

course, monogamy, polygamy and polyandry in its several varieties, exhausted the possible forms of marriage. An utterly unexpected form is furnished us by one of the American tribes. Marriage among them is for so many days in the week—commonly for four days in the week, which is said to be “the custom in the best families;” the wife during the off-days being regarded as an independent woman, who may do what she pleases. We are a little surprised, too, on reading that by some of the hill tribes of India unfaithfulness on the part of the husband is held to be a grave offense, but unfaithfulness on the part of the wife a trivial one. We assume, as self-evident, that good usage of a wife by a husband implies, among other things, absence of violence; and hence it seems scarcely imaginable that in some places the opposite criterion holds. Yet, it does so among the Tartars. “A nurse maid of mine,” writes Mrs. Anderson in her “Tartar Steppes,” “left me to be married, and some short time after she went to the Natchalnick of the place to make a complaint against her husband. He inquired into the matter, when she coolly told him her husband did not love her. He asked how she knew he did not love her; ‘because,’ she replied, ‘he never whipped me.’” A statement which might be rejected as incredible; were it not for the analogous fact that among the South African races a white master who does not thrash his men is ridiculed and reproached by them as not worthy to be called a master. Among domestic customs, again, who, if he had been sent to imagine all possible anomalies, would have hit upon that which is found among the Basques, and has existed among other races—the custom that on the birth of a child the husband goes to bed and receives the congratulations of friends, while his wife returns to her household work? Or, who, among the results of having a son born, would dream of that which occurs among Polynesian races, where the father is forthwith dispossessed of his property, and becomes simply a guardian of it on behalf of the infant? The varieties of filial relations and of accompanying sentiments continually show us things equally strange, and at first equally unaccountable. It seems hardly credible that it should anywhere be thought a duty on the part of children to bury their parents alive. Yet it is so thought among the Fijians, of whom we read also that the parents thus put out of the way, go to their graves with smiling faces. Scarcely less incredible does it seem that a man’s affections should be regarded as more fitly shown towards the children. Yet the hill tribes of India supply an example. —Herbert Spencer.

and I sent my son to inform Dr. Clinton, the quarantine physician, of the fact, and that I wished him to come and examine the quarantine regulations of my house. He called the next day and expressed satisfaction with them. The child died on Sunday morning and I went to see Dr. Clinton. He was not at home, and I was sent to the City Hall, but not finding any person to give me the desired information I called on the Sexton and wished him to make arrangements for the interment of the child. He engaged a person who afterwards declined to come and inter the child, and I was compelled to find a team to convey the corpse to the cemetery, and there, with my own hands, I was compelled to inter the child, while the falling clouds on the coffin re-echoed through every fibre of my already stricken heart. God forbid that this should be the lot of the quarantine regulators or others that might show a more sympathising spirit. As to the last thrust of the editors referred to, I will ask them what a man must do. Must he starve? Must his family die for want of medicine, and must his dead lie and rot because a part of his family has the small pox, when there is not a person to lend a helping hand or come near and ask if any assistance can be rendered?

J. D. M. CROCKWELL.

### DIED.

In the 15th Ward of this city, on the 15th of March, JEANETTE LATHAM, aged 69 years, late of Glasgow, Scotland. Mill. Star, please copy.

March 10, 1873, at Bountiful, Davis Co., Utah, MARY ANN, wife of Stephen H. Goddard, daughter of William and Martha Lewis, late of Bassallog, near Newport, Monmouthshire, England; aged 31 years, 11 months and 8 days.

She left a child eight hours old. She was a true Saint, beloved by all who knew her.—Com.

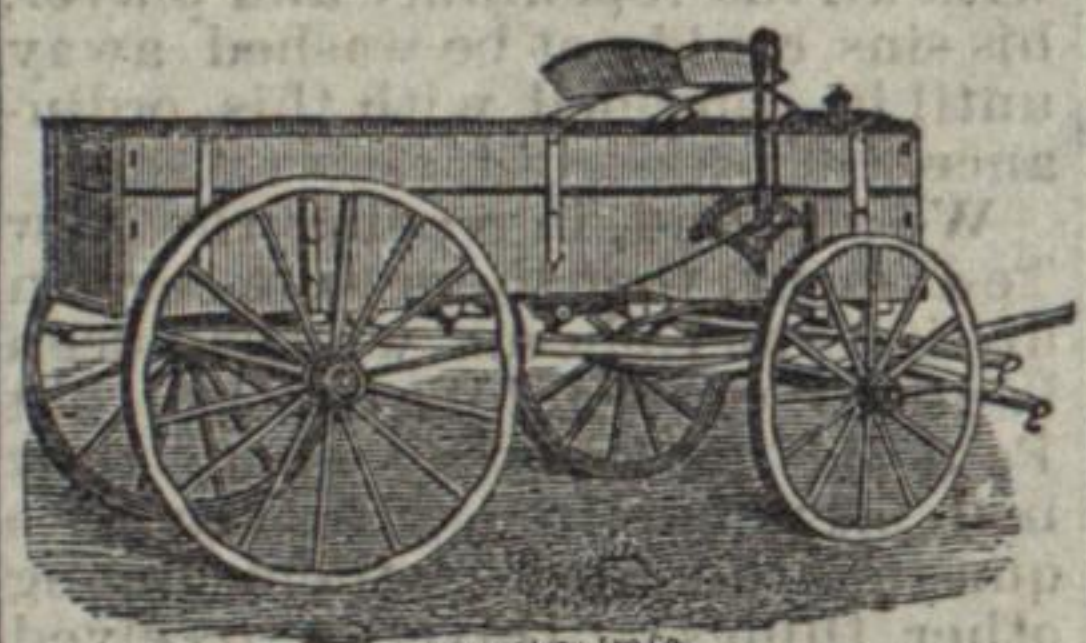
Mill. Star, please copy.

At Farmington, March 9th, infant son of Thomas and Emma Grover, aged 4 weeks and 4 days.

### ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE the following described animals in possession: One two years old heifer, brindled, two underbits in left ear, two upperbits in right, branded a large circle on left ribs, blotched, also 8 on left hip. One yearling bull, red, white spot in forehead, swallowfork in right ear, under half-crop in left, no brand visible. The above animals, if not claimed and taken away within ten days from date will be sold at public sale to the highest responsible bidder at the district pound, Payson, at one o’clock, p. m., on Thursday the 27th day of March, 1873. THOS. H. WILSON, District Pound-keeper. Payson, U. T., March, 1873. d19 s w le a

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WM. HARRISON'S STORE

Main St. opposite Post Office

w7 lw

### NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The cash entries for the following Townsites situated in Morgan County, Utah Territory, made January 24, 1873, embracing the following described lands, to wit:

For the Townsite of Crofton, N E 1/4 N W 1/4 of S E 1/4 and S E 1/4 of N W 1/4 and N 1/2 of S W 1/4 Section 20 Township 4 North of Range 4 East, containing 320 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Peterson the E 1/2 of S W 1/4 and Lot 6 and W 1/2 of S E 1/4 Section 6 Township 4 North of Range 2 East containing 200 13-100 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Enterprise the S 1/2 S E 1/4 Section 5 N E 1/4 of N E 1/4 Section 8 and W 1/2 of N W 1/4 Section 9 Township 4 North of Range 2 E, containing 200 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Richville the S E 1/4 Section 11 Township 3 North of Range 2 East, containing 160 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Porterville the S W 1/4 of S E 1/4 and S E 1/4 of S W 1/4 Section 14 and N E 1/4 Section 23 and N E 1/4 of N W 1/4 Section 28 and N W 1/4 Section 24 Township 3 North of Range 2 East, containing 440 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Milton the N E 1/4 of N W 1/4 Section 28 and S E 1/4 of S W 1/4 Section 21 Township 4 North of Range 2 East, containing 80 acres.

Have been made in trust for the inhabitants thereof.

All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entries will take due notice and make the application as provided in the statutes of Utah.

JESSE HAVEN, Probate Judge, Morgan County, U. T. January 24, 1873. w2 3m

### NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That I will appear on Tuesday the 8th day of April next at 10 o'clock a. m., at U. S. Land Office in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, to make cash entry for the Townsite of Scipio, embracing the following described lands, to wit: South West Quarter of Section Seventeen, Township Eighteen South of Range two West, containing one hundred and sixty acres. To make the proof required by law and show that I am entitled to have the entry made under “an Act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon the public lands,” approved March 2, 1867, and “An Act amendatory thereto” approved June 8, 1898, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause if any there be why such entry should not be made.

EDWARD PARTRIDGE, Probate Judge of Millard County. Fillmore City, March 3, 1873. w5 1m

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111 and 113 William Street, NEW YORK;

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w5-1m

### Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 16, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir—I consider myself maligned in the local columns of a city newspaper of March 6th. For the local tried to impress the mind of the public with the idea that I had a case of smallpox, all pitted, and did not know it, and that the quarantine physician had to visit my house, which was open to everybody, and that he declared the disease to be smallpox. In that paper of the 9th, I attempted to set this matter right, but the editors saw fit to suppress that portion of my communication, but I thought I might as well let the matter pass. But this morning, 16th, I found another stone thrown, and that of their own motion, there being no other cause therefore, for I am as careful of the health of the public as they are. With your permission I will try to set myself right with the public concerning this matter.

My grandson, the first case of smallpox in my house, was taken sick, February 25th, with inflammation of the glands of the throat, with symptoms of scarlatina on Friday night of the 28th. At that time the inflammation of the throat had abated and the child was to all appearances better. On Saturday, March 1st, only four persons saw the child, besides the family. Among the number was Dr. Cannon and lady, of Ogden. Those were the last persons that saw the child out of quarantine. On Tuesday the 4th the disease was sufficiently developed to be pronounced smallpox without a doubt,