THE EVENING NEWS. GEORGE Q. CANNON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. Saturday. - - - January 13, 1972.

THERE have been men here, and they have not all left the country yet, who, Editor Deserct News : Dear Sir-I noticed in your yesterday if a Federal officer manifests the least ination to become familiar with the gentlemen, setting forth the healthy and otherwise suitable condition of the partly built Methodist church of this city, into leading citizens and the bulk of the people of the Territory, raise an outcry built Methodist church of this city, into which it was purposed by the Honorable Secretary of the Territory to crowd the Le-gialative Assembly. In reading the same I felt inspired to write the following— Every person of common observation, knows that brick or stone walls, put up at against him. The bulk of the people are "Mormons," and a Federal officer, according to the ideas of this set, must not be friendly with "Mormons." Governors, Judges and other Federal offi-cials in other Territories can be on good terms with the people among whom they reside, and it is deemed a merit; but the class of which we speak will not ernors, Judges and other Federal offihave it thus in Utah. They would ter- over said walls. have it thus in Utah. They would ter-rify every official who comes here with the threat that if he should mix too freely with the mass of the people, he would be suspected of "Mormon" pro-clivities, and therefore be in danger of removal. With some they succeed in their design; with others they do not. Against the ones with whom they can-not succeed, they raise a clamor, circu-late slanders, accuse of having good and weighty reasons for being so favorable to the people, and do all in their power to create prejudices against them.

to create prejudices against them. Every official who comes here has, in this manner, to decide whether he will be an officer for the entire people, regard-less of sect or party, or the tool and slave of a miserable clique. If he have in-dependence enough to be a man, and to follow what he considers is the path of duty, then the war commences. He is assalled, abused and misrepresented: duty, then the war commences. He is assailed, abused and misrepresented; his most innocent expressions and actions are distorted and slandered. He is accused of favoring the "Mor-mons," as though this were a sin, of being bought, and, in fact, of everything that is vile. If he lacks independence, forgets his obligations and is scared at forgets his obligations and is scared at the prospect of having the "ring" to fight, then he sinks into comparative oblivion, despised by himself and by than for the class of which we speak to

than for the class of which we speak to accuse and denounce him. On the will be found the dampness has struck from

to fight the people, to organize against them, to trample on their expressed will; for in such a contest, no officer stands a ghost of a chance to succeed, even though the people whom he fights should be Latter day Saints,

Correspondence.

SALT LARE CITY, Jan. 13, 1872.

Again, from the fact that those walls

The French bishops are opposing the compulsory educational bill introduced in the Assembly by Jules Sinsel, min-

ister of public instruction. Roher, Minister of State under the empire, is a candidate for the Assembly from Corsica.

WARWICK CASTLE.

The destruction of Warwick Castle by fire, which has been announced, takes away the finest relic of feudal architec-ture and baronial splendor in Great Britain. Standing on the classical river Avon, and built ten centuries ago, in the time of King Alfred, it witnessed the long struggle for the possession of the land between the Saxons and their Norman oppressors, which finally re-sulted triumphantly for the latter. It became the seat of the Warwicks in the early rule of Williem the Conversion legislature into those rooms during the period they would necessarily be required to remain there, would be a prime cause of kfilling three out of every five so penned early rule of William the Conqueror, who created its first historical earl, Henry de Newburg, a younger son of Earl de Meibert in Normandy, and this lord died in 1123. The solid mason-ry of feudal and Elizabethan times was

oblivion, despised by himself and by every other person, and by none more so than the crew whose abject creature he becomes. This has been the history of official careers for some years in Utah. No better evidence of an offi-cer's fairness and efficiency can be given to all who wish to examine, Here I will that a good hot fire may be kept in an or difference of an offi-cer's fairness and efficiency can be given to the transformer of the source linked to it the scenes and struggles of disputed centuries, have been destroyed. other hand, it is equally good evidence when they praise an official and extol his course, that he has sacrificed his of the rooms. Now what does this prove? Becaute brance by the best painters of each Piles of armor and suits of mail which

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sendence and is the tool of a clique, instead of an officer of the people. In connection with this subject it is

interesting to trace the history and subsequent careers of the independent men, and contrast them with those of the men who thought they were promoting their own interests by opposing and thwarting the people. It is a truth as old as history itself-a truth which has been established among every people where freedom existed-that no single man or body of men, can long succeed in quarreling with or in resisting the will of the people, especially when their will is founded in justice. Even monarchs have frequently learned this truth, to their cost. Because he did not believe it Charles I. of England lost his head; his son, James II., and his dynasty were stripped of the throne: George III. lost the colonies, the brightest gem in his crown; and to bring it down to our own times, Andrew John-son, President of the United States, got badly worsted. Even Cromwell, whose as follows: iron will and Ironsides could for a while awe the representatives of the set sail from St. Thomas, laden with present be accurately as can at people, found the contest a discreditable ballast and bound for New York. At present be ascertained, contain over one people, found the contest a discreditable

people, found the contest a discreditable and an unequal one, and was giad to acknowledge the power of the Parlia-ment. The history of Utah, though humble and comparatively obscure, contains numerous illustrations of the same truth. Who of all the man that have truth. Who of all the men that have three miles. She cleared up her sails held power here, and who have abused and bore down on the Plorida. The held power here, and who have abused their positions by contending against the will of the people, have succeeded in gaining credit for their labors? The people live and enjoy their rights; but where are those ex-officials? If they are alluded to, it is only "to point a moral, or adorn a tale." They have passed into oblivion, and their deeds are forgotten, except in the records of the people for whose injury they were intended. In the history of Utah it is clearly established that subserviency to a "ring," and opposition to the people, have never been guilty of such conduct. Such persons have never succeeded in and a cutter from the war steamer came their designs, have never made money, reputation or anything else which men on board the Florida and requested to hold as valuable; but have, without an see her papers, which were shown to

hold as valuable; but have, without an exception, lost all of these. While these who have been independent, and have treated the people with that com-sideration and respect which are due from every officer to his fellow-citizens, have had the gratification which a com-scientious discharge of duty brings, and have had the good-will and warm regard of the people. No truly wise officer will sink his in-dividuality by connecting himself with a "ring," whose only object is to make him its tool. The difficulties which the people of Utah have had to contend with of iate have their origin in this lack of wisdom on the part of Federal officers. A "ring" was organized with the avowed determination of seling the avowed determination of seling

as who lent their limited influence by figures conspicuously; the finest origin ose certificates were very ill acquainted als of Rembrandt, and, not least of all with the laws of life and health, or very the celebrated Warwick vase, which with the laws of life and health, or very cheaply bought or sold, and such men, in my estimation, are not worthy to care for the health of common animals, much less that of human beings. Very Respectfully Your Obedient Servant A, H. RALEIGH, Inspector of Buildings.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERED NEWS. By Telegraph.

Afternoon Dispatches.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN DISPATCHES. NEW YORK, 13 .- We are indebted to

drove a yoke of exen in 1850-51 from Maine to California. However this may be, the newspaper remark that "few people realize the immensity of our territorial area," is the Tribune for the following: Geo. Mitchel, master of the steamship Florida, has made as worn stateship Florida, has made as worn state-ment of the circunstances attending the departure of the Florida from Port St. Thomas. The statement, which is cor-roborated by the first and second mates and others of the crew of the vessel, is as follows: On the lith of Descembar, the Florida On the 14th of Deecember, the Florida

present be ascertained, contain over one billion and a quarter of acres (1,036,385,919), exceeding by nearly two hundred thousand square miles the aggregate territory of all at present admitted States of the Union. The Territory of Alaska, containing 369,-529,600 acres, is included in the number of

acres stated. There may be a good deal of information, in one way or another, but in point of fact very little knowledge,of the Great West, in the Atlantic States. Not that we do not know generally the geography of the coun-try, the names of the States and Territories, the mountains and rivers, possibly the dis-tance across the continent, and, what is often stated with a good deal of particular-ity, the height of the land above the level of the sea. But the vastness of the coun-try, its millions of square miles and bil-itons of broad acres, is not easily realized, any more than is the largeness of the sum in debt. We get an imperfect idea of an area or space from the mere statement of a million of acres, and we are little less than a thousand times worse off when we spread over a billion of acres; and yet, when the public lands in the great West are spoken of, these terms come into frequent fise.-- *Cincinnati Times.* acres stated.

THE TERRITORIES.

SANDRINGHAM.

dringham, the residence of the Prince of Wales, is situated in Norfolk County England, within a few miles of the old England, within a few miles of the old borough and seaport town of Lynn-Regis, and near the line of the Eastern Counties railway, and is about one hundred miles northeast of London. The Sandringham, or Sand-Derringham, estate has a curious history, and has passed through several hands. It was devised by will to the youngest son of Lady Cowper, who after-wards necame the wile of Lord Pulmerston. When the Prince of Wales came of age in 1862, Sandringham was for sale, and hav-ing the advantage of being situated in the great game county of Norfolk, it was pur-



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Winter Goods