

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Subscribers understanding this will be able to renew their subscriptions prior to the time of expiration so that their paper may continue without interruption.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 4.

OLD FASHIONED.—A real old-fashioned pie-shop, after the English style, has been established by Mr. John Hagell, on Second South Street, where genuine articles of the most savory description can be obtained. Besides being a thoroughly experienced and efficient pie maker, John is both cleanly and honest, and no one need be afraid of taking hydrophobia after eating his pies.

FLOWERS.—Everybody loves flowers, yet scarcely anybody is aware that Mr. Smith, grocer and seedsman, near Asmusen's store, has, at the rear of his premises, a green house in full blast, in which he keeps a large assortment of plants of various kinds, which have been fresh and green during the whole of the winter. Mr. Smith takes pleasure in showing his plants and flowers to any who may be desirous of refreshing their eyes with the sight in this season of frost and snow, whether they want to purchase or not. Mr. Smith takes great interest in the cultivation of flowers.

CAUGHT HIM.—The officers who went in pursuit of Lee, the perpetrator of the abominable outrage on a lady at the depot, particulars of which appeared in our issue of Saturday last, succeeded in capturing the culprit at Toano. Justice Middleton went to Salt Lake yesterday to obtain a requisition from the Governor to enable the officers to bring their prisoner from Nevada to Utah. Mr. Middleton was expected back before this, but has no doubt been detained by the obstructions on the Utah Central R.R.—Ogden Junction, March 3.

QUITE RIGHT.—A man who was under the influence of liquor created some disturbance among the audience at the Theatre, last night, by loud talking, &c. He made himself so unbearably obnoxious that the ushers were eventually constrained to turn him out. The audience would not have found any fault if this action had been taken in his case a trifle sooner. Disturbers of public assemblies should not be tolerated nor parleyed with. In turning out this one the ushers but did their duty.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 5.

GONE NORTH.—Captain A. Burt left yesterday for Brigham City, having been called there, a telegram informing him of the dangerous illness of his aged mother, who lives there.

DISAPPEARED.—We learn, from a gentleman who recently visited Tooele County, that the small-pox has entirely disappeared from St. Johns, where, a short time since, there were quite a number of cases, thirty-four in all, six of which terminated fatally.

DEVIL'S EYE.—From Mr. W. R. Frink, on the Navigator Islands, we have received a few seeds of the mata-mata-masa, or Devil's Eye. They are of the size of small peas, of a vermilion color, with a spot of black at one end, covering about one fourth of the entire surface.

STEALING GOODS.—Yesterday evening B. F. Miles, a stage driver, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 for stealing, from the residence of Dr. Dunyon, Point of the Mountain south, a quantity of goods, consisting of dress patterns, etc. Miles was impetuous and consequently could not pay the fine, and will have to expend his energies on the public works at the rate of a dollar a day until it is liquidated.

A RISING SCENIC ARTIST.—A dramatization, by Mr. Daly, of Mark Twain's popular work, "Roughing it," was lately put upon the stage at the Grand Opera House, New York, and we notice by the bill of the play, that Mr. Joseph De La Harpe Ursenbach, late of this city, is engaged there as scenic artist, and that he painted three of the scenes for the new play. While here Mr. Ursenbach gave evidence of being the possessor of excellent artistic talent, and the fact of his

being now employed at the Grand Opera House, where everything is got up in superior style, shows that he has continued to make good use of his time.

In this connection we may say that Mr. Kirkham, now employed at the Theatre, and Mr. Alfred Lambourne have both excellent talent for scene painting and, by practice, are making rapid progress in the art. Both these two latter gentlemen have painted some very respectable pictures. Local talent in the direction of the fine arts should be encouraged.

UTAH CENTRAL FREIGHT.—The appended statement came to hand last evening:

SALT LAKE CITY, March 4th, 1873.
The following is the classification of freight received and forwarded over the Utah Central Rail Road during the month of February, 1873:

RECEIVED:	FORWARDED:
Mdse. - 1,657,262	Mdse. - 211,295
Coal - 5,651,100	Ore - 636,972
Charcoal - 330,000	Bullion - 317,640
Wood - 121,000	Lead - 160,000
Lumber - 682,000	Wool & Hides 16,556
Bld'g Mat'l 159,767	Produce - 80,775
R.R. Mat'l - 86,200	Sundries - 49,975
Wagons - 114,280	
Produce - 294,300	
Live Stock - 20,000	
Bullion - 100,000	
Iron Ore 134,400	
Hay - 20,000	
Coke - 192,900	
Ice - 420,000	
Sundries - 44,255	
9,857,464	1,473,213

RUNNING WITHOUT LICENSE.—We have several times alluded to a certain "hurdyurdy" concern which has been running for some time on East Temple Street, the tendency of which, according to common report, is disgustingly immoral. The conundrums propounded and answered and the general talk indulged in by the performers in the concern we hear have been of the most low and filthy description, and listened to by boys of twelve years of age and upwards. The license of the proprietor of this establishment expired a few days since, and he made application to the Mayor for a renewal, which, as a matter of course, was refused, the grounds of refusal being, we understand, the disreputable character of the establishment, several complaints having reached the Mayor and City Council with regard to it. The proprietor has, for a few days, in defiance of law, been running his establishment without license and he was arrested a day or two since for so doing. The case has been several times before Justice Clinton, but has been as frequently deferred for some cause or other, but it was definitely set to come up for settlement at two o'clock this afternoon. Whether a final settlement of the matter will be reached to-day, in these *habeas corpus* and anti-jurisdiction times is rather questionable. One thing is certain, such immoral cesspools should not be allowed to flourish or exist in this city, and if by any sophistry and chicanery they are permitted, it will be against the pronounced wishes of the respectable citizens of this City and Territory.

MAKE AN EXAMPLE.—It would be next to impossible for us to state accurately the number of requests that have lately been made of us, by different individuals, to say something, through the paper, about the reckless endangering of human life and limb by boys of various ages, who shoot at snow-birds and pigeons on the streets with rifles and shot-guns. Now we have referred to the matter several times, but somehow there are boys and parents of boys who can only be advised through the medium of their pockets, and do not seem to take kindly to advice given through the columns of a newspaper or orally. We would like to give a little advice to those who complain about the boys shooting on the streets. If such had backbone enough to have those guilty of thus endangering the lives of citizens arrested and fined, ten chances to one their cause of complaint would soon cease. It is too often the case, however, that there is a fear on the part of those complainants that by taking this step in favor of the law they would run the risk of offending somebody. This should not deter people from taking a course to preserve the lives of their fellow creatures, and it is a wonder, when the amount of reckless shooting done on the streets is considered, that some serious if not fatal casualties have not been reported before this. Two narrow escapes came under our own observation recently, one where a bullet passed close to the shoulder of a child and struck the wall of a house, and another where a bullet struck the ground near a child and sent the dirt flying around. It matters not whose boys indulge in such a dangerous practice, means should be taken to stop it.

SMALL-POX AT MORONI.—By the kindness of a gentleman in this city we glean the following from a letter received by him, dated Moroni, Sanpete County, March 1st, 1873:

"Sometime previous to last Christmas some travellers staid over night at a house in this town and left the smallpox in the family as part pay for their night's accommodation. Afterwards the relatives who nursed them took it, and the disease has been spreading ever since. What has made the matter worse, the doctor and several of the most prominent citizens here have denied it being the smallpox; and it was not until the death, this week, of the wife of Elder John D. Chase, that it was admitted to be so, the symptoms under which she labored when taken being precisely like those given for smallpox in Dr. Gunn's medical work. Since this was discovered it has been made known to the people, and the City Council has appointed a Board of Health, and they are requesting families afflicted to remain at home. But some do not like to be published by having the yellow flag hoisted on their premises, while others, who have got over the worst of it, walk about and visit in defiance of municipal regulations. Some give expression to strong censure of responsible parties for keeping

the matter covered up so long, deceiving themselves and people by calling it chicken-pox, swine-pox, etc., through which quite a number have been stricken down.

"The theatre, schools and public meetings are now closed, and the yellow flag is waving over all infected buildings. The officers reported some half dozen new cases of the disease yesterday, making twenty-five or thirty persons now down with it in this City; and it hardly seems possible to stay its progress for some time to come, unless the people with a united effort second the labors of the municipal authorities."

SALT LAKE CITY, March 5th, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir:—There is a prevailing idea that the quarantine measures adopted in this city for the prevention of the spread of the small pox are entirely insufficient, and I am by no means prepared to controvert such an opinion. It is not too much to say that the settlements in the country districts generally set an example in this matter worthy the imitation of the authorities of this city. In thickly populated cities the malady is much more liable to spread than in sparsely settled districts, and the means adopted to prevent infection should be, if possible, proportionately more strict. The posting of a few notices in the immediate vicinity of the patient is, I think, entirely inadequate, and I believe it to be the voice of the public that other and stricter means be at once put in operation, and what the citizens want should be at once conceded by those who are elected to positions of trust as the servants of the people. This matter, unimportant as it may seem at a first glance, is a question of great moment, because in it are involved life, health and prosperity. The very least that should be done when the disease appears in any part of the city is to fence in the street as far as the side of the block extends where the cases exist, and to indicate at the end of the block the exact locality of the house or houses where the patients reside. This would prevent general traffic in the affected districts, and would consequently limit the danger of the infection spreading. As the matter stands now people are liable to stumble unawares upon houses where there are cases of the most contagious description. Let us have better quarantine regulations by all means. If this is not seen to, the disease may spread beyond easy control. Yours respectfully,

PREVENTION.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 6

COMMON.—Writs of *habeas corpus* have become as common in Utah, as divorces are in Indiana and Illinois.

"WOMAN'S EXPONENT" for March 1 is full of interesting reading, including some entertaining correspondence from Miss E. R. Snow. Should be in every household.

WILL BE CLOSED.—The wholesale grocery and dry goods departments of Z. C. M. I. will be closed on Monday and Tuesday, March 11th and 12th. The other departments will be open as usual.

PROBATE COURT.—The case of Mrs. Irwin, under indictment for keeping a house of prostitution, was to come up for trial, in the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, to-day. G. R. Maxwell and R. H. Robertson were her bondsmen to the amount of \$5,000.

FINED.—Dudler, proprietor of the saloon where variety entertainments are given, was, last evening, fined \$25 for running the performance part of his establishment without license. Notice was given of an appeal of the case to a higher court.

OFF FOR EUROPE.—Elder Erastus Snow and wife, Elder W. C. Staines, and Mrs. F. Little expect to leave Ogden to-morrow for New York and Europe. Mrs. Schettler expects to start on a similar journey, and Elder Joseph Birch of St. George, is on his way from that place on a mission to Europe. Most of the above expect to visit the European Continent and meet President G. A. Smith's party.

MONTPELIER.—Mr. David Osborn, writing from Montpelier, Oneida county, Idaho, February 24, says that settlement is composed of sixty-five families, and there yet remain land and timber enough for thirty or forty others. He says it presents a good opening for people who like to live in a cold climate. There have been a very large number of cases of scarlet fever among the children there, but only one had terminated fatally. Two day schools and one Sunday school were in successful operation. Meetings were well attended and the people generally were feeling well.

COAL DISCOVERY.—Mr. James Miller, of Spanish Fork, informed us to-day that coal has been discovered in Spanish Fork Canyon, about eighteen miles from the settlement. The specimens taken out are excellent, and burn clearly and brightly. The discovery has not been sufficiently developed to show the extent of the deposit, but experienced miners, who are at work on it, express the opinion that a large body of coal will soon be reached, and that it is of the very best quality. Bishop A. K. Thurber and Thomas D. Evans are the proprietors of the claim.

INVESTIGATION ARKED.—Thirty-five of the leading merchants, brokers and capitalists of New York City have presented a memorial to the President and Congress asking that all immediate legislation for the Territory of Utah be suspended until a thorough investigation is made of the affairs of the Territory by a commission of five or more impartial and experienced citizens, appointed by lawyers, and the results reported. H. B. Claffin & Co., Lockwood & Co., W. H. Starbuck, Spofford Bros. & Co., and Wm. M. Flics & Co. are among the signers.—Washington Special in Peter Ocean.

FLORAL.—Our reporter visited the nursery grounds of Mr. John Reading this morning, and was agreeably surprised at having his eyes greeted with such an extensive array of beautiful, bright, fresh plants and flowers as was presented in the greenhouses there. To enumerate the various kinds would be the next thing to impossible. There were roses, fuchsias, double and single, ivy leaved and variegated geraniums, carnations, hyacinths, basket plants, tulips, verbenas and an endless list of other varieties. There is quite a number of amateur floriculturists in this city, and many others who are lovers of flowers, to all of whom Mr. Reading extends a cordial invitation to visit his nursery and examine his plants, whether they are desirous of purchasing or not. The nursery is in the Thirteenth Ward, one block east and one south of the City Hall.

AFTER LEE.—Marshal Fife, who, it will be remembered, went to Toano and captured the desperado Lee, who recently outraged a lady at the depot, returned yesterday to obtain the requisition for which Justice Middleton went to Salt Lake. On application to the City Council, funds were supplied to the Marshal to cover his expenses and those of Sheriff Brown, whom the Marshal thought best to take with him to bring the prisoner into Utah. Last evening Justice Middleton returned with the requisition, which empowered the Sheriff to attend to the business, and not the Marshal, who has been the prime mover in the affair and who has done his duty like a man. The Sheriff and the Marshal left by the C. P. train for Toano last evening, and as the Territorial Attorney has taken the matter in hand, the prisoner will no doubt be taken to Salt Lake, where, perhaps, if *habeas corpus* does not intervene, and it may please the autocrat of the Third Judicial District to have a venire issued for a grand jury, the culprit may be punished according to law. As to justice his full merits are not likely to be properly rewarded.—Ogden Junction, March 4th.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 6th, 1873.

Editor Deseret Evening News:

I have seen several allusions in your paper at different times to the necessity that exists for public weighing scales and an ordinance to regulate the operations of the same, and it is a matter of surprise not only to myself but to many others that the suggestion has not long since been acted upon. Circumstances of daily occurrence point to the absolute necessity for public weighing scales. It is neither my design nor my desire to make any charge against coal dealers as a class, believing as I do that, as a body, they are as honest as the rest of mankind, but mistakes are apt to occur in other institutions besides families, and that they frequently creep into the question of how many hundred weight of coal it takes to constitute a ton of that article is too frequently demonstrated to admit of denial. There is a certain peculiarity too in connection with mistakes of this nature—they are almost invariably one sided. I could cite a number of instances if it were deemed advisable to do so, but in writing this note I do not wish to assume the role either of an accuser or dictator, but rather to stand in the position of a suggester. It does not make a person feel in very good humor, however, when after suspecting that he was receiving short weight of fuel all winter, he should take the trouble of satisfying himself by having a supposed ton of coal weighed, and find it to be nearly one-sixth short of weight, especially when that individual had been using a very large amount of coal during the cold season, yet such things have occurred. Errors of this kind would probably be avoided by the establishment, at or near the railroad depot, by the City, of public weighing scales, and the passage of an ordinance requiring coal dealers to have their loads weighed and that they should present to the purchaser a certificate of weight received at those scales. The consumption of coal is becoming and is even now extensive enough, I should think, to enable the City, by charging a small amount for each load weighed, to conduct an affair of this kind without any expense, and I am of opinion that the outlay incurred by its first establishment would soon be refunded.

I do not doubt that all respectable coal dealers would be gratified at the establishment of public weighing scales, as it would be the means of securing and maintaining confidence between themselves and the public. SUGGESTER.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 7.

OGDEN, March 7, 1873.
Deseret News:—A dispatch to the Junction states that Gen. P. E. Connor, of Salt Lake City, will probably be appointed Governor of Utah.

BROUGHT TO TOWN.—Marshal W. N. Fife, of Ogden, and the deputy Marshal of Toano arrived in this city this morning, bringing with them Robert A. Lee, who is charged with committing the brutal outrage on an Italian lady at Ogden recently. Shortly after arriving in town, Lee was placed in the County jail, where he now lies. We are informed there were manifestations of angry feelings on the part of the railroad employees, against the prisoner, at Ogden, but the officers succeeded in bringing him here without molestation.

A BIG BASKET.—A resident of the Fifteenth Ward informs us that an apple dealer recently visited his house for the purpose of purchasing a bushel of apples. Our informant thought the basket brought by the fruit dealer was of rather extraordinary dimensions, which prompted him to apply to the weighing scales. The suspicious about the size of the basket were proved to be correct, there being twelve pounds of apples in it over the bushel. Our informant wishes those having apples to sell to look out for that big basket.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.—In another part of the NEWS will be found "An Ordinance licensing and regulating the manufacture and sale of spirituous and fermented liquors." Last evening a meeting was held at Englebrecht's saloon, by liquor dealers of this city, at which about twenty firms were represented, Pat Lannan in the chair, on the subject of the ordinance and matters

pertaining to liquor licenses generally. A resolution was passed to the effect that these dealers were willing to pay a license of \$150 per quarter or \$50 per month, and that if the City persisted in demanding more than this, they would stand out against the city authorities and fight them on the matter. A committee of five were appointed to wait upon Mayor Wells and acquaint him with the action of the meeting.

These gentlemen seem to have a very considerable idea of their own weight and importance, and to forget that the Mayor and City Council are the officers or servants of the whole people of the city and not particularly of any one class, and in placing the liquor license at a high rate they but carry out the sentiment of the great bulk of the citizens, and as long as this is the case they are likely to be sustained by the people.

As a matter of course if people engaged in any kind of business had the dictation as to the amount of license they should pay it would necessarily not be placed at a very high figure. The liquor business is one which does not encourage but rather discourages industry, and is also subversive of good order, morality and general prosperity, and it is the understood sentiment of the great majority of the citizens that if a high rate of license will lessen or discourage the business, this preventive should exist. Anyhow, this threatening policy, this belligerent disposition, which causes men to announce that if their particular wishes are not acceded to they will "fight it out," has a kind of a low, braggadocio smack about it—a lack of gentility that is not in any wise commendable.

We understand the committee waited upon the Mayor, who informed them that any petition they might address to the City Council would have a respectful consideration.

The Utah Imbroglia.

The impending collision between the Federal Government and the hierarchy of Utah is now a common topic of discussion throughout the country. The Gentile population of Utah are not, as has been represented by the radical wing, united and harmonious in favoring decisive and extreme measures on the part of the General Government. Many interested in the national interests of Utah deplore the threatening aspect of affairs, and hope for an amicable adjustment. They have pushed their opposition too far, and now, like Phœbus driving the chariot of the sun, they are appalled at the probable consequences of their own recklessness. Others, who covet the broad fields and valuable and enhancing blocks in which they have no property interest—who have nothing to lose, but much to gain by the breaking up of the social foundations—are lustily crying for war. What the result will be we will not undertake to foretell. But one consideration must somewhat puzzle disinterested outsiders, who have watched the progress of affairs. It is this: that the Federal Government took no effective step to force upon the Mormon people, through the quarter of a century that their authority was absolute in Utah, a social and political system averse to their fanatical religious notions; but that now, when steam communication has brought them into immediate contact with the outside world, when foreign influence and capital are flowing in upon them, and more liberal ideas are becoming general and gaining victories at the ballot-box—that at this time, so auspicious for a speedy and lasting solution of the question of Mormonism by peaceful influences, there should be a movement of armed forces towards their borders, accompanied by threatening action in Congress and hostile messages from the Executive. The devil or providence is chalking out something; we can't reconcile what we see with common human wisdom.—Pioche Record.

It is stated that the necessary arrangements are being made preparatory to the construction of docks at Middleborough, England, at a cost of \$1,250,000.

Despite the steady decrease in the rate of discount in the Bank of England, the supply of bullion increased a million and a half in one week lately. Money is so plenty in the empire that financiers are puzzled to explain it.

A Leicestershire gallant has just been fined a couple of guineas by the magistrates for kissing a young woman against her will under the plea of Christmas coming but once a year.