

MORE WAR IN THE AIR.

SOME acute people, like the Biblical war-horse, are forward to snuff the breeze of battle in the air from afar. Certain noted European publicists have foretold a coming terrible war in the Old World. Now a celebrated New England publicist apprehends another mighty struggle in the United States. The *Lewis-ton Journal* publishes a remarkable extract from a private letter by Wendell Phillips to Dr. Boyne, of Winthrop, Maine, in which the first named gentleman expresses himself thus—

"You cannot, in my opinion, exaggerate the gravity of the future trouble. * * * I think the wave is shifting, evident reaction is taking place, and we shall soon see the north stunned into sobriety. Two years will show such rebel plans, and such clear conspiracy on the part of the southern whites as will open their eyes here and rally the needed party to resist. It seems to me we shall have inevitably to wait for that uprising."

To this may be added, as indicative of the way the political wind is blowing, the abolition of the two-thirds rule in Congress, the persistent efforts of the party in power to expand the authority of the federal government, in interposing in and supervising the more immediate concerns of the individual States, and to increase and more firmly establish the rule of the bayonet in the settlement of internal State difficulties. The future, politically, is certainly none too full of bright and cheering promise.

ENCKE'S COMET.—The famous Encke's comet is coming again. Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, U. S. Navy, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, has made a report to the Navy Department relative to observations of "Encke's" comet, in which he says that since January every available opportunity has been used to look for that periodic visitant. The comet being 182,000,000 miles from the sun, and consequently also very distant from the earth, the celestial stranger could not be seen through the ordinary instruments of the Observatory. Recourse was therefore had to the 26-inch equatorial. The comet was first seen by Professor Holden and Paymaster Tuttle, U. S. Navy, on the night of January 26. It was then extremely faint, with no nucleus, and with no well-defined boundary. It will probably be too faint to observe with the ordinary instruments for some weeks.

This comet is supposed to have been seen by Mechain in 1786, by Caroline Herschel in 1795, and by Pons of Marseilles, in 1805, but was positively by Pons in 1818, and identified by Encke as a periodical comet the same year. Its orbit is within our solar system, within the orbit of Jupiter, and its period of revolution is a little more than three years and a quarter, and decreasing about two and a half hours each revolution, the decrease being ascribed by Encke to the presence of a resisting medium, though Herschel and others ascribed the decrease to the gradual loss of the comet's tail, a cause sufficient to accelerate the motions of other creatures than comets. The greatest distance of this comet from the sun is four times that of the earth, and its least distance one-third that of the earth.

A LEGISLATOR INCORRUPTIBLE.

—In the midst of the very prevalent moral degeneracy in official life, in these times, it is refreshing to come across now and then an instance of genuine incorruptibility, especially in a legislator. The following from an exchange is almost calculated to renew one's faith in the better qualities of official human nature—

"An incorruptible legislator is a being to be tenderly regarded and mentioned with awe. There are not so many of them in these days

that even one should be permitted to waste his sweetness unremarked. We are accordingly enraptured to present to public admiration a Missouri gentleman whose constituents lately summoned him to his home on a certain Saturday evening. The incorruptible sniffed gold-headed canes and ice pitchers in the ambient air. Without one poor minute's hesitation he plunged into the telegraph office and sent the message that he'd rather not come, because, as he observed, 'I understand that it is the intention to make me a present of something appreciative. I am,' he continued gently, 'and always have been, opposed to public displays to officials in the way of presents, addresses,' etc. And then he burst into this noble and lofty expression, worthy alike of the man and the statesman: 'If you have concluded to do anything of the kind, give it to my wife.'"

LITTLE CHARLIE ROSS.—The *Philadelphia Press* has the following—

"To whom it may concern! Kidnappers and their abettors! The Legislature of the great State of Pennsylvania is in the act of passing a bill containing the severe penalties of fifteen years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine to be imposed upon each and every person who shall continue to conceal or have any knowledge of the concealment of this or any other child. In order, however, that the kidnapper or kidnappers, or those who abet them by refusing to give information of the whereabouts of the child may have a little grace left them, the act of the Assembly will contain a clause which will free the guilty parties from the consequences of their criminal conduct if they atone and make restitution or give information of the child within thirty days from the time the bill passes.

"You people need not lay the flattering unction to your souls that this act is what the lawyers call an *ex post facto* law, for it will require no fee to be paid to the best lawyer in the land to give you the honest advice that the crime of concealment is a continuing one, and will attach the moment the act is passed, and be punishable after thirty days have elapsed, unless the child is given up."

FINANCES OF MISSOURI.—The *Missouri Democrat* says that that State owes, not including the Hannibal and St. Joseph bonds, \$17,839,000; that the counties and towns of the State owe about \$34,634,000; being a total of about \$55,473,000, (we make it 52 instead of 55), or over \$27 for each man, woman, and child.

The *Democrat* further says that the debt is neither decreasing nor stationary, which means that it is advancing; that the State will be obliged to increase its debt next year by several hundred thousand dollars, and its annual tax, to meet interest on bonds, by more than \$350,000, or repudiate the bonds.

According to our quoted authority, the State credit is so bad that it cannot borrow money to discharge maturing debts without promising to pay much more than the money borrowed; that the counties and municipalities, with few exceptions, have even less credit than the State, being unable to meet maturing debts except by borrowing, and being unable to borrow except at a high rate of interest; that some county bonds are depreciated forty per cent. Nearly two dollars yearly to every man, woman, and child in the State, is required to pay the interest of local public debts, and the difficulty increases.

This is not very encouraging. It is to be hoped that Missouri will make a strenuous effort to free herself from debt, and that speedily. Our people look upon that State with a feeling akin to affection, and they have a registered expectation of dwelling within her borders again someday. They are not in favor of repudiation, as they believe all honest debts ought to be honestly paid, and they would not like, when they go back to Missouri, as the wanderer returns to his mother, to find her overwhelmed with debt.

KILLED.—The St. Louis City Council has killed the "Social Evil" bill, recently presented therein, by a close vote of 12 yeas to 11 nays. A majority (13) of the whole was necessary to pass the bill. Mr. Francis read the following from a Louisville paper as expressing his views—

"St. Louis has been wrestling with the social evil for several years. She tried the regulation system, and it failed to arrest the progress of prostitution. Last week another effort was made by the introduction into the City Council of 'An ordinance to suppress prostitution within the city of St. Louis.' The ordinance provides for heavy fines to be imposed on keepers of houses of ill fame, assignation houses, and upon the ordinary perambulating courtezans. A peculiar feature of the ordinance is that it is as severe upon the customers of the houses of prostitution as the women. A fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500 is imposed on 'any male person who shall inhabit, eat or sleep in any house of prostitution,' etc. The ordinance is a strong one; but there are few people who believe that such regulations will be enforced. St. Louis has jumped from the almost absolute freedom of this vice to the most stringent means for its suppression. It will be found that the police force will not interfere with the visits of men to these disreputable resorts, and the imposition of fines upon the women will be an affair of only periodical occurrence. Legislation of this kind has invariably failed to produce any good results, and it is very evident that the remedy lies far back of any municipal enactments. If there was no food for the rapacious monster lust, or if the supply suffered diminution, the nefarious business of prostitution would not haunt itself so triumphantly before the public gaze. The remedy for what is termed the 'social evil' is therefore that which moral, thoughtful people endorse nowadays. It is to fence off the destroyer from the household and from all the early associations of the boy or girl. This is a remedial agent in the hands of every parent in the land. Mothers, whatever their condition in life, can guard their daughters from the men who would defile them. There are certain quiet avenues to the devil which can be watched. There are certain men with whom young women should not associate. Attention is flattery, but the attentions which lead to the ruin of the household can be spurned aside and the devil cheated of his prey. The bag-nios are filled with girls who in earlier life came and went from home as they pleased. The victory over the 'social evil' will come when the traditional security of the Anglo-Saxon home, with its multi-form safe-guards is re-established throughout the land."

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 16.

Boys Arrested.—To-day several boys were arrested for unruly conduct in the 17th Ward. A small fine was imposed on each of them, by the police justice.

At Fillmore.—To-day President's B. Young and George A. Smith left Cove Creek for Fillmore, with the intention of remaining at the latter place over night. It is expected that they will reach this city on Friday.

Home Missionary Appointments for Sunday, Feb. 23—

Sugar House—Elders S. A. Woolley and C. J. Thomas.

Taylorville—Elders Thos. Taylor and S. B. Young.

Neff's District—Elders Thos. V. Williams and C. H. Wilcken.

Draperville—Elders Isaac Groo and George Nebeker.

Emigration.—We learn from Elder W. C. Staines, Church Emigration Agent, that the emigration railroad fares for the coming season will be about the same as last year. From New York to Ogden \$51 for each adult, and from Chicago to Ogden \$43.

Elder Staines expects to leave this city again for New York shortly after the approaching Conference.

Coroner's Inquest.—At eleven o'clock to-day an inquest was held, by Coroner George J. Taylor and a jury at the residence of Brother

William Ashman, 10th Ward, over the remains of Richard Harwood, an account of whose death will be found in another part of the NEWS. The evidence showed that the old gentleman took two steps aside to avoid the runaway, but was too late, being struck by the wheel and wagon box. O. P. Miles and John Walsh were the witnesses. Geo. Cheshire, William F. Poll and William Griffin composed the jury, who returned a verdict of accidental death. It did not appear in the inquest that anybody was to blame in the matter.

That Lecture.—Prof. K. G. Maser's lecture, "Science and Revelation," last evening, at the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms, under the auspices of the Literary Institute of that Ward, was a most gratifying success. The lecturer showed that the antagonism which was generally claimed by scientists to exist between science and revelation, was more imaginary than real, or was the result of aggressions made by the votaries of either one or the other; although there was a distinction between the two, yet they finally blended into one.

Science has given us the comforts and pleasure which we find in our every day life and intercourse with each other, and is educating man to a higher plane of truth and knowledge, but it is for revelation, faith and religion to elevate him to that standard of purity and holiness which will entitle him to dwell eternally in the presence of the great eternal Father. The subject is an interesting one and is very ably treated by the Professor. Those institutes which have not been favored with this lecture would do well to make arrangements for hearing it.

Poetry.—Not infrequently we receive pieces of poetry to the memory of one or another person deceased, with a request for the publication of the same, to oblige the friends of the deceased. We have no doubt the publication of these poetical contributions would be gratifying to those friends, and we should be pleased to so conduce to their gratification if we consistently could. But, the merit of the poetry itself left out of the question, it will be readily perceived that the NEWS, being a paper intended for the public generally, and therefore expected to publish only matter of interest to the general public, could hardly be reasonably expected to publish poetry inscribed to individuals who have or had no public reputation. If we were to do this our columns would be loaded with contributions of this very local character, and of no interest to the public at large, to the exclusion of much other matter which would be interesting and useful to the generality of our readers. We trust that our various correspondents and contributors will readily understand this, and whenever they favor us with poetry or other contributions endeavor to have the same of a character that will be of interest to the generality of our readers.

A Fatal Casualty.—Shortly after four o'clock last evening a horse, attached to the delivery wagon of Filligan and Gwin, of the Empire meat market, First South Street, broke the snap of the hitching strap with which it was fastened to a post in front of the premises named. The frightened animal ran at full speed westward, and in turning to go southward, on East Temple St., at the Eagle Emporium corner, one of the wheels of the vehicle struck an old gentleman, named Richard Harwood. He was picked up and carried into the Co-operative drug store, where he was waited upon by Drs. Benedict and Fowler, who did everything for the unfortunate man that professional skill could suggest, but his injuries were necessarily fatal, the skull being crushed in on one side of the head and the bones of one arm fearfully splintered.

Father Harwood was then taken to his home in the Tenth Ward, at the residence of his son-in-law, Brother William Ashman, where he survived but a short time, breathing his last a few minutes to six o'clock.

Father Harwood was in his seventy-second year, and those well acquainted with him give him an excellent character as having been an honest and well disposed man.

The funeral services of deceased took place this afternoon, at two o'clock, at the Tenth Ward school house.

Drawing of Grand and Petit

Jurors.—Yesterday the following order was made in the Third District Court:—

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

It is ordered, and public notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 16th day of February, 1875, at 11 o'clock on the forenoon, in the Federal Court House, in Salt Lake City, there shall be drawn, in open court, the names of twenty-three men to serve as Grand Jurors, and the names of twenty-four men to serve as petit jurors at the next March Term of this court.

(Signed) JAMES B. MCKEAN,
Chief Justice etc., and Judge of Third District Court.

Accordingly this forenoon the two hundred names previously selected by the Hon. Elias Smith, Probate Judge of Salt Lake County, and Edward B. McKean, clerk of the Third District Court, were written on separate slips of paper by a deputy of the clerk, and folded and put in the box by the latter himself, all the slips being as near alike as possible. This done, the clerk, being told by the Court to do so, inserted his hand into the box and well mixed the slips. The box was then handed to Deputy Marshal A. K. Smith and shaken, so as to complete the mixing process, everything being done with apparent fairness.

Marshal Smith then did the drawing business, with the following result, the figures in front of the names being indicative of the order in which they occurred on that of the original two hundred:

GRAND JURORS.

162 Rueben B Miller	1
159 J S Alexander	2
138 James Lawson	3
184 R Mowrie	4
179 James Bond	5
82 Frank Hyde	6
51 Lucius Hayns	7
128 Abraham Coom	8
98 Thomas Latimer	9
96 Wm Hepworth	10
198 John McKay	11
101 Martin K. Harkness	12
129 Alex Majors	13
130 Gideon C Gibbs	14
93 Joseph Weir	15
196 Charles Sansom	16
145 John Macdonald,	17
120 Samuel Russell,	18
129 E W Morgan,	19
80 Luman A Ensign,	20
13 W W Chisholm,	21
127 J G Bryant,	22
89 James M Darling,	23

PETIT JURORS.

191 Robert Camm,	1
11 E B Callahan,	2
157 H G Shurtliff,	3
90 Geo E Bourne,	4
147 A M Thomas,	5
174 DeVitt O Thompson,	6
169 Chas Ellis,	7
142 Samuel Bringham,	8
190 Joseph Peck,	9
194 Geo M Ottinger,	10
50 Michael Holden,	11
95 Daniel Cram,	12
77 Wm S Godbe,	13
43 Joseph Seigel,	14
72 W J Hooper,	15
143 Abe Cohen,	16
182 E W Davis,	17
26 Jesse West,	18
84 William Naylor,	19
197 Samuel Howe,	20
91 S F Nuckolls,	21
111 Joseph Braithwaite,	22
10 Frederick Peterson,	23
173 Thos B Potts,	24

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, when the only business that will be done will be the naturalization of aliens. To-morrow the Court will adjourn over till next Monday, until which time the jurors of the present term were dismissed, there being no cases on the calendar ready for trial.

The jurors drawn to-day will be summoned to be in Court on Monday, the 11th day of March.

TERRITORIAL DISPATCHES.

From our Special Agent.

LOGAN, Feb. 16, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Wm. K. Robinson, of Logan, received such severe injuries in Logan Canyon to-day, that he died half an hour after he was brought home. George T. Benson, who was with him, received severe injuries, and is in a critical condition, occasioned by a log coming from above unexpectedly.