

EDITORIALS.

MORE TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

Several instances of the successful transfusion of blood from one body to another have been reported of late in the papers. Here is another report of a case of the kind, which we copy from a Washington paper—

"The patient was an inmate of the Western Pennsylvania hospital and was in the last stage of consumption. His pulse, just previous to the operation, stood 108, and he was much emaciated and exhausted. The blood transfused was taken from the carotid artery of a sheep. The fresh blood seemed to infuse new life in the patient, his color heightened, and his pulse went down to 68. On the following day he appeared greatly improved in health, and although he will probably ultimately sink under the organic disease from which he suffers, the new blood he has received will undoubtedly make his tenure of life considerably longer. The advocates of the system claim that in all diseases resulting in weakness, where no organ of the body is materially involved, the effects of transfusion are very remarkable, the body becoming vitalized to such an extent as to enable it to throw off the malady. It is also claimed that in many cases where certain organs of the body are involved and decay has already commenced, this infusion of new blood frequently checks the destruction and restores the injured part to a healthy condition."

A GOOD WORD FOR SPEAKER BLAINE.—The Springfield *Republican* thus speaks of the Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives—

"Out of the chair, as in it, James G. Blaine is found to be a force and power in American politics. He has made the House such a Speaker as it has not had within the memory of those now living. Clear-headed, alert, nerve wedded to tact, the rules and precedents at his finger-ends, master of himself and of the situation, he has for six years ruled one of the most unruly parliamentary bodies as it has not often been ruled before. That is the advantage of having a man behind the gavel."

BENDIGO'S RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCES.—The London *Telegraph* of March 16 has the following anent an ex-champion of the P. R.—

"A correspondent, writing from Nottingham, states that a report having been circulated that Bendigo, former y champion prize-fighter of England, and recently a Methodist convert, had been at a local pigeon shooting match, and not only had bet on the birds, but had also used bad language, the case has been investigated. On Sunday last a great open air service was held, when Bendigo appeared on the platform and admitted having been at the match and bet upon a bird but he denied having used bad language. He said when he found he had done wrong he went home and told God, who had forgiven him and taken him back again. After this confession there was general rejoicing, when Bendigo, assisted by the congregation, sang the following verse—

"The devil had me once, but he let me go,
Glory Hallelujah!
"He wants me again, but I don't mean to go,
Glory Hallelujah."

RELIGION AND INSANITY.—The Sacramento *Record-Union* has the following—

"Dr. Saxe, of Santa Clara, reports that one of his patients of Santa Clara—the wife of Mr. Sholes—has been made insane by too intense and long continued religious excitement, in connection with the revival meetings being held there. This adds testimony to the last United States census report, which states the number of persons in several of the leading insane asylums, made insane through too intense religious excitement, was nearly equal to those made insane by intemperate use of alcoholic beverages."

WHERE ALLEGIANCE IS DUE.

THE Davenport, Iowa, *Gazette*, says—

"We know nothing of Mr. Parker, who has been selected to fill McKean's place, but we do know the man whom he is to succeed, and we are quite free to say that he will be a rare judge who will do as much toward executing the laws of the United States in that Territory. The Mormons will tolerate no divided allegiance. Whoever is chief justice must either follow in the footsteps of McKean, or surrender."

Without disputing the knowledge of our Davenport contemporary, we may say that the people here also have an abundant knowledge of the gentleman named, his ways and his whims, and their deliberate and decided opinion is that he will be a rare judge who will do less towards executing the laws of the United States in Utah Territory than did the late occupant of the chief judicial seat therein.

Furthermore, the "Mormons" are not so presumptuous as to ask, or expect, or desire "undivided allegiance," or any allegiance at all, to them from public officials. Such officials owe allegiance not to the "Mormons," but to God, to truth, to justice, to their common country, to its constitutional officers, and to its constitutional laws. Let them faithfully render that allegiance where due, and neither follow in the footsteps of McKean nor surrender to any body else, and they will be officers whom the "Mormons" will and the whole Union ought to delight to honor.

THE INCREASED POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT MAIL MATTER.—The Washington *Star* of March 18th says—

"The Postmaster General will not probably feel authorized under the late law of Congress increasing the postage on transient mail matter to issue any circular of instructions to postmasters directing them not to insist upon the new rates until April 1st; but it is understood that he will feel justified in not enforcing the law until about the time mentioned, in order that postmasters and the public generally may be informed of the provisions of the new law. There are many postmasters not yet aware of the new regulations, who by the time named will be officially informed of them. The immediate and rigid enforcement of the law would undoubtedly be detrimental to the public interests since the people generally are not aware of the increase of rates."

The new law itself is acknowledged to be detrimental to the interests of the public, and the early and rigid enforcement of it would be more detrimental to those interests. This new law doubles the postage on samples and parcels of merchandise, transient publications, seeds, cuttings, and other things which come under the third class of mailable matter. The following is the law concerning the mailing of that class of matter—

"[Packages of mailable matter of this class must be prepaid by stamps, and must not exceed the weight prescribed by law, [which is four pounds]; and any package exceeding that weight will be excluded as unmailable. On books, pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines and periodicals; hand-bills, posters, sheet music, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, book manuscripts, and proof-sheets; cards, maps, lithographs, prints, chromo-lithographs and engravings; seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions; flexible patterns; samples of ores, metals, minerals, and merchandise; dry articles of merchandise (samples or not); sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes, and wrappers, plain and ornamental paper, photographs, and all other articles for which other rates of postage are not prescribed in this table, and which are not by law excluded from the mails, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, weight of packages limited to four pounds. On unsealed circulars, newspapers

[whether transient or addressed to regular subscribers—except weekly papers, which may be mailed to subscribers on prepayment of postage at second class rates] and on periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, when any of the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers, 1 cent each. On periodicals exceeding two ounces in weight, when deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers, 2 cents each."

LATE BUT NEEDED.—The New York *Graphic*, commenting upon recent Utah news, says, "The removal of Judge McKean, of Utah, comes rather late, but it is a matter upon which honest and intelligent people may congratulate themselves. He has made a long succession of blunders since he has been on the bench, but his recent decision in a suit of divorce * * * is the worst blunder of all. The decision virtually legitimized polygamy."

After stating that the Judge took a worse view of the law than the defendant did, the *Graphic* says—"A man capable of this degree of ignorance or recklessness is conspicuously out of place on the bench."

MORE INFLATION AND THE OBJECT.—A Salt Lake correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, writing March 21, and talking of the Ricks trial, adverts as true the story unanimously rejected by the jury as false, and says—

"Such a scene as this is seldom witnessed in a court of justice, and taking into consideration the high state of feeling between the resident Mormons and Gentiles—especially since the occurrences of the past two weeks—it is very fortunate that no forcible demonstration was made by the over-excited populace; bloodshed and riot would have been the result."

A telegraphic despatch from this city to the same paper, under date of March 23, and concerning the same case, thus betrays the animus of the sender—

"The evidence was very conflicting, but the jury was composed of Mormons, and the obligations that existed between the prisoner and the jurors, it is said, influenced their judgment. There is a general expression of belief by the anti-Mormons that further legislation must be had from Congress before the Mormons can be convicted of crime."

A friend at our elbow ejaculates, "What stuff!"

DRY OR MOIST ATMOSPHERE.—The Health Officer of Oakland, Cal., in his recently printed report, estimates the population of that city at 20,000 on June 1 last. From January 1 to December 31, 1874, there were recorded 445 births, —212 males, and 233 females; and 278 deaths, or 12.65 for each 1,000 inhabitants for the year. The *Transcript* says—

"We believe this is a more favorable showing than that of any city in the world. During the two years past, of the fifty-six deaths from consumption, only one was born in Oakland. The balance were persons who came to Oakland in advanced stages of the disease."

The Health Officer closes his report with the following remark—

"I believe the low rate of mortality obtaining in Oakland from consumption and other diseases of the respiratory organs, is especially due to the fact that we have an even, warm temperature of air, and that the air we breathe comes to us directly off the ocean, nearly saturated with moisture—such an atmosphere is well known to be the best for respiration."

This statement of the superiority of warm, moist climates over hot, dry ones for the lungs may be contrary to the opinions of those who believe aridity to be especially favorable to the health of those organs, but facts are stubborn things,

and these facts concerning the mollifying and most grateful influence of the mild, moist climate of Oakland are very remarkable.

CULTIVATING THE STREETS.

THE Municipal Council, as per the ordinance published in the NEWS, has seen proper to permit the owners of lots on the eight rod streets to cultivate and plant, with trees, shrubs, flowers, grass, etc., a twenty-four foot strip in the centre of the street opposite their lots respectively, under the approval and direction of the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

There can be no doubt that if this permission be taken general advantage of, the streets of the city will assume a beautiful appearance, each of such streets then forming a most attractive double avenue.

There are, however, a few things which may be taken into preliminary consideration.

Where street railways run it will be difficult, if not impossible, to take advantage of this permission.

It will not seem worth while for owners of lots, where the streets need considerable grading, to plant trees or shrubs in the middle of the streets, until such grading has been accomplished. Hence, this ordinance will be held to justify the presumption that the city authorities design to grade the various eight-rod streets, where they need it, as soon as possible.

It will be useless to plant shrubs or flowers or sow grass in the streets, without adequate protection, and it will be found that a substantial picket fence will be necessary all around the twenty-four foot strip. Trees might do with less expensive protection, but they would need some.

Trees would not require much water, but small shrubs and flowers and grass would, and in the hot months the water question might become an important one, worth consideration.

The whole twenty-four feet strip of street should not be continuously planted and fenced from block to block, as that would hinder street crossing, both for pedestrians and teams. There ought to be an opening through the strip every twenty or ten rods, or perhaps less.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT CASE.—The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondence of March 19, has the following—

"The Supreme Court has decided not to render a decision on the 'Enforcement act case' this term of the court, but will embrace the 'Grant parish case' in the opinion to be delivered at the next term of the court."

RICH MONTANA ORE.—The Helena *Independent* of March 18 says:

"We are reliably informed that the Legal Tender Company have on the dump twenty-two tons of ore which averages over \$1,000 per ton, without concentration, and that more of this quality is being taken out daily."

SPELLING MANIA.—A mania for spelling matches has lately sprung up and spread vigorously in the Eastern States, and it is wickedly suggested that the dictionary dealers started the excitement. At all events, lexicons have been going off like hot cross buns since the revival in the spelling business.

Accident.—The Evanston *Age*, of the 25th inst., says—

"An accident occurred at Green River on Tuesday evening which will probably result in the death of one more victim of intemperance. David Shields, formerly an employe on the road at that place, having been drinking, lay down on the track near the coal shed and was run over by an engine, crushing one of his feet and injuring him internally. Dr. W. A. Ritchie, of Rock Springs, was called, who amputated his foot. He is not expected to recover."

Harper's Monthly for April contains "The French Broad," illustrated; "The Follower," "Caricatures of the Reformation," illustrated; "Sunrise on Latmos," illustrated; "Angelica Kauffman," illustrated; "Rape of the Gamp," illustrated; "Shinnecock," "The Stone Age in Europe," illustrated; "American Humor," illustrated; "First Century of the Republic," illustrated; "A Lion in the Way," "Michael Angelo," "The Widow Case," "Under the Rose," "Miss Angel," "Like a Child," "Easy Chair," and "Drawer," Literary, Scientific, and Historical "Record."

Ohio. — Elder George E. Steel writes from Akron, Ohio, March 12—

"I am on my return to Cincinnati and expect to meet Bro. Leonard to-morrow."

"The winter has been very cold, and changes from 30 to 40 deg. in a couple of hours. The temperature has been as low as 28 deg. below zero."

"I have visited with my relations and friends, and have been received very kindly without exception. I find the people generally very indifferent in regard to the gospel. Those that have religion think they have all they want, and those that have none think that they do not need any. A good deal of prejudice exists among the people in regard to us and our principles."

"I am enjoying good health and have been blessed and prospered in my journey through the country."

THE SPARROW QUESTION.

[COMMUNICATED BY THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.]

Editor Deseret News:

Some writer, a few weeks since, advocated through your columns the introduction of sparrows to destroy the colling moth, which for a year or two has been making mockery of our efforts at fruit raising.

A moment's careful consideration of the habits of the moth will show the futility, if not frivolity, of all such notions. The moth makes all its movements in the night, adroitly secreting itself during the daytime, while the sparrows are looking up their food; hence it is quite apparent that few if any of the moths would fall into the clutches of the sparrow.

But admitting the capture now and then of an unwary moth or worm by the sparrows, is it not plain to every one acquainted with the habits of the winged carnivorous that the cure would be as bad as the disease? If it were possible for sparrows to become as numerous here as they are in England, we might thenceforth altogether despair of having any early fruits and vegetables. We should then have the gratuitous satisfaction of seeing the swelling buds of our apricot, peach and cherry trees grow small by degrees and beautifully less from being closed into the omnivorous maw of the sweet-scented, captivating sparrow. The currant, gooseberry and raspberry buds would share the same fate. Our early peas, turnips, radishes, cabbages and cauliflowers, with the whole catalogue of seasonable, luscious succulents, under the regime of these delectable birds, would soon be numbered among the things that were.

In seed raising the presence of these birds would be found almost a prohibition. In Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where turnip seed is raised by the ton, whence it is shipped all over the world, as soon as the seed pod is formed, to save the crop, they have from one to six hands, according to the size or the field, employed from three o'clock in the morning till nine or ten at night destroying sparrows. In some parts also, a government premium or bounty is paid to those killing them.

Fortunately for the practical fruit and seed grower of Utah, all past attempts to introduce this most pestilential marauder have signally failed; notwithstanding considerable sums of money have been spent by individuals here for the purpose of immigrating this pest even from Great Britain, under the philanthropic idea, let us charitably suppose, that the English sparrow would be a much more valuable acquisition to the ornithology of Utah than the American—the only plausible pretext assignable. But the pets have not,