

EDITORIALS.

ONE of the most curious cargoes of East India merchandise ever transported to this country was recently landed in New York,—namely a cargo of elephants. Eleven of these huge beasts left Colombo, Ceylon, on the 29th of March on board the ship *Nehemiah Gibson*, Captain Smalley. All but one of them were caught in the jungle immediately before being shipped, and ten out of the eleven reached their destination in safety; the other one fell sick of dropsy and died on the journey. They were hauled on and off the ship by means of ropes, pulleys and canvas slings.

They left Colombo on the 29th of March, and reached New York on the 22nd ult. The elephants were between decks during the journey. Each one had a stall constructed of stout teak wood, capable of resisting on every side, a pressure of 2,000 pounds. Before each stall a strong bar of the same wood was placed, and in rough weather the animals would fold their trunks around this bar, while a rope was passed round their hind legs and then fastened to stout iron ring-holds driven into the sides of the vessel, and this arrangement enabled them to keep their feet. Most of the animals got sea sick soon after the journey commenced, and while this continued they refused to eat.

They had good weather until they reached the Cape of Good Hope, then three terrific gales from the 14th to the 22nd of May. Sometimes during the bad weather the animals would roar fearfully.

When they reached St. Helena they had a feed of fresh grass, which they seemed to enjoy immensely, and manifested the liveliest gratitude for the same to those who fed them. Otherwise their food during the voyage consisted of hay, and gramma and paddy. Their daily allowance was two hundred and seventy-five pounds of hay, also two bushels of the gramma and paddy rolled up into little balls and given to them out of the hands of their keepers. During the trip they used twenty-six thousand gallons of water. A sea biscuit was occasionally given them, to which they were very partial.

The largest of the number weighed 2,000 pounds, the smallest 800. The latter was eight years old, some of the others were as high as thirty.

The landing was effected without danger; one became unruly, and frightened the men who were handling him; but the Captain pacified him, and he was hauled to land, but he showed such unamiable tendencies that the crowd, which stood watching, quickly took flight. When the four first landed were going down the pier they started to run, which set all the bipeds in the vicinity to scampering; but they were soon got under control. The remaining six were landed safely; but the antics of the first four had the effect of keeping lookers-on at a very respectful distance.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the *Alta California* has been interviewing Gen. B. F. Butler at Boston upon Utah matters. According to the correspondent, General Butler is in favor of enforcing the law of 1864 against polygamy—he meant, we presume, the law of 1862. Congress had settled by that law, he thought, that polygamy must be abolished. After conversing awhile upon this point the subject of California having a currency distinct from the rest of the Union came under discussion, and Gen. Butler said respecting this, in reply to remarks of the correspondent, that

"The Constitution of the United States may not admit of a passage of a general divorce law, or any law governing the domestic relations, but it *does* provide, without question, for the establishment of the coin or currency of the country. This has been provided by law, and no State has a right to reject it. She does herself an injury, isolates herself from the common sisterhood. Technically, California is guilty of the same kind of a breach of covenant as the community of Salt Lake."

General Butler's remarks here quoted concede the whole of the points contended for by the people of Utah. He admits that the Constitution of the United States may not admit of the passage of a general divorce law, or any law governing the domestic relations! This is precisely the ground assumed by the people of Utah with this differ-

ence only, that instead of the words *may not* which he uses, they would use the words *does not*. But taking his own words, how stands the law of 1862 touching polygamy? No one will for a moment dispute that if the Constitution may not admit of the passage of a general divorce law, or any law governing domestic relations, the passage of the anti-polygamy law of 1862 must be unconstitutional. Would he enforce a law which is, or even may be unconstitutional? When he places "the community of Salt Lake" upon the same footing as California in being equally guilty of a breach of covenant, he errs; for, according to his own showing, California has rejected a law of Congress which that body had a constitutional right to enact, which "the community of Salt Lake" has never done.

The conversation again turned upon the affairs of Utah, and the correspondent gave his views and Gen. Butler gave his; but as they were both evidently ignorant of the questions discussed, there was only one remark elicited worthy of comment. The correspondent asked the question whether it would not be possible to confiscate the property of Brigham Young. Gen. Butler replied, "Possibly, if he should commit any overt act; but he has always been shrewd enough to avoid open rebellion."

If Gen. Butler waits for the overt act to be committed before confiscation shall be commenced, he will not live long enough to witness or hear of it. President Brigham Young and many of his people have been driven from their homes and robbed of nearly all they possessed five times before coming to these mountains, and those who plundered them did not wait for an "overt act" to be committed. It is a new reason to render for the non-confiscation of the property of "Mormons" to say that they have not committed such an act. The world is surely progressing, for there was a time when acts of this kind could be manufactured to form a pretext for robbery and violence of the most shameful character.

SOME time ago, when the judicial jobbers who run the Courts in Utah ruled them and their officers out of existence as Territorial Courts and officers, the Penitentiary was also ruled out of existence as a Territorial institution, and the Warden, being an officer appointed by Territorial authority, was informed by the U. S. Marshal that he must vacate his position and turn the institution over into his care. The request of the Marshal being only verbal, Warden Rockwood informed him that if he would file a written demand he would respond to it. The Warden also informed the U. S. Marshal, at that or on a subsequent visit, that the Territory, having furnished several thousand dollars for the erection and repairs of the institution, was considerably interested pecuniarily therein, and that before vacating his office as Warden, if vacate it he must, he preferred to have the matter adjudicated by a proper course of law. The Marshal, however, would not listen to any such a proposition, or agree to any such preliminaries, and yesterday again made a verbal demand on Warden Rockwood for the surrender of the institution into his care; at the same time intimating that if his demand were not complied with immediately he should use force to evict him. The Warden protested, verbally, against the proceeding, and this morning delivered the following, in writing, to U. S. Marshal Patrick:

"Utah Penitentiary,  
Warden's Office,  
August 2nd, '71.

M. T. PATRICK,  
U. S. Marshal, for Utah Territory.

Sir,—You having demanded of me the surrender of the Penitentiary of Utah to yourself as U. S. Marshal, and informed me that unless I complied with the demand you would take it by force, I have now to inform you that if you take the Penitentiary, it will be under my protest, and that what you permit me to remove I will take away, and what you retain or do therein you will be held accountable for.

Yours Respectfully,  
A. P. ROCKWOOD,  
Warden of U. T. Penitentiary.

Notwithstanding the protest of the Warden, yesterday afternoon the U. S. Marshal took possession of the Institution, the Warden offering no resistance, and by to-morrow morning, as Warden Rockwood is, we understand, moving his family and effects to-day,

the institution will be wholly under the control of the U. S. Marshal and his employes. And there the matter rests for the present. As far as the rights of the Territory, pecuniary and otherwise are concerned, steps will probably be taken to test their legality, at some time in the future, though, if left to the parties who now control the courts, there is little question as to what the result will be.

The Warden, in delivering a written protest to the Marshal, has done what the duties of his position required, for being the financial officer of the institution and under bonds to the amount of several thousand dollars to the Territory, he, at the present stage of the proceedings, could do no less, for his own safety and interest and the interest of the Territory, than to enter a protest against forcible eviction from the Institution. What the future may develop in relation to this matter will be awaited with considerable interest.

A CINCINNATI dentist, who had become nervous by previous burglaries in his vicinity, was somewhat startled, recently by having a man come daily at the same hour each evening, and sit on his doorstep. He finally suggested that, if it would be all the same to him, he would be pleased to have him divide his attentions, and sit on some neighbor's doorstep for a while.

"But it would not be the same," shouted the visitor, in return, "nor anything like it. You are a dentist, and I have an infernal aching tooth that I haven't the courage to have pulled. I come here every afternoon, trying to make up my mind to have it out, and as soon as I come in sight of your house, it stops aching, and as long as I sit on your doorstep, where the confounded thing knows it can get pulled if it gives trouble, I have some rest. Now if you want me to go to another dentist, I will."

"Oh, no," was the reply; "under those circumstances, stop by all means, my friend."

Teach a man to think meanly and contemptibly of himself, to cast off all sense of character, and all consciousness of a superior nature, and moral persuasion can no more act upon such a man than if he were dead. A man may be addicted to many vices, and yet there may be a hope of reclaiming him. But the moment he loses all sense of character, and all consciousness of a superior nature, that is, the moment he begins to look upon himself and his vices as worthy of one another—that moment all hope of reclaiming him perishes; for the last ground is surrendered on which it is possible for his remaining good principles to rally and make a stand. We have often known men who have retained their self-respect long after they have lost their regard for principle; but never one who retained his regard for principle after he had lost his self-respect. Destroy this and you destroy everything; for a man who does not respect himself, respects nothing.

A correspondent gives this as a cure for poison oak: Simply bathe the parts poisoned with water as hot as can be borne and keep increasing it till it can no longer be used, without burning. Now press a soft towel against the parts so as to absorb the water and avoid rubbing; then apply a rather strong solution of navy or plug tobacco on the poisoned spots and let it dry. The solution is best when the water is hot. I have tried this, and have been cured, or nearly so, in two or four days at the most.

A lady was noticed quitting a Canadian ferry boat at Buffalo the other day with an immense pannier. An old Liverpool exciseman, acting as detective, smelt the fox and tapped it with a sharp knife. It jetted out some three gallons of English gin.

The rising generation "age" rapidly in Detroit. A mature specimen, eight years old, was hunting round the police station for a stray father the other night. "You see," he remarked, with final exultation, "the gov'nor's a little wild yet, but he'll grow out of it."

One single pigeon, a favorite bird with the pigeon-fanciers of Paris, brought into that city during the siege 500 pages of official dispatches and 15,000 private dispatches.

A young man in Indiana became so frightened at a widow's persistent attempts to marry him that he turned over to her all his property and ran away.

A bushel of good beets, washed and crushed, will make four or five gallons of the best vinegar.

A young amateur actor in Philadelphia is to have a complimentary benefit previous to leaving the stage for the ministry.

A Chicago boy hangs by one hand from a fifth story window, "just to scare the folks below." He succeeds in getting a crowd every time.

An editor who was asked to respond to women, declined on the grounds that woman was able to speak for herself, and that any man who undertakes to do it will get himself into trouble.

A Nova Scotia papersays if the home government continues to treat them as shabbily as it claims it has the treaty of Washington, they will "follow the cod-fish," and come over to this country at once.

Trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles. You may know what you are doing, but nobody else does.

Out West they tell a story of a dog which was greatly interested in music. He attended a singing school, and was subsequently found in the back yard with a music-book in front of him, beating time with his tail on a tin pan, and howling "Old Hundred."

BEES! BEES! BEES!

A FEW STANDS OF ITALIAN BEES FOR sale at \$20 a Stand, in Patent Hives, by Robert L. Campbell, Historian's Office, Salt Lake City. s44w22 ly

TAKEN BY MISTAKE

FROM THE DEPOT OF THE U. C. R. R.

ONE CHEST, addressed Mary Gennes, Lehi City, Utah Territory, U. S. America. Containing ladies' clothing, trimmings and patterns of ladies' dresses, and other articles used in the business of dress making. Mrs. Gennes came in R. F. Neslen's company of emigrants. Send information to D. O. CALDER, U. C. R. R. w27 2w

TO THE WOOD-WORKERS

I WOULD SAY I AM NOW PREPARED to Gum, Hammer, Set, Sharpen, and Repair ALL KINDS OF SAWS On the Shortest Notice, Warranting Satisfaction. HENRY B. SKIDMORE, Saw Smith, North side 1st South St., West of Townsend House. N. E.—Reference to Henry Diston, Phil., Pa. w 22 tf

Bickford Family Knitting Machine

The Oldest, most Practical, and the Best! I CAN knit a stocking complete without taking it from the Machine till it is finished.—BURKE L. FITZGERALD, Canaan, Me. The more I use it, the better I like it.—Mrs. CROSBY CURTIS, Medina, O. Altogether it works beyond my expectations.—Mrs. ALVIRA WALKER, Malone, N. Y. Send for our Descriptive Circular, sent free, which also contains many similar recommendations. Price, \$25 to \$75. Address—Bickford Spinner and Knitting Machine Co., 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

David W. Evans, "Deseret News Office," Salt Lake City, Agent for Utah Territory. w27 2

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD!

CN AND AFTER

Monday, July 17, '71, MIXED TRAINS

Will Run Daily, Sundays Excepted

Leaving Salt Lake City at 8 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., and Ogden at 5 a. m. and 6 p. m.

FARES.

Table with 2 columns: Salt Lake City to and Ogden to. Rows include Wood's Cross, Centerville, Farmington, Kaysville, and Ogden with corresponding fares.

JOHN SHARP, Superintendent. D. O. CALDER, Ticket and Freight Agent. w27 4