast, between the ships *Marmion* and *Oseola*. The latter sunk very soon after she struck. Several of the crew escaped by jumping aboard the *Marmion*, but nine men are missing. It is hoped they saved themselves in boats.

The fact that we have already had this month 2 and 80-100 inches rain, or within 3-10 of an inch as much as fell up to the same date in 1861, the great flood season, creates much comment, and an improved feeling of confidence in the future was manifested everywhere to-day.

PARIS, 28.—The Commune prisoners, Rossel, Ferre and Bourgeois were taken to the Camp of Stary, the place of execution, under a strong escort. The behavior of the three was most courageous. Soldiers approached to blindfold them, but Ferre refused to allow a bandage to be placed over his eyes, declaring that he should look his executioners in the face. At seven o'clock, the company detailed for duty, advanced and fired. Rossel fell at the first fire, and was instantly killed; the bullets did not take immediate effect upon the others, and as they were writhing, the same shooting party, in obedience to instructions, came up with pistols and gave the *coup de grace*, and put them out of their agony. Their bodies were then placed in a plain coffin and immediately removed. The execution took place in the presence of 3,000 troops. A profound sensation was produced throughout the city by their details. The death of young Rossel was much lamented.

MADRID, 28.—General Sickles was married to Miss Creach to-day. He started for New York immediately. His visit is a subject of mystery at present.

BRUSSELS, 28.—The agitation against the ministry is unabated, and petitions to the King for the dismissal of the ministry pour in from all parts of the country. A great mass assembled in front of the Palace De La Nation. The appearance of the multitude was threatening, but a strong body of troops was on the ground. "Resign," "resign," was heard on every side of the palace. The temper of the people is dangerous, and the situation is critical. The impression is that the ministry will yield and tender their resignations to the King.

LONDON, 28.—Uneasiness is felt with regard to the Prince of Wales. Rumors are current at Windsor that the Prince was worse, and the impression is that the crisis of the fever is at hand, but the latest bulletin states that the fever is lessening.

BERLIN.—The chamber of deputies of the Prussian diet effected an organization to-day. Forckenbeck was elected president, and Roeller first vice-president.

### HOW TO PREVENT ITS SPREAD.

We often hear great surprise expressed by citizens, and especially by Christian members of the community, relative to the rapid spread of prostitution in our midst. While talk is freely indulged in, there seems no desire whatever for action. We have laws, local and general, which touch upon the question, but seldom, if ever, do we hear of any officials bold enough to attempt the suppression of the evil by the enforcement of the statutes. The consequence is that magnificent

palaces are reared in our midst, and the interior furnished most elaborately from the proceeds of sin. The women who keep and maintain these institutions, as well as those who prostitute their persons in their support, flaunt their brazen faces upon our public promenades with all the effrontery known to their calling, and mingle thereon with virtue and respectability, with nothing, save their general appearance, to indicate who or what they are. Now, we know that our community is a Christian one, whose face is set against evil in all its phases. Why, then, cannot we pass an ordinance, either local or general, that will meet the emergency? Everybody admits that the evil is a growing one and should be suppressed. We would suggest, therefore, that this class of characters be compelled to wear a certain style of dress, by which their business and calling would be known, like convicts, and that they be severely punished whenever they appear in public wearing any other. This is a simple remedy, and one which, in our opinion, would prove effectual. If the suggestion is worth anything, let it be acted on. The mover will receive the thanks of an indignant, outraged and insulted people—*Albany Knickerbocker*.

It would be a great deal better to cause the men who make and support these characters, to wear "a certain style of dress." But in that case, perhaps, the "certain style of dress" would be the prevailing style, and what then?

## Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 27, 1871.

Editor Deseret News: Dear Sir.—Although a Gentile, yet I must inform you that I do not belong to any party that persecute any religious people or sect because they do not happen to agree with me, and, Sir, I wish through the medium of your columns not only to speak out my own sentiments, but the honest opinions of many other Gentiles (as you please to call us) not only in Utah, but also on the Atlantic and Pacific slope. I came to Utah some six months since, under the impression that the "Mormons" were one of the worst religious sects in the world, but as I have, through daily intercourse with them both in business and out of business, been compelled (thus) from personal observations to change my opinion concerning them, and would not any sooner before this knowledge have been found identified with this Federal ring than I would now that I know and have seen what I have. Talk about religious freedom, this crusade of these Federals in Utah looks like it, doesn't it? No honest man in Utah or anywhere else can, if he has common mother wit, endorse their present course, and they are but reckoning without a due knowledge of a great number of the Gentiles in Utah when they think to flatter themselves that they are acting according to the wishes of thousands of us in this Territory. I, sir, am a lineal descendant of men who fought, suffered, bled and some of them died to gain that Liberty that all men hold sacred.—Liberty of Conscience, that we might worship God to suit our own views. This, sir, is the chief corner stone in the Constitution, religious liberty, and such a course as this ring is pursuing should at once be put down as something to be abhorred in this boasted land of liberty. It is also retarding the general wealth, growth and prosperity of the country by keeping out capital from the mines, and let all speak out their minds. I for one will. Is it not an injury to all of us now, having mines or other property in this Territory? You know that this is the truth. We have all of us been injured, more or less by this unwarrantable fuss. But Sir, in my own opinion, I do not think that polygamy is what this growl is all about, but simply is made use of by them to get at the few surplus dollars now in the little Treasury Box, for Sir, we, as Gentiles, must admit the fact that you are the only people in all of Uncle Samuel's broad domains that have ever been honest enough to keep your Territory out of debt.

Now Sir, in conclusion, allow me to say that I am in hopes, if this does no good by publishing it, it will at least, as the doctors say by their medicines, do no harm, it is not at least intended for the latter.

Yours truly with respect.

K. E. HOWELL.

BEAR RIVER CITY, Box Elder Co.,  
Nov. 26, 1871.

Editor Deseret News. Dear Sir:—The above named place, having now fifty families, with W. Neeley as president, is situated on the banks of Bear River and one and a half miles from the mouth of the Malad. The settlement has a Sunday and a day school, a co-operative store and a post-office. Bro. J. Hansen is postmaster and store keeper. The place was settled five years ago, when a dam was built in the Malad, which gave way about one year ago, no doubt because heavy freight trains bound for the northern mines were always permitted to pass over it. This, with the regular visits of the locusts, has been hard on the settlers in the past, but now the people are vigorously constructing a new dam and a canal, to be in working order next season, after which they will no doubt be well paid for their sufferings and perseverance. Naturally the soil is productive here. The first two years it was not infrequent to realize 40 bushels of wheat to one acre of land. Here is good range for stock. The hay land a little way off from the farming land. Good supplies of fish can be caught daily and hourly in the rivers, while wild game is very abundant. Brethren who desire to secure plenty of farming land and good ranges for their stock are invited to make their homes here.

Respectfully, A. C.

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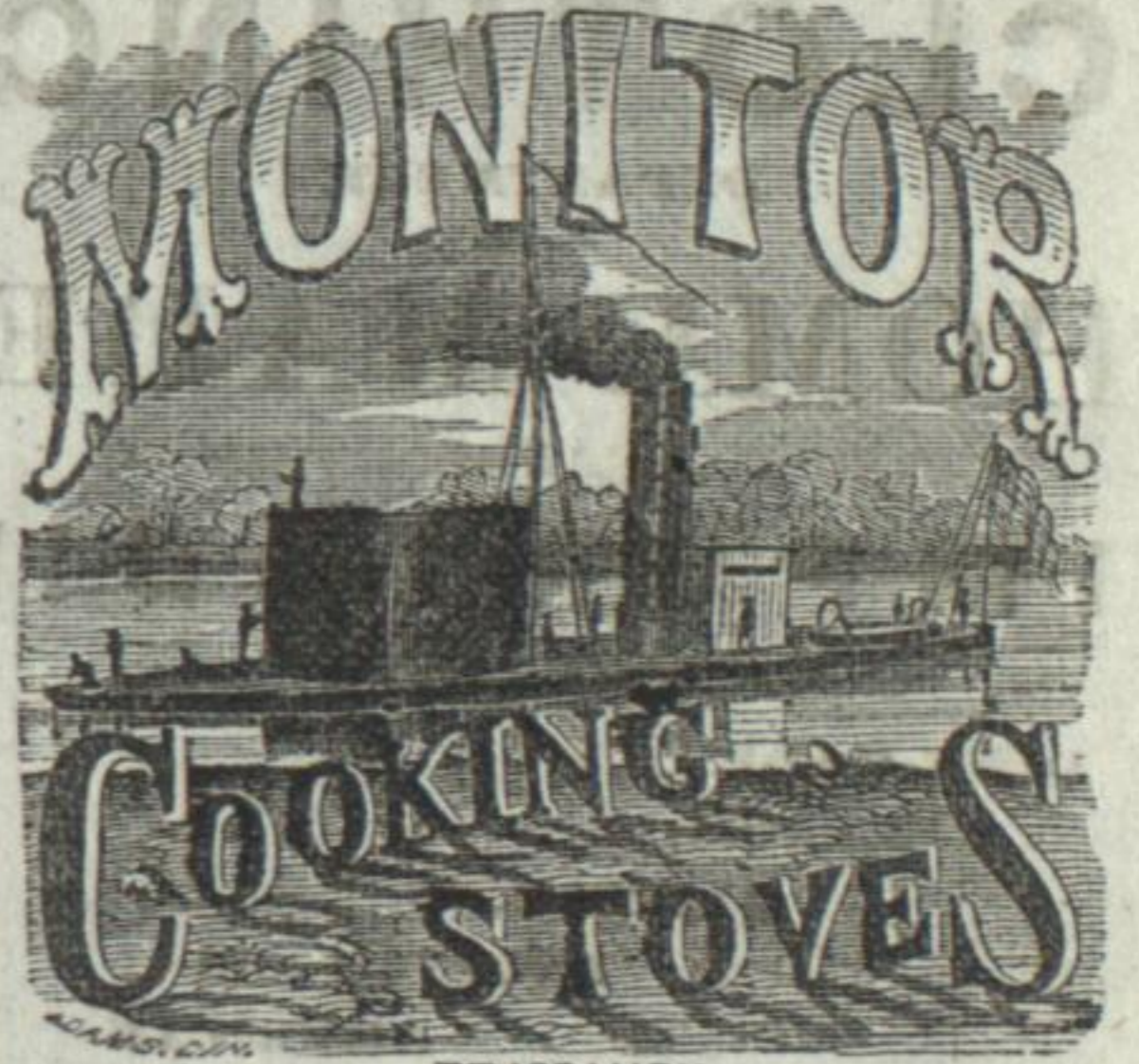
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