

EDITORIALS.

WE are pleased to have it in our power to state that the necessary steps have been taken to grade, a few at least, of the schools, in this city. The want of suitable buildings may interfere to some extent with their thorough graduation at present; but if a plan be decided upon and adopted, there will be a standard to work to, and in a short time the grades will be fully established and everything work harmoniously. At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Deseret, held at 5 p. m. yesterday, the report of the Committee which had been appointed at the public meeting held on Thursday last, consisting of Professors Park and Morgan and Miss Mary Cook, to draw up a plan upon which the schools could be graded, was read and unanimously adopted, and so far as practicable, will be put into immediate operation. We like the plan recommended very much, for it promises to be thorough, and it is thoroughness and system that we need in our schools. The time has passed for the slipshod, superficial style of instruction to be followed any longer in this city. We need as good schools here as can be organized in any city in the land; and the prospect is very favorable, we think, that we shall have them. Very satisfactory progress has been made during the past few years in the cause of education; the desire for learning is daily becoming more widespread, and every well trained pupil who goes from our schools is a missionary to strengthen and build up this cause. The scarcity of funds has been one of the principal drawbacks to education in the Territory; for despite the desire and anxiety of the people to give their children a good schooling, many have not had the means to support institutions of learning of a high order. Still, we think the work that has been done in this direction under the circumstances, deserves commendation. Every year that passes places our schools on a better footing in this respect, and in viewing the future there is every reason to feel gratified at the prospects for education which the children have before them.

The services of Miss Mary and Miss Ida Cook, whose reputation as teachers stands deservedly high, have been secured by Chancellor Wells for the University. These ladies, with the teachers already associated with Professor Park, will make the corps of instructors for that Institution a strong one. Under such management the graded schools will, we feel assured, be very efficient and popular.

FROM J. C. Merrill & Co's. San Francisco Market Report we glean the statement that the Rocky Mountain Coal & Iron Co., of Wyoming Territory, is now producing daily from 300 to 400 tons of semi-bituminous coal of superior quality, and there has been shipped of this coal to California and Nevada, since Jan. 1st, 16,420 tons; and in the previous six months, 18,325 tons, over one-half of which has gone to California. The Report adds that it is now used very generally on the Central Pacific Railroad. The coal delivered in San Francisco sells at \$13.25 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

From this it will be seen that the Rocky Mountain Coal & Iron Co. is pushing its coal into the market in an enterprising manner; and that it finds the price at which it sells its coal remunerative, is evident from the quantity sold, and the apparent increase of tons delivered since January first over those sold during the same space of time previously. Here is a strong argument in favor of the speedy completion of the railroad between the mines at Coalville, on the Weber, and Echo. Even if wooden rails were used for this purpose, as suggested by a correspondent a short time since in our columns, the road should be built, and the coal from that region be pushed into market. There is no danger of California and Nevada being glutted by the quantity that will be sent from this Territory or Wyoming; and we see no good reason why the coal dug on the Weber should not find a ready sale at prices that will be remunerative to those who engage in the business. It is an admirable fuel, free from dirt and refuse, leaving no cinders and burning to clean ashes, and where it has once been tried it will be sought for again. Considerable labor might thus be employed to advantage, and a large trade be built up that would be a benefit to the Territory at large. Every product or article that

can be manufactured, which can be exported, should receive attention, for upon our exports the future prosperity of our country to a great extent depends.

IF there is one feature more than another which excites the admiration of visitors to our city, it is the ample proportions of our streets. While viewing them they commend the sagacity and foresight of the founder, who, while it was yet a desert, perceived the importance that this city would yet possess and laid his plans accordingly. It is called a beautiful city now; but if the original design of occupying lots and building upon them had been adhered to, it would have made one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The departure from the rule which was established in the beginning, that no building should stand any nearer the front line of the lot than twenty feet, has on East Temple and other streets contiguous thereto been allowed, because, in the opinion of many, the necessities of business demanded that the stores should be built to the inner edge of the side-walk. We believe permission was sought and granted by the City Council to those who in the commencement desired to make this innovation; and, of course, no fault is to be found with the arrangement.

But there are other innovations being made on these streets to which we think the attention of the City Fathers should be called, if they would preserve the beauty and original width of our streets and side-walks. We refer to the practice which extensively prevails of narrowing the side-walks from the original width of twenty feet to about sixteen feet, and occupying the remainder with awning posts, articles of merchandise, etc., to the discomfort of pedestrians, and to the marring of the proportions of the space devoted to walks.

In this connection, also, we cannot refrain from alluding to another practice, gradually becoming very prevalent, of hanging signs across the side-walks, by which the view up and down the streets is completely obstructed.

These are evils which are growing, and unless put a stop to before long, will become so established that if their cure be attempted, some may think their rights are being interfered with and raise an outcry about the action that may be deemed necessary to correct them. Twenty feet is the width of our sidewalks, let that width be maintained on our business streets as well as elsewhere; for if there is one quarter of the city where greater strictness should be maintained in enforcing this width than another it is in the business parts, where the travel is the greatest. Awning posts should be placed on the same line as the trees, and not two or three feet inside of them; and if articles of merchandise are to be displayed in front, let the watercourse be covered, and a few feet, say four or thereabout, be allowed for this purpose. Instead of signs being placed across the walk, why not storekeepers have them on the fronts of their buildings? It is true that if one or two persons place their signs across the side-walks, passers-by are more likely to notice them than if they were on the fronts alone. But if a few have the right to thus display their signs, all have; and if all were to hang their names and business across the side-walks, one would hide the other, and they would be of no more advantage than if they were on the fronts of their buildings. On this account, because of its fairness, if for no other, some regulation should be adopted by which this custom can be corrected. But, besides this, it spoils the effect of the street, is an ugly feature and should be removed.

We hope that our city fathers will give this subject some consideration as early as convenient. We have a noble city, spacious streets and side-walks, and other beautiful features; it is to the interest of every citizen to preserve and enhance these; and we are satisfied that any regulation which the City Council may adopt, having this in view, will be readily complied with by the well-disposed. Where one dealer takes a liberty, another feels justified in taking one also; and thus one encroachment follows another, without any particular design on the part of those who make them to do wrong; many persons, they do not keep abreast of their neighbors in these matters, accuse themselves of a want of enterprise.

THE gun shops of a Mr. Rheiner, of Detroit, having been broken into on several occasions, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police and the use of locks, bars and bolts, he determined to

adopt a plan that he thought would seriously interfere with, if not wholly prevent, these burglarious visits. He converted two old rifles into short blunderbusses, and mounted them upon blocks for future use. One of them he loaded with powder to the muzzle. And the other he filled with powder and bullets. The weapon first referred to he placed on a barrel in close proximity to the back door, and in a position so as to "rake" any burglar that might enter the building by that way. The second he placed on the floor in the salesroom, close to the counter, in a favorable position to "rake" the legs and feet of any person who might attempt to enter this part of his establishment. He then fastened fine wires to the triggers of these weapons and connected them with the sides of the building, and generally arranged the whole trap so that it would be impossible for a burglar to walk through the store without firing either one weapon or the other. His calculations were that the weapon that contained powder only would, if fired, frighten the marauder away, and if he persisted in passing the second, somebody would get hurt.

A burglar by the name of Bernard cut two lights of glass out of Rheiner's back door, and crawled into the shop. He encountered the first barricade, struck his foot against the wire, and bang went the blunderbuss. Finding himself unhurt, he did not retreat, but walked to the front part of the place, where all the valuable goods are kept. He caught his foot in the wire, discharged the weapon and received its contents in his leg. He managed to get out, and limped fifteen or twenty feet, and was then compelled to sit down. He howled for help, and was taken to the police station, but he refused to tell how he got his wound. An examination by a doctor resulted in finding a large bullet wound through his leg above his ankle, and the bones all shattered. To save his life amputation of the leg was decided to be necessary. The next day when Rheiner opened his store, the mystery of the man's wound was explained. He will be under the necessity of choosing a new profession, as it would be ridiculous for him to make an attempt at burglary after this.

A HORRIBLE spectacle was recently witnessed in Hamilton, Canada, being the execution of the sentence of law on two boys convicted of committing an indecent assault. They had been sentenced to twenty lashes each with a cat-o-nine tails, on their bare backs. Their names were John Collins and Sylvester Glue, alias Canal, and the sentence of the law was carried out on the afternoon of the 6th instant. When brought out of their cells they were half dead with fear at the prospect of the terrible punishment which awaited them. They were examined by the prison surgeon, who pronounced them able to endure the flagellation.

The cat was a formidable looking instrument, having nine stout leather thongs. Sylvester, the smaller of the two boys, was the one first punished. He was stripped to the waist, and fastened to a rack, the other prisoner being placed in such a position that he could behold what he himself must also undergo.

At a given signal, the flogging commenced, each succeeding blow cutting the skin of the victim until his back was one mass of blisters and gore. During the horrid process his cries were appalling, his exclamations being "Oh! my mother!" "Doctor, oh! doctor!" and "Oh! you are killing me! you are killing me!"

When the twenty lashes had been given he was loosed, and Collins, the other prisoner, was placed at the rack. He endured the punishment with less fortitude than his companion. He writhed fearfully under each successive stroke, uttering all sorts of terrible imprecations upon the head of the wielder of the lash, beseeching him to "wait a minute."

At the conclusion of the punishment his back was also seamed and gored as though he had been gashed by savages. The poor fellows were taken back to their cells, and a cooling liniment was ordered by the surgeon to wash their lacerated flesh.

The above is a condensed account sent by a correspondent at Hamilton, to an eastern paper, he says that it is the "first case of flogging under the new law in this city;" and it is to be hoped for the sake of humanity that it will be the last. The young rascals no doubt deserved a severe punishment; but punishment, to be effectual, should be reformatory in its character; but who

could expect reformation to follow a brutal infliction like this? The horrible torture to which these boys were subjected may deter some from doing that which will expose them to a similar fate; but if John Collins and Sylvester Glue, the two unfortunates who endured the above, are not hardened in mind and body by the terrible laceration they were subjected to, it will be wonderful indeed.

THE reluctance of Congress to repeal the income tax law has led to the formation, in the city of New York, of an anti-income tax association, among whose members are several of the leading citizens, including Peter Cooper, Jonathan Sturges, and others. An address has been prepared, in which the objections to the obnoxious tax, are set forth; and the association confidently hopes to prove the unconstitutionality of the act imposing it, and so prevent its being collected.

If the example set by New York be followed by the principal cities in the Union, the result desired, is about certain. Income tax associations, formed throughout the country, and addresses on the subject delivered by competent lecturers, calling attention to and arousing the public mind thoroughly to the subject, the tax, now so loudly denounced would soon be among the things that were. Public opinion is mightier than any other counter agency that can be evoked. This is confirmed by universal experience, and in Great Britain, striking illustrations have been afforded within the history of the last fifty years. Public opinion, aroused and created by lecturing, forced Catholic emancipation, the repeal of the Corn laws and the triumph of free trade, and wiped out of existence other abuses which weighed heavily upon the whole or portions of the people. In this country such an agency can be easily evoked, and its potency, with the suffrage in the hands of the whole people, would be vastly superior to the same agency in the European nations. Hence we regard the step taken by the citizens of New York as one calculated, if imitated generally by the classes who feel themselves oppressed by the enforcement of the act complained of, to ensure its speedy repeal.

NEW ORLEANS and Chicago have both recently been startled by fatal shooting cases, the parties in each moving in respectable circles. Our readers have seen in the telegrams an account of the affair at Chicago, in which the brother of Mrs. Scanland shot her husband, Dr. Scanland, inflicting a mortal wound. The affair at New Orleans was somewhat similar in character. A woman was the cause of trouble in each case; and in the affair at Chicago the victim was a Doctor, while in the New Orleans tragedy the perpetrator was of the same profession. The name of the latter was Lancelot Hope Everett, and he, on several occasions had written letters of an insulting nature to a young married lady, wife of a Mr. Henry Switzer. Mrs. Switzer showed these letters to her husband, and he, accompanied by her brother, a Mr. Steinhardt, repeatedly called at the Doctor's place to demand an explanation. They failed, however, to find the man of medicine at home; but they met him one day on the street, taxed him with his ungentlemanly conduct and demanded an explanation. Everett prevaricated, when Mrs. Switzer's brother told him he lied, and if he did not apologize he would cowhide him the first opportunity. Neither Switzer nor his brother-in-law had a weapon of any kind, and they told Everett so, whereupon he drew a pistol and shot Switzer dead. As soon as Everett commenced shooting Steinhardt ran, trying to get out of danger, but was pursued by the irate doctor, who fired two or three shots, each of which missed the mark. Everett was arrested, and is now awaiting further action in his case.

A LITTLE over fifty years ago Mr. Vincent Hamilton and Miss Elizabeth Gregg were married in Bracken county, Ky. A few weeks ago they kept their golden wedding, which was one of the most remarkable affairs of the kind on record. The old people, now over seventy years of age, had lived in the same house for the whole fifty years; and twenty of the guests present then were also present at the first wedding—their ages in the aggregate amounting to 1,430 years. Mr. Hamilton was a strong abolitionist during the war and among the guests was one of his old slaves, freed ten years ago, who had come all the way from Canada to be present at the celebration.