

that Cook was credited with about thirty head of cattle that Smith had purchased from him, since the 25th of January of the present year. From Cook's statement, it appeared that he had only driven seven or eight there in all, two of which belonged to himself, but one of them was afterwards claimed by another person. It therefore followed that the whole of these other cattle had been stolen, taken to that slaughter house and killed there, and the meat sold to the inhabitants here. That was the logical deduction, beyond all contradiction, if the statements in the books of defendant were true. He did not say that Mr. Smith stole them, but that they were stolen was beyond contradiction. If Cook's statement was true there was the strongest evidence to believe that Mr. Smith had been engaged in that business; if Cook's statement was not true then Smith had been brought into court by a combination of unfortunate circumstances. If the cattle had been bought of Cook, as Rusch and Gallagher had testified, it was loose and looked rather dark. It was the duty of the body politic to protect the farmers and their stock on the range. It was a difficult task, but the difficulty did not render the obligation less binding. It was also the duty of the public to protect the butchers the same as any other class of people; but that would be difficult sometimes. It was time, however, for butchers to understand that they have ample protection when they comply with the law by recording the marks and brands of stock brought to them and also the persons who bring them. If they failed to do that they brought themselves under the ban of the law at once. The question was in this case, should Mr. Smith be held to bail or not. There was no question that Mr. Alexander had lost four head of cattle, that three of them were driven to and slaughtered at Smith's slaughter house, and their hides found at Pugsley's. That, of itself, was enough to throw the burden on Mr. Smith to account for possession, and it was accounted for by showing that Mr. Cook drove them to his slaughter house. Mr. Cook swears that he was at work for Smith by the day; others testify that the cattle were bought of Cook. Cook, himself, swears that every single thing in defendant's books about him is wrong, that he never gave any receipts at all. Others say he did. This is contradictory, and we must reconcile it as well as we can. He had had twenty years in this Territory on the bench, at the bar, and as public prosecutor, and he had no apologies or excuses to make for saying what he had said in this case.

The Court then briefly reviewed the case, and intimated to Mr. Smith that it would have been more to his credit and would have kept him out of his present awkward position, if, when he came here a stranger, he had observed instead of resisted the laws of the city. He finally announced that he would hold the case under advisement until 2 o'clock to-day.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Smith was discharged, the Court saying, that while the evidence was strong against him, its character was such that he did not feel warranted in holding him for trial.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, SEP. 24.

**THE DAILY JUNCTION.**—The two first numbers of the Daily Ogden Junction are before us and we congratulate the enterprising proprietors and editors upon the inauguration of such a promising venture. Ogden is a growing place, and ought to have a lively daily.

**THE FIRST SNOW** of the season fell last night on the mountains and in the valley, much earlier than usual. Of course everybody was chilled, and overcoats, cloaks, blankets, overshoes, extra fires and winter conveniences generally were largely in requisition. To find the mercury at 42° at 11 o'clock in the morning, was a marked contrast to seeing it at 95° or thereabout at the same hour a few weeks ago. But fine, warm weather will come again before winter. The streets are soft to-day.

**A PECULIAR DISEASE.**—We learn, by letter, from W. L. H. Dotson, Minersville, that a peculiar disease had appeared among the children of that place, and which had proved fatal in no less than thirteen cases during the past two months, in fact nearly all who had been attacked had died. He states that there are some cases existing yet. The disease partakes of the combined symptoms of cholera morbus and flux. It is probable it will disappear with the advent of cold weather.

**ON THE WEBER.**—Bro. Arza Hinkley, of

Coalville, informs us that the passing season has not been favorable to sown and planted crops in that part of the Territory. In addition to the numerous army of grasshoppers, in consequence of which a smaller breadth of land was cultivated this season, the late crops have been injured by frost, in fact frost, more or less, has prevailed there every month and most weeks through the whole summer.

**TWO DAYS' MEETINGS.**—We have received from Bishop Simon Smith, of Clarkston, an account of two days' meetings held there Sept. 14th and 15th. There were present, B. Young, jun., of the Quorum of the Twelve, Bishops W. B. Preston, William Maughan, Lorenzo Hatch, Samuel Roskelly, John Maughan, W. F. Littlewood and George Lake, and Elders Moses Thatcher and Jeremiah Hatch and a large number of brethren and sisters from the surrounding settlements. Addresses on practical subjects were delivered by Elder B. Young, jun., Bishop Preston and others. A number of the brethren also visited the Sunday school and gave instruction and advice to the children.

The health of the people of Clarkston is good, and they are busy gathering a bountiful harvest.

**FIRE BRICK.**—It is a settled fact that the days of imported fire brick are gone by, it having been recently demonstrated that an article in that line is being manufactured in this City, by Messrs. Morris, Evans & Mathews, at their brick yard, a short distance west of and behind the Theatre, which cannot be surpassed in the world. A recent test, which can be seen at the office of Morris & Evans, placed the Utah article 150 per cent. above the Colorado brick, the best imported to the Territory. In addition to this the Utah brick, in an unburned condition, was lately tested by Mr. Eddy, in a furnace at Little Cottonwood, the result of the trial being that after seven and a half days in the furnace it came out entirely uninjured, while the A. W. brand, from Illinois, was demolished in four and a half days.

The new brick yard is under the management of W. T. Mathews, formerly of Flintshire, Wales, who is a workman of great ingenuity and experience. The kiln in which the brick is burned has a capacity of 36,000, and is an invention of Mr. Mathews himself, he having received a patent from Washington for it two years ago last Spring. It is used with gratifying success in several cities of Wisconsin and Illinois. Some of its advantages over others are that it is sectional, which facilitates it for burning several different qualities of brick at the same time; by an ingenious arrangement it is made to consume only one third the amount of fuel usually required, and there is such an equal distribution of heat that the outside bricks are as well burned as those nearer the centre of the kiln. The process of burning will be in operation this week, and brick makers would do well to visit the yard and see the arrangement.

The fire clay is brought from Bingham Canyon, and a better quality could not be desired, and the silica, which enters largely into the composition of the firebrick, is almost as pure as it is possible for it to be.

There is a prospect that instead of Utah having to import firebrick in the future, she will find an outside market for her surplus, as soon as arrangements can be completed for its manufacture on an extensive scale. Some gentlemen who saw the brick tested in Cottonwood wanted the manufacturers to engage to ship 30,000 to California, which the latter, however, were unable to undertake to do at present. Besides being of superior quality, the Utah brick will have the advantage of being at least \$30 a thousand cheaper than any that can be laid down here from any outside market.

A species of clay has been found some distance east of Camp Douglas, which is not near so good for making firebrick from as the Bingham deposit, but Mr. Mathews informs us that it could not be excelled for making water and sewer pipes. He states that, by a process of reduction, he could form of it a substance that would stand nearly as much pressure as cast iron.

**NEW MACHINERY.**—Eight patent improved looms, with machinery attachments, were received to-day for President Young's woolen factory. This machinery is of the most approved style of mechanism and was manufactured by the Bridesburg Manufacturing Company, of Pennsylvania. The cloth, &c., heretofore made at the Deseret Mills has been of a very superior quality, but when the new improvements are completed and in operation the product of the mills will be still more satisfactory. Those who doubt that superior cloth, in point of texture and durability, can be made in Utah, should examine that made at the Deseret Factory.

**CAN'T THEY BE PUNISHED?**—The Rochester Democrat is anxious to punish somebody. It says—

"Six hundred more Mormon recruits reached New York Monday, from Europe. How much longer is Utah's peculiar institution to be permitted to exist? Can nothing be done against it? Can nothing be done to punish Mormon crimes?"

O yes, punish the Mormons. There is so much crime in the country, especially in the Empire State, that somebody ought to be made the scape goat, and why not the Mormons? They have no friends, and it is

so natural for cowardly rascals to want to hit those who have no friends, under pretence of punishing them for their crimes.

**ILL FEELING.**—Says the Denver Tribune—

"A correspondent in Salt Lake City states that the ill-feeling between the Gentiles and Mormons in that place is rapidly increasing, and fears that the political excitement of the campaign will yet result in a serious riot."

We know of no ill feeling on the part of the "Mormons," but towards them some people never have any other than ill feeling. The "serious riot" part exists more in the wish of such than in reality.

**REPLANTING TEETH.**—At a recent meeting of the Odontological Society to England, Mr. Steele stated that he lately had a tooth of his own extracted and reinserted under the following circumstances—

The tooth had for some time been in an exquisitely sensitive condition from exposure of the pulp, and gave pain on the least change of temperature. Under the influence of nitrous oxide gas, the tooth was carefully pulled out, so as to prevent straining or tearing of the gum; the dental canal was then cleansed, the carious part scraped from the crown, stopping applied in the usual way, and the tooth was replaced in its socket. The operation lasted about half an hour. For three or four hours there was a dull, aching pain, which, however, entirely ceased before noon of the following day, though some tenderness remained. This, in turn, disappeared; and, by the end of a fortnight, the replanted tooth did its duty without any difficulty.

The following is from the Dental Cosmos:

On the 24th of April, 1868, a young man, C. W., called at my office to consult me in relation to three of his incisors. In a scuffle, the night before, he had these teeth knocked out by a blow,—the two central and left lateral incisors. He had replaced them as well as he was able at the time of the injury, but from the breaking of the alveolar border, the teeth did not stay in their places,—protruding about two lines. The gums were considerably lacerated and much inflamed. I administered the nitrous oxide, and with the aid of a pair of forceps, replaced the teeth. I then softened some gutta serena and molded the same over the loosened teeth, including two of the firm teeth upon either side of the loose ones, thus forming a dental splint which kept the teeth in their places until they became firm. I applied tincture of aconite and camphorated chloroform to the injured parts. At the expiration of five days the gums were badly inflamed and the teeth sore. I continued the use of dilute aconite for one week longer, when the inflammation subsided, and I removed the splint. At the expiration of four weeks the teeth were sound and firm in their sockets; but from the effusion of lymph, the teeth protruded slightly from their sockets, and to avoid irritation I removed the cutting edges with a file.

Four years have intervened since the accident occurred, and the teeth remain perfectly firm, and have never given him the slightest trouble, nor have they changed their color.

**Case 2.**—In August, 1871, a young man, about seventeen years of age, came to me with alveolar abscess. I persuaded him to have the tooth extracted and replanted. He finally consented. I extracted the tooth, bringing away the sac at the apex of the root, containing pus. I cut three-eighths of an inch from the end of the root, cleansed the socket by syringing it out by dilute carbolic acid, immersed the tooth in aconite and camphorated chloroform, and replanted it. In four days the tooth was a trifle sore, but he expressed himself as perfectly satisfied. About one month afterward I filed the tooth, which remained perfectly sound and firm until the present time.

I have replanted four others with like treatment and with good results.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

Wales wants Papa Bull to pay his debts and give him a fresh start.

It will be interesting to the ladies to know that the Ex-Empress Eugenie now dresses almost entirely in red and black, and that her beautiful hair is beginning to show threads of silver.

Professor Tyndall, the great "English scientist," as he is called, is not an Englishman, but an Irishman, being a

native of Leighlin Bridge, Leinster Co., Ireland.

At the Highfield House Observatory, near Nottingham, England, but a small fraction less than six inches of rain fell during the day and night of July 28.

Ten thousand Belgian miners in the Borinage district are out on a strike; and the men, hitherto tranquil, have assumed such a threatening mien that gen d'armes and soldiery have been summoned to the spot.

The strikes among the farm laborers in England have created a great deal of excitement. They have been most wretchedly oppressed, and the employers think they have been exceedingly generous in advancing their wages a shilling a week.

The pay of the letter carriers of London has been increased, and it is now proposed to open a restaurant expressly for them in each district. They average twenty miles a day during their walks of eight hours.

On account of the great increase in the foot-and-mouth disease in England, a meeting lately held at Norwich resolved to memorialize the Privy Council to close all fairs and markets for six weeks.

The North German Gazette, an organ of Bismarck, with its office and machinery, has been purchased by a syndicate of German bankers for \$400,000. No change in the tone or policy of the Gazette is contemplated, and the old editor will be retained.

The three great forms of faith in the European world are represented by the three sovereigns at Berlin. The Emperor of Germany is a Protestant; the Emperor of Austria is a Roman Catholic; and the Emperor of Russia is of the Greek Church.

Many lady amateurs, owing to the revolutionary changes in France and Italy, have adopted the lyric drama, or have taken to the concert room professionally, among them the Marchioness de Santayana, formerly a maid of honor to Isabella, Ex-Queen of Spain.

The large increase of emigrants from sunny Italy to the United States is a matter of comment in the European press. During the month of June last the number who embarked at Genoa from the Southern provinces of Italy reached the figure of 1,500.

Captain Burton is pushing over the vast snow ranges in the unexplored portion of Iceland, and it is expected that he will shortly have examined the chief geographical features of that region, which, it is said, has never before been visited by man.

Hopple Hall, of England, somewhat notorious both in England and America as a traveler, now volunteers to go where Livingstone is supposed to be, and follow him up and remain with him until he is ready to come home—if any one will pay his expenses.

It is hard to believe that some of the accounts of religious intolerance in Sweden are not exaggerated. Private advisers report that every way possible is taken to harass both Baptists and Methodists. Baptists are to be stopped from holding Sunday schools and day schools, and all who marry are to be fined.

## ESTRAVS.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animals:

One black STUO, four years old, branded J circled with a heart on left thigh.  
One bay MARE, three or four years old, white spot in forehead, branded P on left shoulder and left thigh.  
One bay MARE, three or four years old, branded P on left shoulder and left thigh.  
One brown HORSE, one year old, right hind foot white, white strip in face, branded M on left shoulder.  
One black MARE and COLT, two years old, branded 6 on left thigh.  
One black HORSE, one year old, no brands.  
One roan HORSE, two years old, branded J high up on left shoulder.  
One black MARE one year old, no brands.  
One bay MARE two years old, branded S O on right shoulder and g E on left shoulder.  
One dun MARE two years old branded J E B low down on right hip, white spot on nose.  
One dun MARE one or two years old branded TR (combined) on right thigh.  
One bay HORSE four years old, white strip in face, left hind foot white, branded W (half circle over it) on right shoulder.  
One roan sorrel MARE, eight or ten years old, hind legs white, white face, both ears cropped, branded H O on left shoulder, Spanish brand on left thigh.  
One iron gray MARE, one year old, white spot in face, branded S F on left shoulder.  
One sorrel MARE one year old, hind feet white, white strip in face, branded I B on left hip, blotch on left thigh.  
One iron gray MARE one year old, branded two turned 7s on right shoulder.  
One brown HORSE one year old, hind feet white, white strip in face, no brands.

If not taken away within ten days from date will be sold at public auction, on Friday, October fourth, at 2 p. m., at Kaysville district pound.  
JOSEPH EGBERT,  
District Pound Keeper.  
Kaysville, Sept. 23, 1872. d2623 w le