

If report speak truly the State of Florida is troubled with as greedy a lot of cormorants in the shape of unscrupulous office-holders as the Territory of Utah. Our "triumvirate" might have succeeded better had they secured office in that State than they have in Utah; for there the "ring" has been tolerably successful, while here the members of the "ring" have invariably come to grief. The Florida "ring" succeeded in defeating Col. C. M. Hamilton, late member of Congress from that State, and preventing his re-election, because he would not work in harmony with its members in their schemes. In this Territory the "ring" has tried to carry matters with a high hand, and to ostracize those who would not coalesce with it, and be its willing and subservient tools; but all its attempts in this direction have been signal failures, notwithstanding the "triumvirate" whose chief is the standard-bearer of the "ring," have exerted themselves and used their official position to the fullest extent. Col. Hamilton has made an affidavit, which lays bare before the eyes of the people of the whole country, the nefarious schemes of the Florida "ring," and its chief members had not, up to latest advices, attempted to rebut his statements.

We expect before long to witness a similar expose in the case of the "ring" here. Money has wonderfully cohesive properties. "Rings" can be formed and maintained if there is money to be made by them. But when the money fails, the "rings" are very likely to fall also. That is precisely the position of the "ring" here. Its members can get no money, and on what basis can they be expected to act unless it be money? The chief member of the "Triumvirate" has talked very freely to his statellites and others, so we are informed, of the promises which had been made him at Washington, how confidently he could rely upon support, &c., in his usurpations here. By using the name of President Grant very freely in this connection, he contrived to keep up the hopes of the needy, unscrupulous and mercenary members of his "ring." But after awhile this talk ceased to have the desired effect; it did not pay board, tailors', livery, whisky or gambling bills; and one prominent member of the "ring" who had been deluded, we suppose, into incurring debts on the strength of the hopes which the chief had inspired, told his friends who were not in the "ring" that he did not know what they were going to do for want of money.

Finding that something must be done, or the "ring" and all its schemes would fall to pieces, the "Triumvirate" determined on sending one of their number to Washington, with full authority to get money—at least—\$30,000—if he could. He was authorized to describe in most touching terms the desperate straits to which the "ring" was reduced, and that if money were not forthcoming all their labor at civilizing the "Mormons," and governing the Territory would be lost. A resolution was framed to present to Congress, and was to be introduced by a trusted friend of the chief of the "Triumvirate." But alas! for the "Triumvirate," the resolution can not pass, and the thirty thousand is not forthcoming. What will the "Triumvirate" do? What will that member of the body say when he returns? What new dodge will now be adopted?

THE religious folks of sectarianism are generally on the *qui vive* when an opportunity presents for a sensation, in the soul saving line. They took advantage of the marriage, recently, of Queen Victoria's daughter to the son of the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Lorne, to present the bride with a bible, which for beauty of adornment, is probably without an equal in the world. The book was bound in morocco, with gold mountings. The title page, of parchment, was illustrated, by hand with exquisite taste and had on it the following inscription

"LOUISE CAROLINE ALBERTA,
"With the loyal, loving, and prayerful wishes of the maidens of her native land, on the occasion of her Royal Highness's marriage."

The book was purchased by subscription, having cost 4,755 shillings, given for the purpose by as many young ladies in different parts of the kingdom. When presented it was enclosed in an elegantly carved oak casket, and was accompanied by the following address:

"May it please your Royal Highness,
—We, maidens of Great Britain and Ireland, desire to approach your Royal Highness on this deeply interesting occasion, with the expression of our

respectful but heartfelt congratulations. The feeling of lively interest with which the maidens of these Islands must regard the daughter of their Queen, is further increased by the circumstances that your Royal Highness is to remain among us, and while continuing to be a comfort to our beloved Sovereign, will also adorn the position in, which it has pleased Providence to place your Royal Highness in this, our highly favored country. The memorial which we are permitted to offer for your Royal Highness's gracious acceptance, is unostentatious as a gift. Nevertheless, its value is priceless. It contains the pearl of great price, and is a mine of wealth to those who search within. We desire that this light to the path may continually shed its bright rays upon your Royal Highness's way, and we pray that your happy lot here may be crowned with everlasting glory by your name being written in the Book of Life."

After the presentation Mrs. Lorne made the following reply:

"I am deeply grateful to the maidens of Great Britain and Ireland who desire to present to me this beautiful copy of the Bible, and for the kind expressions contained in your address. I shall always value the book, not only as being the Word of God, but as a memorial of the good feeling shown to me on this important occasion of my life, and I trust I may so act that under the blessings of Providence your prayers for my welfare will be granted."

A CURIOUS case has been entered in the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, in Kentucky, which is likely to be one of leading interest. The administrator of the estate of a murdered man sues the alleged murderer for \$25,000 damages. The petition sets forth that the person murdered "left surviving him one child about seven years of age, who was entirely dependent upon the care and labor of its parent for culture and support, and that, by reason of the killing of said parent as aforesaid, the said child has been left destitute and entirely without means of subsistence, and without the care and protection its tender years require."

This suit is instituted under Section 4, Chapter 18, on the subject of crimes and punishments, Stanton's Revised Statutes, which provides that "The commission of a felony shall not stay or merge any civil remedy of the party aggrieved against the felon."

The Louisville Journal says that in the case of Williams vs. Hendrick (Pr. Dec. 203) the court held that reason and justice alike dictate that, for every civil injury, compensation should be made; and when a person committed a criminal offence, he was not only liable to a prosecution for the public wrong, but also to an action for the civil injury." (14 B. Monroe, p. 164.)

That paper says this is the first suit for damages against a criminal for the injury and wrong done the family of the party slain that has ever been instituted in Louisville, notwithstanding the opportunities have not been few. But, it asks, if a wife or a child can be compensated for the loss of a cow by negligence, why not be indemnified for the death of a husband or father on whom they lean for support, when that father is stricken down by the hand of a wealthy assassin?

Correspondence.

BRIGHAM CITY, April 13, 1871.

Editor News:—Dear Sir—Daniel Johnson, of Logan, Cache county, requests me to pen the following, which are his own verbal statements:

"This a. m. I met a store keeper at Corinne, at whose place I saw nobody but a man, who I thought was badly intoxicated. The store keeper wanted to purchase a load of potatoes from me, which I had standing a little way off, and offered me forty-five cents per bushel. I plainly declined making any bargain with him, but went off to my load, telling him he might perhaps have the potatoes yet, at forty-five cents per bushel, provided nobody would offer me a higher price. As I came along the streets I sold the potatoes for what I wanted, at another establishment. But to my astonishment, the aforesaid store keeper made his appearance, claiming to be the owner of the potatoes and that he was ready to prove the same by three witnesses, and he claimed ten dollars from me as damages. Refusing to comply with this curious demand, I was soon visited by a man who represented himself as being an officer of the law and who comman-

ded me to meet for trial forthwith. It was ten o'clock a. m., and I soon found myself in a store with which I was unacquainted, and among men unknown to me, who claimed to constitute a court of justice. My prosecutor (the store keeper) and the intoxicated man referred to, I thought I recognized among the men. Without special ceremony, judgment was rendered against me, to pay a fine of ten dollars to the storekeeper and eight dollars to the court as the cost of suit. A handsome sum to make as fees for a Justice's court! The acts regulating officer's fees was of course not consulted, otherwise, if I remember aright, seventy-five cents would have been all the cost that could legally be collected by any proper court of a Justice of the Peace in such a case. Upon my proposing to take an appeal, I was informed that I could not take my team away from the city, and that I should meet again there for a new trial, on Saturday next, at 10 a. m.; but I was finally acquitted by only paying the cost of court, eight dollars, which I did cheerfully and went on my way rejoicing, not however without having formed some strange opinions of my first visit to Corinne, the boasted Queen of the West. I would kindly give a word of warning to my friends to be on their guard when at Corinne. I had to spend about every cent I got for my potatoes I had hauled from Logan, but I don't feel so bad after all, considering that the cost of courts must be paid, especially in dull times."

Most respectfully,

A. C.

REPORT ON SHEEP.

Report of the committee on Sheep, Raising, presented to the Committee of the Parent Society, for the importation and improvement of Stock.

March 27, 1871.

Editor News:—As I have been requested by the Committee on sheep, I wish to offer a few suggestions upon economy in sheep raising. As there has been but little said upon this subject in these meetings, it may be advantageous to some persons to do so. To commence with, in my opinion, sheep raising is the least understood of any business in this Territory, and the losses in this branch of business for the last twenty years will demonstrate it. At the same time we have got one of the best countries for sheep raising in the United States; and we can keep them the year round without anything but what they can get themselves. The high mountains, where there is but little brush, is the place for the summer range for sheep; and those large valleys where there is plenty of white sage and other small shrubs, are the places for winter range. The large bunch grass alone is not suitable for sheep, as they like variety of food more than any other animal. The bucks should be taken from the ewes, so that they will not have lambs before the middle of April, unless a person has a shed for them and plenty of roots and feed, until grass comes. The ewes should be separated from the rest of the flock for lambing. It is a bad policy to put buck lambs to ewes to breed from until they are one and a half years old; also to breed from ewes, should be two years old; and both ewes and bucks should be strong and healthy when they are put together to breed from, and the ewes, if possible, should have good feed two or three weeks before lambing, as it makes the lambs strong and healthy.

The herdsman should not use his dog too freely, when the sheep should be feeding; if he dogs them together it takes them some time to spread out again to get feed, and that time is worse than lost. The sheep should not know that they are herded; and that can be done by the shepherd walking around to the side opposite where he wants them to go and feed.

The greatest difficulty that we have to contend with, in our flocks of sheep, is the scab, which destroys hundreds of sheep and thousands of pounds of wool yearly in this Territory; and we still keep inexperienced men with our sheep, and they do not know that the sheep have got the scab until they are incurable, and they are abandoned to their own fate. And whenever this takes place there is a loss of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. of that flock of sheep. This may appear a very heavy loss to some; but it is true, when this happens to them in winter. Suppose there is a loss of ten to the hundred, and those principally ewes or last year's lambs. We will say five of them might

have had lambs; and the other ninety might have had fifty lambs; but they lose and abandon ten of them through this disease, which is a very light loss under those circumstances; making a loss in all of about twenty-five to the hundred, and they will lose from two to three pounds of wool to the head.

The question might be asked, is there no remedy for this disease. I will answer, there is. Bishop Maughan, of Cache valley, made a statement before this Association, some weeks since, that he should like to see the salving of sheep tried in this Territory; I will say that I have tried it years ago, and I know that it will answer well. But I should put a mercurial ointment in the grease instead of the tar, of which he spoke, because the ointment will kill the scab, whilst the tar will stain the wool so that it will not take the dye-stuffs. This ointment applied to the sheep by a man that understands the business, would cost ten cents per head. It would increase the growth and quality of the wool, and it would save all the losses caused by the scab. Some persons will say that poverty brings the scab; but I will say that the scab, all the time, brings poverty. I have seen some of the best and fattest flocks of sheep in this Territory when the scab commenced upon them, but it soon reduced them to poverty. One scabby sheep put in a thousand, any time in the winter months, will besmear the whole flock.

JOSEPH HARKER.

At Toquerville, Kane Co., April 11th, 1871, of lung fever, REBECCA ANN daughter of William Wallace and Ruth Hammond, aged 1 year, 3 months and 27 days.

Elder C. D. Evans has sent us the following obituary of Sister Hannah Daley Wood:

Died at her residence in Springville, April 15th, 1871, HANNAH DALEY WOOD, aged 60 years, 7 months and 25 days. Her interment took place April 16, 1871, a large concourse of friends attending.

Deceased joined the Church at an early day, and, in 1838, removed, with her husband and family, to Far West, Missouri. During the fall and winter of that year the Saints were cruelly persecuted when Sister Wood rendered herself useful in taking care of the families and properties of her relatives and friends in the neighborhood where she resided. While her husband and others of the brethren were in Far West under arms to defend the place, and after the mob had taken Brother Joseph and others and scourged the country, murdering, robbing and burning without mercy, she was active night and day replacing fences which they had thrown down, thus saving the crops of the brethren from destruction. She aided several of the brethren by dressing them in female attire, and, in this manner, saved their lives. She migrated to this Territory in 1848, suffering many privations and hardships in common with the Saints, and was unswerving in her integrity to the Church to the day of her death. She has gone to mingle with the just and to share with them the blessings of a glorious immortality.

Her memory will ever be cherished by all who knew her.

In Spring City, Sanpete Co., at 5 o'clock a. m., April 14th, 1871, JAMES RILEY son of Isaac and Mary Alfred, born in Bedford Co., Tennessee, January 28th, 1827.

He died of a lingering disease contracted by hardships which he had passed through. He was one of the guards in President Young's company from Nauvoo to Winter Quarters, at which place he enlisted in the Mormon Battalion, from which he was honorably discharged in California, where by the counsel of President Young, he remained the following winter, with many others. During his stay there they discovered gold. He came to Salt Lake City the following season and then returned, with A. Lyman and C. C. Rich, to Upper California, on the first mission there. When he returned his constitution was greatly impaired. In 1861, he went as night guard to fetch the poor and also again in 1863, for the same purpose. Since then his health had gradually declined. He died in full faith of the Gospel and was highly respected by all who knew him.—[Com.]

At Farmington, April 3d, 1871, of inflammation of the bowels, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, son of John and Fanny Wood, aged 19 years, 4 months and 26 days. He was respected by all who knew him.—[Com.]

In Cottonwood Canyon, April 12, 1871, of lung fever, DANIEL ROBERT, son of Daniel and Mary Graves, of Provo City, aged 26 years.

His remains were interred at Provo on the 14th instant; the funeral was attended by numerous friends and an address was delivered by Elder J. B. Milner. He was a dutiful and affectionate son, and, in him Brother Graves has lost a prop of his old age.—[Com.]

San Francisco papers please copy.