

notices of local "Entertainments," musical and dramatic "Notes," Correspondence, "Answers to Correspondence," "Extracts from New Songs," besides a large amount of other matter.

The *Musical Times* has sixteen pages of entertaining and instructive reading, besides being enclosed in a neat, colored paper cover. It is a periodical at once meritorious and attractive, and therefore recommends itself.

District Court.—Thursday, March 29th, afternoon.

The Territory of Utah vs. Robert J. Golding *et al.*; demurrer to the complaint sustained; thirty days given to plaintiff in which to amend the complaint.

Salt Lake County vs. Robert J. Golding *et al.*; same order as above.

The grand jury reported thirteen indictments for crimes against the territorial laws; they also presented reports on the condition of the city and county jails, the penitentiary and insane asylum. The jurors were discharged for the term.

The United States vs. James Stohl and Andrew Madsen; indictment ignored by the grand jury, and, on motion of Sumner Howard, United States District Attorney, it is ordered that the defendants, with sureties, be and the same are hereby discharged.

Jacob Ornstein vs. William Grundy; on motion of Hoge and Jonassen to dismiss appeal, ordered that the appeal be dismissed, at defendant's cost.

Friday, March 30th, morning.
L. W. Hardy, administrator of the estate of R. C. Sharkey, vs. John Beers; it is ordered and decreed that the decision of the Probate Court be and the same is hereby affirmed, that said applicant, John Beers, is entitled to a conveyance by the Mayor of said City, for the premises in question, in execution in trust in such cases, that the usual certificate provided by law be issued accordingly, and that the applicant, L. W. Hardy, administrator aforesaid, pay the cost of this proceeding in this Court and in the Court below.

John Tiernan vs. Nicholas Trewleck *et al.*; this cause coming on to be heard on the motion for a new trial; motion overruled.

James Biddicutt vs. F. T. Lunt, on motion of George C. Bates, attorney for plaintiff, it is ordered that the appeal on file herein be and the same is hereby dismissed.

Grand Jury Reports.

Yesterday afternoon the grand jury came into the District Court and presented the following reports—

THE PENITENTIARY AND INSANE ASYLUM.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
Third District Court,
Utah Territory, March, 29, 1877.

The committee appointed to visit the insane asylum of this district and Utah Penitentiary, beg leave to report that on the 27th day of February, 1877, in company with Wm. Nelson, Esq., United States Marshal, and S. H. Lewis, Assistant District Attorney, we visited the Insane Asylum. The persons in charge gave us apparently full information as to their doings. Patients under their care appeared in healthy condition. We are, however, under the impression that the funds for maintenance of the Asylum are not sufficient to do justice to that unfortunate class of persons in this district compelled to go there for treatment. Many improvements, and of small cost, could be advantageously suggested, and are required, if appropriations could be had from the proper authorities.

We next visited the United States Penitentiary; found Mr. O. Vandercook on duty under orders of Mr. Nelson, United States Marshal, and alteration in progress for the better protection and safe-keeping of the prisoners in confinement. The guards on duty, under charge of the United States Marshal, appeared well disciplined and competent men. An appropriation is required to make additional improvements for the safe custody of prisoners, and for that purpose we recommend that separate cells be prepared for prisoners, so that old convicts and desperadoes, hardened in crime, may be separate from those less schooled in criminal acts, thereby preventing the old convict from giving instructions and educating the young. Separate, secure cells would save extra expense for guards

and at the same time protect the lives of employees.

We would also suggest that some plan be adopted by the United States through the proper officials, that confinement for criminals should be, where practicable, so that the prisoners would be compelled to perform daily manual labor, and if the Penitentiary remains where it now is located, some branch of manufacturing should be introduced. This is probably a more proper subject for the honorable judges, United States District Attorney and United States Marshal to report upon its practicability. Any change would be an improvement, than to keep a number of strong, healthy, able-bodied men in idleness.

Your committee cannot but approve and endorse the careful and considerate manner in which W. Nelson, United States Marshal, and his assistants conduct their business at the Penitentiary, and its excellent sanitary condition, and also attention to this grand jury during their session.

Your committee for the grand jury would fail to perform their duties did they not signify their approval of the close attention, fidelity of purpose to punish crime and administer justice by the Hon. Sumner Howard, United States District Attorney, and his assistant, S. H. Lewis, Esq.

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY SIMONS,
W. G. GALIGHER,
E. HOLMAN,
Committee.

Adopted by the grand jury March 29th, 1877.

Attest:
S. W. DARKE, S. D. CONNOR,
Clerk, Foreman.

COUNTY AND CITY JAILS.

To the Grand Jury for the February Term of the Third District Court, Territory of Utah:

Gentlemen—Your committee to whom was referred the duty of investigating the condition of the County Jail of Salt Lake County, and of the Jail of Salt Lake City, respectfully present the following report:

We found the County Jail in the basement of the County Court House. The cells composing the Jail are underground in a very damp locality, so much so that prisoners who have weak constitutions speedily contract rheumatism and kindred disorders. Several of them are suffering from these disorders who were perfectly well when confined there. The floors of the cells are of stone, and the beds are placed on the bare floors. In some instances gunny bags were under the mattresses, and had become mildewed and mouldy from the excessive dampness of the place. The cells are insufficiently ventilated, and this, together with the dampness, causes foul smells to arise, necessitating the jailor to keep quicklime in each and every one to make the atmosphere endurable; but at the same time a prisoner would have to undergo some hours' confinement before he could be easy in such an aroma arising from all the combined causes. The prisoners expressed themselves satisfied with the manner in which they were treated. The only fault they found was with the dampness and insufficient ventilation. The jail was as clean as could be expected under the circumstances, and the prisoners appeared to be well fed and cared for.

The City Jail we found well kept and very clean, separate cells being provided for women, and men taken into custody for drunkenness. The bed places are of iron, the frames being built into the rock walls; the room into which drunken men are put into to sober off being far superior in ventilation to any part of the County Jail. We cannot find any fault with the City Jail or its keepers, and must give the jailor praise for the manner in which his duties are performed.

The city and county officers rendered us all the assistance we needed in our examination of these places, readily and cheerfully.

In conclusion, we would suggest that the attention of the proper county officers be called to the necessity of providing a suitable jail for this county, either building one or by properly draining and ventilating the one now in use. By a small outlay the one the county has can be vastly improved in these respects. Bedsteads should be provided of either iron or wood. Your committee would suggest iron, as the building being entirely of

stone the frames could be fastened into the walls and floors in a manner precluding the possibility of prisoners taking them to pieces for the purpose of making weapons of them. These suggestions are made because we do not consider it either right or just that a man confined in jail while awaiting trial and unable to give bonds for his appearance should be made to suffer in his health thereby, and have the foundation laid for diseases which will probably hang to him for the remainder of his life.

Respectfully submitted,
S. W. DARKE,
JOHN HUBBARD,
E. COVEY,
Committee.

Adopted by the Grand Jury March 29th, 1877.

S. W. DARKE, S. D. CONNOR,
Clerk, Foreman.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 31.

New Office.—Brother Thomas is ensconced in his neat and cosy new office, near the east gate of the Temple Block.

Rain and Snow.—Last night there was more rain, with snow on the mountains and the least bit of snow in the valley. Raining slowly and steadily most of to-day.

Charged With Stealing.—A colored woman was before Justice Pyper this morning, at the instance of Mr. Maltese, who charged her with stealing some household utensils belonging to him. The accused was fined \$5.

Sickness.—We learn from a gentleman just in from Iron County, that there has been considerable sickness in that portion of the Territory of late, especially among children, the complaints being mostly of the throat and lungs, several cases terminating fatally.

Arrived.—The following was received this afternoon—

"ST. GEORGE,
March 31, 1877.

"Our company reached this city yesterday all well.

"JOHN TAYLOR."

Dangerously Ill.—We regret to learn that a twelve year old son of Mr. William Naylor, of the 13th Ward, is considered to be in a very dangerous condition. The complaint from which he is suffering is internal, and is supposed to have been superinduced by a severe strain or sudden jar, when jumping, at play. He is quite an intelligent lad.

"The Gladiatorial Stone."—Mr. George M. Ottinger expects to have his next Mexican historical picture, "The Gladiatorial Stone," completed in about two months from now. He has been at work on it about one year, and has searched every work on Mexican history he could get hold of, with a view to having the painting historically correct in its details. He has been assiduously at work on the picture almost uninterruptedly for the last several months.

District Court.—Saturday, March 31st, morning.

James McKnight *et al.* vs. Geo. C. Bates *et al.*; order heretofore made referring this cause to James H. Beattie, amended in accordance with the original entry, referring the same to E. T. Sprague.

John Tiernan vs. Nicholas Trewleck *et al.*; on motion of Baskin and De Wolf, attorneys for defendant, it is ordered that the bond on appeal in said cause be fixed at \$1,000, and that the order be entered to-day, as of the date of yesterday, March 30th, 1877.

Joseph Wilson vs. Emily R. Jarman; decree of foreclosure of mortgage in favor of plaintiff, findings to be furnished by Bennett and Harkness.

The People, &c., vs. David Phillips; prisoner arraigned and plead not guilty of murder, as indicted, and given into the custody of the United States Marshal.

The People, &c., vs. Peter Ians; prisoner arraigned and plead not guilty of assault with intent to commit rape, as indicted, and given into the custody of the United States Marshal.

The People, &c., vs. John Crowley; prisoner arraigned and plead not guilty of larceny, as indicted, and remanded into the custody of the United States Marshal.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 2.

Arrived.—Bishop Edwin Woolley and Samuel A. Woolley arrived at St. George on Saturday.

Bankrupt Stock.—Mr. James Dwyer has purchased the stock of Stevens & Co., being the highest bidder.

Gambling.—A Chinaman, known by the euphonious cognomen of Aug Yang, was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of gambling.

Warts.—It is said that oil of cinnamon will remove warts. It is also said that burning a small ball of cobweb on a wart will kill it.

Criminal Business.—The disposal of cases on the criminal calendar was commenced this morning, in the District Court.

Fined.—A young fellow giving the name of Blake was fined \$25, by Justice Pyper, for stealing some handkerchiefs from a lady, on Saturday. There is another charge against him, to answer to, of obtaining meals under false pretenses.

Preliminary Meetings.—The holding of two-days' meetings, preliminary to the opening of the General Conference, will commence at St. George on Wednesday, the 4th inst.

New Crossing.—The supervisor of Streets, Mr. Hyde, has commenced the laying of one of those excellent cobble crossings at "Flagstaff Centre," between the Eagle Emporium and Kimball and Lawrence corners.

Within the Limits.—It will be observed that a decision rendered in the District Court to-day, confirms the position held by the City in relation to Mr. H. Wagener's brewery, that, being within the corporate limits, it is subject to the same municipal regulations as any other business concern of the kind.

Woman's Exponent for April contains "To Bereaved Mothers," "We Will Represent Ourselves," "R. S. Reports," "Dress," "Good Manners," "Woman's Voice," "Be a True Woman," "Home Affairs," "Sisters, Be in Earnest," "From Beaver to St. George," "Executive-ness," "To Writers and Speakers," "Patience and Perseverance," "Saltpetre for Small-pox," etc.

Mortuary.—Sexton's report for March—Males, 20; females, 18; of these, adults 18, children, 20. Died of the following causes as reported. Lung disease, 8; old age, 5; diphtheria, 4; scarlet fever, 2; brain disease, 2; pleurisy, 2; still born, 2; accidental (snowslide, 2; drowned, 1; cave of dirt, 1; pistol shot, 1); typhoid fever, 1; nervous prostration, 1; capillary bronchitis, 1; chronic diarrhoea, 1; spinal paralysis (infantile), 1; heart disease, 1; consumption of bowels, 1; unknown, 1; total interments, 38.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,
Sexton.

Utah Northern Extension.—In pursuance of their original plan, the Utah Northern Railroad Company are now proposing to extend their road from Logan to Blacksmith's Fork Cañon, thence up that cañon and into Bear Lake Valley, from there being only a short distance over easy grades to the Mammoth coal mines. This is carrying out the original design of the road—that of building a cheap road which should open up and develop all the resources of that portion of the country. It will aid in the great object aimed at by the projectors—that of centralizing all the trade of that country in Utah. Much of the trade of Bear Lake Valley now goes to Evanston, Wyoming. The building of this extension will bring them into rail communication with points in Utah where goods can be purchased just as cheaply, and all that class which is brought from the West much more so.—*Corinne Record*, March 31.

Rash and Inconsistent.—American newspaperdom is proverbially rash, generally plunging into the sensation business without regard to the ordinary rules of good sense and judgment. A large proportion of the journals of the country are striking about and wildly beating the air just now, on the subject of Utah and the "Mormons," some covertly and others more openly hinting at the time having arrived to introduce into the drama a profusion of "bleed and thunder." Some of them are hinting darkly about the "set time" having come in which to blot out "Mormonism," and, as a matter of course, the "Mormons" because as long as "Mormons" live so will "Mormonism," for they are a people who have given some of the best evidences of self-sacrifice, and of devotion to their convictions of right

exhibited in modern times, to say the least.

What nonsense to talk about "blotting out Mormonism and the Mormons," just as if it was a mere trifle to accomplish, and only "child's play" to "blot out," which we presume means to exterminate, somewhere between one hundred thousand and two hundred thousand people and their social and religious institutions! And what for? Is it for doing more toward redeeming to civilization this western portion of America than any other people? Is it for being the best behaved, most law-abiding and industrious people on the Continent, for that is their true character? People who talk about having the "Mormons wiped out," don't think of what they speak, and, in our view, don't at all mean what they say.

Instead of getting kicks and abuse, the "Mormons" are entitled to better things; they are deserving of praise, credit and encouragement for the large amount of good they have accomplished. They have great and serious objections to being "wiped out," "exterminated," or "blotted out," and have not the remotest idea that they are going to be. It is one thing to sit in a newspaper office and blot a worthy, sober and honest people out of existence with a number two Faber, but when it comes to doing that kind of a job in fact, instead of in the imagination, it is quite a different undertaking, and one that, in our view, the world is scarcely prepared either to witness or sanction. At least we'll hope so, if only for the sake of the world.

District Court.—Monday, April 2nd.

The People, &c., vs. George Leonard; *nolle* entered as to indictment, *ney*; prisoner being insane.

The People, &c., vs. L. B. Kinney; prisoner arraigned and plead not guilty, bail fixed at \$500.

The People, &c., vs. Anson Call, *et al.*; plea of not guilty withdrawn and will come into court at 4 p.m. and enter plea.

The People, &c., vs. H. Davis, alias John Stockfish; prisoner arraigned and plead guilty. The jury, without leaving their seats, find a verdict as follows—

"We, the jurors in the above entitled action, find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment."

"H. E. WILIE, foreman.

The People, &c., vs. John and Peter Stockfish, indictment for larceny; prisoners arraigned and plead guilty, the jury finding a verdict accordingly.

The People, &c., vs. John and Peter Stockfish, indictment for housebreaking; prisoners arraigned, John pleading guilty and Peter not guilty; *nolle* entered as to Peter; a verdict of guilty by the jury as regards John. The latter is sentenced to imprisonment for three years in the Territorial Penitentiary.

The People, &c., vs. John and Peter Stockfish; indictment for burglary, prisoners arraigned; John enters plea of not guilty and Peter of guilty; *nolle* entered as to John and verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment, by the jury, against Peter.

The People, &c., vs. Richard Martin; *nolle* entered as to defendant.

The People, &c., vs. George Burgher, larceny; prisoner arraigned and plead not guilty; remanded to the custody of the officers.

People, &c., vs. E. Clarke; case set on Friday morning, April 6th, 1877.

People, &c., vs. T. J. Brundon; prisoner arraigned and plead not guilty; bail set at \$500.

The People, &c., vs. C. Sherman, plea of not guilty withdrawn and plea of guilty entered. The jury find a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment and the prisoner is sentenced to confinement for one year in the Territorial penitentiary.

The People, &c., vs. Jos. Reynolds *et al.*, robbery, &c.; Dilley and Burmester assigned as counsel for the defendant.

The People &c., vs. Lee *et al.*; A. S. Patterson assigned as attorney for the defendant.

The People &c., vs. Charles Worsley *et al.*; J. Wilcox assigned as attorney for the defendants.

Salt Lake City vs. Henry Wagner; motion, by the plaintiff, for judgment on the pleadings, allowed; ordered accordingly that the plaintiff have and recover of and from the defendant the sum of \$20 fine and the costs that have accrued, &c.