

anxious to do his duty as a district judge, for he tells us he is, but the misfortune seems to be that he cannot get at it, and, when he thinks he is getting along swimmingly, down comes a U. S. Supreme Court decision, destroying all his work, completely spoiling his little game, and leaving him in a perfect judicial labyrinth, completely bewildered, ignorant alike of where he is and of the whereabouts of the litigant public.

It may be that his Honor has become sick of Utah and of judicial business here, and that, Congress failing to legislate to his satisfaction concerning Utah, he will continue to open and adjourn court, taking the business thereof exceedingly easy, until June, when we believe his term of office expires. Of course he may or may not be reappointed, but as he is considered, by some people, not so poor a man as some other people imagine, it is quite possible that he will be glad to retire from the perplexities and "inextricable embarrassments" of public office to private life and enjoy his *otium cum dignitate*, so far as the fortune he has saved from his salary is concerned, though it may be his *otium sine dignitate*, so far as his judicial record in Utah is concerned, for it cannot be seriously urged, by either his friends or his foes or the indifferent portion of the public, that his official record here has been a very brilliant success in any regard or in any possible sense of the term.

#### A PROMISING OUTLOOK.

The Portland *Oregonian* is pleased to indulge in the following comments upon the situation and the prospects here—

"Whilst affairs in Utah, legally and politically, can hardly be much worse than they are, it is gratifying to know that, apart from the troubles which attach to the remaining 'twin relic,' the outlook for the Territory is as promising as could be desired. Large amounts of capital are said to be seeking investment in mining enterprises there, the statistics of the past year showing this property to be among the best of its class in the country. The sooner the barbarous blot which defaces that Territory is wiped out of existence the better, alike for its prosperity and for the good name of the Republic."

Most of that is very good and cheering, and here follows something about as sanguine from the *St. Louis Railroad Register*—

"At no time has mining attracted so much general attention throughout the country, and in Europe, as at the present, and in no part of the United States, perhaps, has mining been more extensively and successfully carried on than in Utah, which until within the past six or seven years, was unknown to the world as a mining country."

"Capital from many of the principal money centres of Europe and our own country has already been largely invested, and continues to seek investment in these mines. Silver mining has become one of the most prominent industries of this country. That it can be made profitable and that it warrants the outlay of large amounts of capital, the successes that have been attained in Nevada, Colorado and Utah, substantially prove. Already a large amount of St. Louis capital has been invested in mining in Utah, and so far as we are able to learn with satisfactory and profitable results."

Then comes along a western exchange and says—

"There are over 5,000 mines and prospects within a circuit of twenty-five miles of Salt Lake. The most of these will be actively worked this season; and millions of dollars will be added to the wealth of the Territory."

This is very gratifying to hear, betokening a prevalent impression that good times financially are immediately before our citizens and those of other portions of the Union. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* catches hold of this encouraging idea in a less specific shape, and without any special reference to Utah or to mining, and says:—"We want more money, we

need more money, and, by way of prophecy, we venture to say that we are presently going to have more money."

Our Cincinnati contemporary would hardly double sense tantalize his readers by indulging in such a prophecy in reference merely to the editorial "we," so we take the liberty to understand him as talking of the whole country, or at least of the great West, of which Utah constitutes a humble but, we are frequently told, a very important part. Our citizens, then, may hold up their heads now Spring is here and look forward expectantly for these good times which the several witnesses we have above quoted assure us are coming again soon.

But let us pay a little further attention to some of the statements of our Oregon neighbor. He says affairs in Utah legally and politically could hardly be much worse than they are. Perhaps not. The political side of the situation need cause no anxiety to any but the politicians themselves, who, thank Heaven, are in a very small minority in Utah. This Territory and the country at large have proved that they can prosper not by the aid, but in spite, of the politicians. Legal matters certainly ought to be in good condition and ought to rest upon a sound basis. If they do not in Utah, it is not the fault of the people of the Territory, nor of their representatives, but of certain of the federal officers. Several of the federal judges we have had have not been willing to administer such laws as have existed, finding all manner of frivolous technical excuses for neglecting their duty. The local legislature set itself to remedy defects complained of in the laws, but the Governor had the veto disease, chronically, and so seriously, though he had no constitutional or legal right to it, that it was found to be a work of great difficulty, and in some important instances a work of impossibility, to secure his signature to needed bills. Then again Congress made the times of holding sessions of Territorial legislatures biennial so that the local legislature can do nothing more for two years, unless specially authorized to do so by Congress. The responsibility, therefore, of any unsatisfactory condition of legal matters in this Territory rests with the Governor and the judiciary, not with the legislature nor the people.

The twin relic is a relic of justice and generosity, and therefore need be the cause of no trouble to anybody. Why should the family affairs of one man be the cause of trouble to another man? Why should they be the cause of trouble to the politicians, the newspapers, federal officials, Congress or the country? Preposterous idea that the "twin relic" is the necessary cause of troubles in which the public has any special interest. What is it to a federal judge, to Congress, or to the country, whether a Utah farmer or mechanic or merchant is a bachelor or a benedict; a single man, a married man, a much married man, or a widower; a father of forty, or childless? The facts in the case concern him and his, but not the public to the extent of its making a grievous trouble of them. If a governor or a judge or a marshal or any other federal official desired a woman to make a wife of, he could probably find one in Utah, and, if not here, the multitudes of the fair daughters of Massachusetts would stand with open arms and all engaging charms, ready to embrace the all-absorbing West. So that no matrimonially inclined representative of the federal government in Utah need go long disconsolate in that regard. The "twin relic" cannot operate hardly against him, or seriously abridge his conjugal opportunities. Then why should he be so foolish as to make a trouble of it? But some people will make trouble over what does not concern them.

As to the "barbarous blot which defaces" this Territory, we may say the Oregon editor does not understand what he is talking about. He simply uses one of the buncombe stock phrases of partizan political ringites, who are the guilty cause of whatever "troubles" there may be in this region.

PAMPHLETS, Catalogues and price lists printed at the NEWS Office.

#### STORMY MARCH.

An exchange says, "This seems to be an exceeding snowy, tempestuous and obstreperous March, all the world over. The month is, generally speaking, the most uncivilized and unmannerly of the twelve, but it has outdone itself this time."

March here, this year, has been uncommonly snowy and stormy, but his boisterousness seems to be about past, and we have nearly done with him too for the matter of that.

#### LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 28.

**Pay Day.**—It was pay day with the soldiers at Camp Douglas yesterday.

**Anglers.**—Piscatorial expeditions are being organized in this City for the purpose of robbing the mountain streams of their finny inhabitants, even this early in the season.

**Identified.**—The soldier who behaved in an indecent, not to say brutal, manner to a small boy in the eastern part of the City last Saturday, has been identified by the little fellow, and the military authorities will punish the man.

**Opening Spring.**—Large flocks of geese have been flying over the city to-day. Being admonished that Spring has fairly opened, they are migrating to more northerly climes. This is a sure indication of the presence of Spring weather.

**Powerful Attempt.**—There was an attempt at a runaway to-day. A single pony with light wagon bolted westward along South Temple street past this Office. The animal weakened and stopped on the sidewalk near the Valley House. He gave out apparently for want of oats.

**G. W. I. M. and M. Co.**—We have received copies of the "Prospectus of the Great Western Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company," incorporated under the laws of Utah, at Parowan city, September 9th, 1873. Capital stock, \$2,000,000, unassessable. This is an octavo pamphlet of twelve pages, and contains prospectus, certificates of assay and incorporation, practical and scientific opinions, and by-laws of the company. The object of the incorporation is the purchase and development of certain iron, coal, copper, zinc, silver and other mines in Iron county, Utah.

**Eleanor De Vere.**—Mr. E. W. Tullidge's play, of the above title, has been announced for Monday evening, but owing to unavoidable circumstances its performance has been postponed for one week from Monday. Those who witnessed it when the late Julia Dean Hayne appeared in the title role speak of the piece in high terms of praise. The principal character is a complex one, admitting of excellent scope for talented acting, combining great force and energy with exquisite tenderness. It is said to be the author's best dramatic production.

**The Temple.**—Five cars of rock rolled into the Temple Block this morning. The scene there is a lively one; a large force of stone-cutters are at work there, and the continual clink, clink of the mallet and chisel is heard from morning till evening.

Three courses of rock are ready for the outside walls, and the workmen are now laboring on the rocks for six more, which when all are completed, will make nine in all. A still larger number of courses for the inside work are now prepared.

We understand that the laying of rock on the walls will be resumed before long.

**Bender.**—The old man Bender is still confined in one of the cells of the Sanpete County jail. He is very reticent, and can scarcely be induced to converse at all. When asked a question he merely gives a kind of a guttural grunt to signify his affirmation or negation. During his imprisonment he has carved a spoon from a piece of wood, and uses it in taking his food. He stoops somewhat and has a shuffling gait in walking. He has every appearance of having once had a very powerful physique. We believe the reward offered for each member of the Bender family, from different sources is, \$1,000.

Centreville School.—We learn

that the teacher at Centreville held an examination yesterday, and in some of the branches taught reviewed the studies of the past nine months, the Territorial and County superintendents attending, also a few of the citizens, male and female. The reading classes criticized faulty pronunciation, wrong inflection, &c., making it interesting and showing that all pupils of the class were attentive, whether it was their turn to read or not. In arithmetic, it was manifest that the cultivation of language had gone on simultaneously with numbers, as the pupils sent to the blackboard, in mensuration, were quite ready in demonstrating each proposition given, and explaining the separate steps of the demonstration. Seventeen pupils had finished Ray's arithmetic, third part.

**Lecture on "The Martyrs."**—The lecture on "The Martyrs," delivered last night, in the old Seventies' Hall, under the auspices of the "Scandinavian Young Men's Literary Society," by Mr. S. J. Jonasson, was listened to by a large audience, whose attention the lecturer held throughout the entire delivery without flagging. He described the persecutions of the early Christians by the Jews and the Pagans, which were never exceeded in atrocity, except by the cruelties which the Christian sects afterwards inflicted upon each other. He depicted some of the horrors of the Inquisition, the instruments of torture, mode of trial, and execution of heretics; also the persecutions of the Huguenots, in France, and the more than inhuman treatment of the victims, especially in the persecutions which were commenced on St. Bartholomew's Eve, when the old Admiral Coligny was murdered, his head cut off and sent to the Pope, his arms and other parts severed from his body, and dragged by the Catholic priests through the streets of Paris for three days, and his body afterwards hung by the feet outside the city, where the king visited it, and who, when one of the courtiers reminded his majesty that the stench was unendurable, answered, "The smell of a dead enemy is always sweet." The revocation of the edict of Nantes was caused through Madame de Maintenon, who had gained the control of Louis the Fourteenth, if not by dancing as Herodias gained the favor of King Herod of old, at least through arts which she put to baser use, in serving the Pope, and causing indescribable sufferings, exile and death to thousands upon thousands of the best men and women of France; starvation, desolation and despair stalked abroad over a country which had sprung forth from the hand of the Almighty with all the perfection with which a bountiful Nature had endowed it, and now suffering under the burden of curses heaped upon it by intolerance, rapacity, and violent ambition.

The lecturer next reviewed the persecutions of Bohemia, Germany and other places. He concluded by briefly depicting the martyrdom of Joseph Smith and the suffering of the Latter-day Saints, not only in Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois, but the sufferings which they have endured in various ways both in their native countries and in their travels. He said: "A path has been made in the trackless desert, the landmarks on its line are the countless graves, the bones of which shall bear witness to future generations, like the catacombs of Rome, of what men and women could endure for their faith in the middle of the nineteenth century."

The lecturer wanted to show that change of form in religion did not necessarily change the sentiments in the heart of the converts. Unless a man put the sentiments of Christ into practice, the form of his religion availed nothing. A Hottentot might be baptized and go to church, still he would sleep under the sermon as soon as his meal of victuals, furnished by the foreign missionary, was consumed.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 30.

**Telegraph Down.**—The Deseret Telegraph line has been prostrated by the storm at various points north and south of this City.

**Marching Out.**—March came marching in "like a lion" and now, if the old saw is worth anything, how is this for marching "out like a lamb?" Not much.

**Inebriates.**—Ten arrests for drunkenness were made by the po-

lice from Saturday afternoon till this morning. The cause of the increase of fire-water cases was the pay day at Camp Douglas.

**Prospective Freshets.**—The immense snow deposits in the mountains this season are invariable fore-runners of proportionately large and destructive freshets. Every precaution against the contingency of land floodings should be taken in time.

**Stormy.**—Yesterday afternoon a rain storm set in, and towards evening it turned to sleet and then to snow, and up to this afternoon probably about five to six inches has fallen. Owing to the softness of the ground it has mostly disappeared as it has fallen.

**Stealing Case.**—Alexander Huston, a colored individual, was arrested yesterday afternoon, on complaint of a woman who lives on Second South Street, on a charge of stealing a pocket book and some money. The complaining witness avers that Huston was the only person who had access to her room, and that he had a key of the trunk from which the property was stolen.

**Badly Struck.**—The San Francisco *Chronicle* of March 26th says, "Miss Neilson is all the rage, and the photographers can hardly supply the demand for her portraits. Bradley & Rulofson have photographed her in a number of attractive poses, and are selling the likenesses by the thousand. Houseworth & Co. have also some good portraits of the favorite."

**Swindling Soldiers.**—A couple of hackmen were arrested on Saturday, on a charge of swindling or cheating some soldiers. The latter assert that they hired the hackmen to convey them to Camp Douglas and paid them for the trip, and that after receiving the money they slipped out of the way and could not be found by the soldiers.

The case was set for ten o'clock to-day, but the complaining witnesses not appearing, and Justice Clinton being out of town, it was postponed.

**Dull at Pioche.**—We are somewhat afraid Pioche will lose its reputation and simmer down into the dogtrot ways of an old fashioned town. We notice by the *Winne-mucca* and *Eureka* papers that the spring fights and other little amusements have commenced, while here in Pioche we have nothing to get up a sensation. If a fire starts it is put out before it has a chance of being the foundation of a good item. If a man gets drunk he quietly goes to bed. If he quarrels he gets marched to jail on the double quick. Really it is quite dispiriting.—*Pioche Record*, March 25.

**Travel Impeded.**—A private dispatch received from Stockton this morning states that the storm westward has been exceedingly severe. In many places between here and Stockton the snow is drifting six feet and travel on the road is rendered next to impossible for the present. There has been no stage from the west to-day. Notwithstanding the unpromising condition of the weather, however, the stage from this City for Stockton will leave here at seven o'clock tomorrow morning.

**From the South.**—We had a pleasant visit this morning from Bro. Truman O. Angel, Church Architect, who arrived in this City yesterday at twelve o'clock, from St. George, which place he left on the 16th. He is somewhat jaded, through traveling, at this rough season, over roads the condition of which can only be adequately expressed by the word horrible, but he will be in excellent condition again after a few days' rest. He never felt in better spirits in his life. The men at work on the St. George Temple have only had to desist from their labors seven days during the winter on account of inclement weather.

Brother Angel imparted the necessary instructions to those having the supervision of the various branches of mechanism and pertaining to the building etc., left them feeling determined to push along the work.

Brown says that the three leading parties in the British Parliament are represented by himself and his wife. He is only a conservative himself, but his wife is both a radical and a home-ruler.