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UNTIL within the last year or two, Salt Lake City was really and acknowledgedly a model city as regards peacefulness, morality, and general good order. Even now in these particulars this city is in advance of any other in these Western regions, so far as we have learned. At the same time during the last two years or so, under the rule of the "Judge with a mission" and his various aids and adjuncts, what a change has come over the spirit of the scene! Now the open defiance of local and municipal law is a matter of daily and notorious and established and boasted occurrence? Why? Simply and wholly because of presumed judicial sanction, a presumption by no means baseless, for it has manifest foundation. Now, houses of ill-repute exist, the professional harlot boldly flaunts her finery and exhibits her brazen and shame-bereft face on the public streets, an exhibition entirely due to the encouragement given by Federal office-holders, for if they respected the laws and the municipal ordinances no such exhibition, no such institution would be known in this city. If we had a judiciary worth a snap for justice or the public welfare, all nuisances of these kinds would be glad to make themselves scarce in double quick time, and their patrons would be left lamenting.

There is another thing to which we ought, in the performance of our duty as public journalists, to refer, and that is the increasingly prevalent offering of insults to ladies on the streets. Those ladies, particularly the younger ones, who wish to avoid open insults from creatures who appear in the form though lacking the attributes of manhood, should remember that immunity can not be assured now in this city, especially after the sun has gone down, unless masculine protection is near at hand. It will be well, too, for all such lady-insulters, even if they do presume upon judicial protection, to remember that although some persons may pass over such insults in a rather easy manner, there are others, and their number is not few, who most assuredly will not, but who will promptly and effectually resent insolence to ladies, no matter what the consequences, extra-judicial or other, may be.

HUMPHREY MARSHAL died at his residence in Louisville, March 28, aged 60 years. He was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, January 13, 1812, graduated at West Point, resigned, studied law, and became a successful and conspicuous practitioner in the courts of his native State. During the Mexican war he did good service as colonel of cavalry. He was elected to Congress in 1849, and served two terms. He was appointed minister to China, and afterward elected representative to the thirty-fourth Congress. In 1861 he joined the Southern Confederacy and became a general of volunteers in the Confederate service, operating with little military credit in Kentucky and Tennessee. After the close of the war, says the *Indianapolis Journal*, he lived quietly in Louisville, engaged in the active duties of his profession, eschewing politics and otherwise conducting himself to the admiration of his friends and the indulgence of his enemies.

THAT old sore, the *Alabama* claims, appears to be a long way from settlement yet, and there is no reason to suppose that England will submit to the payment of consequential damages. The *San Francisco Golden Era* has some sensible remarks upon that consequential part of the difficulty, to the effect that it is by no means certain that the right of that part of the question is with the United States; that the principle of indirect damages is too sweep-

ing and indefinable to be embodied in a law or to be worked into a precedent on which to base international law or usage; that the attempt to embody such a principle in law would involve law in a labyrinth of difficulties; that there has probably never been an instance of absolute neutrality observed by one nation to two belligerents with which it possessed intimate commercial relations; that the *Alabama* case neither justifies nor requires a new principle of international law; that the United States has not always been an impartial spectator of wars in either hemisphere; that such a principle may operate injuriously on the United States in the future as, though now plaintiff, in another instance she may be defendant; that the argument that England could not afford to go to war is the argument of a bully and unworthy of consideration; that the United States could not afford to sanction much less to urge the incorporation of an unsound principle into international law; that the nearest practical approach to justice is the result that should be desired by all parties; that the United States cannot make a law to which she will not be herself bound; that the smartness which secures a triumph in a mere squabble over little law points often becomes a dangerous quality when great principles are under consideration; that the only desirable national triumph is the recognition of principles and establishment of precedents in harmony with the spirit of our institutions; and that it will be of little avail to humiliate England and wring a few millions from her plethoric treasury if we depart in the least from the line of true justice in so doing.

THE following excellent legal doctrine was enunciated by Judge David Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and spoken of as a candidate for the coming Presidential election, in delivering the opinion of the court in *en parte* Milligan, in December, 1866—

The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times and under all circumstances. No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences were ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the exigencies of government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism, but the theory of necessity on which it is based is false, for the government within the Constitution has all the powers granted to it which are necessary to preserve its existence, as has been happily proved by the result of the great effort to throw off its just authority.

THIS Conference time is quite an interesting one, what with religion, politics, and judicial matters. Here are the Republican primary of last evening, the Republican Convention of Friday, the meeting of the State Legislature on Thursday, the Conference on Saturday and succeeding days, the Democratic Convention on Monday, and the expected decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the *Engelbrecht* case the same day, unless in the event of further postponement, which is possible, as postponements have been several already, and the Supreme Court has a great press of business on hand, and further, the Utah case has been favored already by being accorded a hearing in advance of its time of register on the docket.

It will be a very good thing if the decision be given on Monday next, not that there is any great excitement here, as has been erroneously stated, in regard to the matter, but many things affecting the peace, good order, and material welfare of the Territory are more or less involved in the decision, whichever way it may go, and certainly, even if it be of an adverse character, is frequently quite as pleasant as suspense. If the Supreme Court shall give a decision favorable to the city, which will be done if the case be judged on its merits, we may reasonably expect that a sense of security and tranquility and confidence will pervade the community, and will not fail to be felt in mining and other business circles, but will naturally exercise a most healthful and invigorating influence upon the general welfare.

NEW YORK has a large, excellent, and elaborately laid out park. The United States have two national parks—one comprising the grand and gloomy gor-

THE attention of the owners of lots in this city is respectfully requested to the brief communication in another column, concerning the importance of the early filing of claims to lots or parts of lots within the city boundaries. According to the published notice of the Mayor of the city, the law requires all persons to file their claims to their city lots or parts of lots with the clerk of the County Court of Salt Lake County by the 21st of May of this present year 1872. Consequently not more than seven weeks remain for the accomplishment of this essential preliminary to the obtaining of a perfect title, and many claims are yet unfilled. It will not be very prudent to leave this business until the last moment, but many persons seem to be so doing, unless indeed they do not think anything about it.

The titles under which the city lots are at present held are merely temporary, preliminary, provisional, possessory. The controlling title of course rests with the Federal government, and for our citizens to secure legal government titles to their lots they must proceed in the matter according to the law in the case made and provided. It is sheer folly and waste of time, involving hindrance and risk, for any persons to make any stupid objections, for if the law be not complied with, the government title cannot be secured.

Every person having proper claim to a lot or part of a lot, should give this matter of filing his claim early and prompt attention, and thus avoid as much as possible all chance of hindrance, annoyance, litigation and risk in obtaining a proper title. It would be an act of charity if those who are dull or procrastinating in this business were stirred up by their neighbors and friends to energy and promptitude in presenting their claims, ere it be too late.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

PUBLISH HIM.—A dispatch dated at Cop-peropolis, Cal., will be found in another column, which tells of an aged scoundrel of that place eloping with a girl fourteen years old and leaving behind destitute a woman to whom he had been married thirty-five years. We agree with the hope expressed in the dispatch—that the press would publish the rascal.

THE WORST OF ALL.—If some of those excessively "loyal citizens" would take to heart the following truism, from the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, it might be to their and their country's good:—

"Bigotry, whatever guise it assumes, is a monster; but the high-moral, 'loyal' bigot is the worst of all."

ROBBERY.—George Snyder and John Crane went into a store in the Third Ward to day, and the former snatched up a bundle of fish and the latter all the money that he could seize that was in the till, and both started off on a "dead run." Rather a daring piece of business in broad daylight. Luckily Bishop Weiler, his two sons, Joseph and Malin, and a gentleman named Ball were close at hand. They at once started in hot pursuit of the thieves and, after a sharp chase, succeeded in capturing them, fish and money and all. Snyder and Crane were brought to the City Hall and lodged in jail. The latter is an old offender, having only lately been released from the chain gang.

TOWNSEND HOUSE.—There is no knowing what will be the ultimate boundaries of this already large establishment, if the proprietor keeps adding to it as he has been doing for some time past and is doing now. Another extensive addition is in course of erection in the rear part of the premises. This new part will be 63 by 80 feet and two stories high. Part of the first floor is designed for a dining hall which will be 60 by 45 feet, and 15 feet from floor to ceiling. This large span of ceiling will be self-supporting, as there will be no pillars in the hall. The other part of the addition on that floor will be used for kitchens, pantries, &c., which will have a cellar underneath 60 by 20 feet.

The upper story will be walled off into bedrooms, which will be twelve feet from floor to ceiling.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.—The committee of arrangements for the Cincinnati convention have issued a circular, inviting voters, without distinction of party, to join in sustaining the Constitution as it is, and in securing civil service reform, a tariff for revenue only, amnesty for past political offenses, and local self government. It says further that while the objects of the liberal republicans and the revenue reform organization are in the main the same the latter organization has the special object of gathering together all parties who are in favor of these principles. It also states that arrangements have been made with most of the railroad companies to return persons home free who have paid full fare in coming to the convention.—*Washington Star*, March 2.

How Not to Do It.—Says an eastern exchange:—

"The reform legislature of New York seems to be perfecting itself in the art of 'how not to do it,' shown in its action on the bill to regulate public amusements in New York city. The main object of the measure was to suppress those foul offences against decency known as 'concert saloons,' in which 'pretty waiter girls' dispense poisonous liquor at high prices; and yet so much of the bill as related to the employment of female waiters in places of amusement was stricken out. At this rate not much good will be accomplished by the body from which so much was expected."

IRON COUNTY.—We had a pleasant call from Hon. Jesse N. Smith to day. He arrived from Parowan last night. He informs us that grasshoppers' eggs are very numerous in Beaver County and they are reported to exist also in Iron County, but not in such large quantities.

Previous to leaving, Brother Smith visited the iron works in Iron County, and he states they are prospering beyond expectation. Large quantities of castings are being turned out for the repairing of quartz mills; nevertheless orders come in for them with greater rapidity than they can be filled, mostly from Pioche. There are now two furnaces and a foundry in operation, and the erection of another and much more capacious furnace had been commenced. Overtures have lately been made by outside capitalists, to those interested in the works, to invest capital for the extensive development of the concern and it is probable that negotiations will be entered into.

Numerous silver mines had been discovered in the vicinity, but those engaged in the manufacture of iron think they have got a better and a surer investment, and conclude to stick to the iron, and we think they are not out in their calculations either, for besides the development of the iron resources, which are exhaustless, ultimately resulting in vast benefit to the whole community, there is money in it, lots of it, to those immediately connected with it. Go ahead with the iron by all means. Iron is worth more than silver or gold or diamonds.

INTERESTING CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—Our reporter dropped into the Police Court just as Captain Andrew Burt had finished his report to Mayor Wells of the criminal statistics of that Court, and we are therefore enabled to publish it in substance, as follows:

From June 1st 1869 to May 31st 1870:—Drunkness 99, drunkenness and disturbing the peace 79, assault and battery 39, fighting 31, assault and threatening 6, assault with intent to kill 1, petty larceny 26, grand larceny 9, robbery 3, perjury 1, gambling 2, prostitution 7, swindling 2, assault 9, doing business without license 20, fast riding 11, exposing person 2, vagrancy 3, insulting ladies 5, nuisance 2, selling whisky to Indians 3, shooting in streets 1, assault and rape and attempted rape 3, resisting officers 3, profane swearing 12, passing counterfeit money 3. Total 382. Total convictions found against the parties arrested 337.

From June 1870 to June 1871: Drunkenness 227, drunkenness and disturbing the peace 79, assault and battery 33, petty larceny 41, fighting 39, assault and threatening 5, profane swearing 12, gambling 5, doing business without license 17, prostitution 4, assault with intent to kill 4, fast riding 5, swindling 4, exposing person 5, vagrancy 8, assault 9, insulting ladies 3, nuisance 1, shooting in the street 2, obstructing sidewalks 2, selling whisky to Indians 3, burglary 1, seduction 2, assault with intent to commit rape. Total arrests 517, convictions found 482.

An approximate average has also been estimated for the year ending May 31, 1872, which shows the amount of crime committed to be double that of the previous year.

This great increase of crime in the city is very suggestive and naturally leads the mind of the reflective person to search for the principal causes which are producing such hideous evils in a formerly far more exemplary, virtuous and orderly community. The chief of those causes need not be searched for long. It lies in the faith of bad characters that they ply their nefarious practices under the protectingegis of those who should be the promoters and sustainers of honesty, sobriety and good order. Very suggestive indeed.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

PASSED THE SENATE.—A dispatch informs us that a bill granting the right of way for a railroad from this city to Portland, Oregon has passed the Senate.

ALPINE.—Bishop T. J. McCullough, of Alpine, Utah County, arrived to-day by U. S. railroad. He informs us that a substantial rock meeting house and a frame co-operative store are being erected at Alpine, and that although surrounded by mines the people are not neglecting the agricultural interests.

PROSPEROUS.—We are informed by Brother Geo. D. Keaton, secretary of the Fifth and Sixth Wards co-operative store, that that institution is in a flourishing condition, a dividend of twenty-five per cent on capital stock invested having been declared at a meeting of the shareholders last evening.