

is provided that the punishment of death must be inflicted by hanging the defendant by the neck until he is dead, or by being shot, at his election. In case the defendant will not make any choice, the Court must, at the time of rendering the sentence, declare the mode and enter it as part of the judgment.

We are in favor of the death penalty for wilful murder, and when the guilt of the culprit is as clearly established as in the case under consideration, of a speedy and certain execution of the law. If the murderer prefers hanging, so be it, but the better way is the literal fulfillment of the divine fiat: "Who sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

BREAKING THE LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH.

The following communication has been received in this city and handed to us, with the request that we will answer the inquiry it contains, for the benefit of the officer and the public:

PANGUITCH, Utah,
March 26, 1883.
To the Fish and Game Commissioners of Utah Territory:

Gentlemen—Having been informed and feeling it a duty, I write to inform you that there are some parties trapping fish also turning the streams that feed the Lake, that the fish go up to spawn, and then catching them, also encouraging the Indians to catch them for them; so all round it makes great destruction among the fish. Not having the laws in regard to it, I ask you to give it your attention. Please inform me how to proceed and if the laws will permit, you will please appoint a commissioner for this county.

Yours truly,
JOHN E. MYERS,
Sheriff of Garfield Co., U. T.
The destruction of fish in the streams of this Territory, which is more extensive than many suppose, is very reprehensible. Laws have been enacted and amended from time to time to prevent this destruction, or punish offenders, but owing to the difficulties surrounding the matter, but few violators of the law have been brought to justice.

The latest legislation on this subject is to be found in the laws of 1882, in which it is provided that "every person who at any time takes or catches any fish, except with hook and line, is guilty of a misdemeanor." The use of seines, gill or dip nets, baskets, traps, set lines, or any device whatever, (except minnow nets) is forbidden and declared to be a misdemeanor. Exception, however, is made in regard to Green River, Bear Lake and Utah Lake, in which seines may be used between September 1st and March 15th following, provided they are "not more than two hundred yards long and twelve feet wide, with meshes not less than two inches square for fifty yards in the centre and two and a half inches square in the ends or wings thereof." Any person who takes out the waters of any stream or lake that contains fish, is required to place a grating of horizontal bars not more than one inch apart, and securely fastened at the sides, top and bottom, to prevent the fish escaping into the canal or ditch. And any person who constructs or keeps a dam across any stream in which fish migrate, so as to hinder migration to or from their spawning grounds without providing a proper fishway and keeping it in repair, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The County Courts are required to appoint the fish commissioners, and the application of the Sheriff of Garfield County should be made to the Garfield County Court. The duty of the county fish and game commissioner is to see to the enforcement of the laws in relation to fish and game and make a report to the county court on or before the 31st of December in each year.

The penalty for a misdemeanor is imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars or both. Cases of violation of the fish and game laws may be taken before a Justice of the Peace, and one half of all fines collected therefor go to the informants and the other half to the county treasury.

In the absence of any fish and game commissioner in Garfield, the Sheriff or any constable or any

private individual will be performing a public duty by acting as informant and assisting in the prosecution of persons guilty of the offense named in the above letter. The County Courts should not neglect the appointment of commissioner to attend to this necessary business which ought to have been done at the December term.

WHAT DO YOUR CHILDREN READ?

THAT is a question which many parents would find themselves unable to answer. The pernicious literature issued from the press in large eastern cities finds its way into every town of considerable size in the country, and young people are injured by it to an extent that is little imagined by those who have not looked into the subject.

A short time ago Professor Greenwood, of Kansas City, Missouri, made a report in response to a request that he would investigate the reading matter which found its way into the hands of school children. He spent eight months in the work, and his report was startling. During that time he examined 1,371 boys and 1,506 girls, 2,877 in all. He found that thirty per cent. of the books read were fiction, nearly eleven per cent. travels and adventures, eight and a half per cent. history, nine and a half per cent. biography, eight per cent. scientific, two per cent. literature and essays, nearly twelve per cent. poetry, eight per cent. miscellaneous, and eleven per cent. "trash." Upon inquiry it was also found that four hundred and thirty-two pupils had read one or more copies of a flashy "sporting" paper published in New York City; in other words, that one pupil out of every five was either a constant or an occasional reader of that paper. In fifty-seven rooms, pupils were found who read it; in nine rooms no readers. When questioned, the pupils said they read it because it "had lots about fights and killings in it," and with great unanimity they thought "it ought not to be sold for children to read it." The report concludes as follows: "Going through the rooms, I found some children who read no books; others, again, that read only the poorest. All were anxious to read. The teachers are only too glad to help them. Nearly all children that attend school are reached; but who is able to reach the walls and outcasts, and others who do not attend school? Nearly all those who can read revel daily over the very lowest class of literature."

There is no reason to believe that Kansas is an exception in this matter. It is the duty of parents not only to give their children as good an education as their means will permit, but to see how they use it after or while it is acquired. Rubbishy literature is imported into this Territory in large quantities. Good and interesting books can be obtained for old and young in which there is nothing to pervert the taste or injure the morals. Yet the impure exudations of the press will be patronized and booksellers will supply whatever is in demand.

Flashy papers with prurient and horrible illustrations are exposed for sale at almost every news-stand in the country. They do as much, if not more, to cultivate evil tendencies than the dime novel or the cheap story book, which encourages lawlessness and makes heroes and heroines of the vicious. It is greatly to be regretted that respectable dealers will order such trash as is to be found in their stores. But in this mercantile age it is scarcely to be expected that where there is a demand for anything, however injurious, there will not be a supply.

Parents and guardians therefore should be watchful and careful, that the minds of the young people are not warped in the wrong direction by the pestilent influence of evil literature and vile pictures. They should seek to supply their families with attractive and harmless books and illustrations of that which is natural and will cultivate good taste, that the juvenile mind may not be fed with the poisonous pabulum which is breeding moral disease throughout the great world of "civilization."

EXTENSION OF THE TELEPHONE.

IMPROVEMENTS are being made in telephoning, which give promise of increased usefulness for this easy

and efficient method of communication. A city without a local telephone system is behind the times. From the success which has attended the extension of the telephone to places at a long distance from each other, it seems probable that at no remote date it, will in a large degree, take the place of the telegraph. In Utah several towns are connected by telephone wires and others are receiving its benefits, and soon it will be easy to converse with the principal places of business in this Territory.

We learn that New York now talks with Cleveland, a distance of about 650 miles, and it is expected that Chicago will ere long be in telephonic communication with the great commercial capital of the country. In the wires to Cleveland the core is of steel, and the casing of copper, the latter metal being a better conductor of electricity, and the diameter of the wire is nearly a quarter of an inch. It is under the control of the new Postal Telegraph company, which announces its intention to preserve its independence from the great telegraphic corporations and study the interests of the public. We hope it will carry out this good policy and that the benefits thereof will be generally extended. In this fast age the mails are too tardy, and lightning speed is slow enough for the transmission of important tidings.

ENGAGED IN A GOOD WORK.

WE are pleased to see the interest which is being taken in many parts of the country in efforts to regulate the liquor traffic and lessen the growing evils of intemperance. The good souls who worry themselves so much over the supposed immoral condition of Utah, can find ample outlets for their benevolent promptings in the numerous channels for doing good which are open in their own neighborhoods, and save themselves the trouble of trying to do something in a direction which they cannot reach and from which no returns come for their labors.

At a meeting held recently in Brooklyn, Henry Ward Beecher being one of the principal speakers, some sensible things were said in regard to the spread of intemperance and rational means of checking it. Mr. Beecher said:

"See how there are 3,000 magazines of self-interest dispensing damnation in this city. Look at the compromise which this interest can force when the authorities come to legislate on the question of liquor. In many of the wards of Brooklyn no man can think of running for any office until he has the permission of the rum sellers and the rum drinkers. In New York thirteen of the twenty-four legislators on local matters are liquor peddlers. Now, against this force what have we got? Only dumb churches and indifference. You will never do anything until you concentrate your efforts and rouse enthusiasm, to be guided with some definite line of action."

This is not very flattering to the city of churches. Similar remarks would be applicable to other parts of the great "Christian" country, and the "truly good" would be applying themselves to profitable labor in cleansing their own social porridge pots and leaving other people's alone for a season.

ENGLAND IN INDIA.

THE proposal to increase the power of native Judges in India, which seems to be only in accord with the theory of the rights of the natives professed by the British Government, has stirred up trouble and caused much opposition from officials and others. It extends to native Judges of the first class authority to pass judgment on whites who have violated the law. This is very obnoxious to those residents in India who only look upon the natives as a conquered race and the country as a place to make money in. They regard the East Indians, of whatever rank, as "blacks," vastly inferior to anyone of British blood, and unfit to be placed on a level with the whites, much less to sit in judgment upon them under any circumstances.

In consequence of this opposition the proposed measure has been delayed, and this has made considerable uneasiness among the native

population. They are heavily taxed for the support of British dominion, and do not forget that the harsh laws which keep them down are those imposed upon them by foreigners and conquerors. The lessons learned by former failures in attempts to throw off the British yoke have been severe and lasting, but England may find that it will not do to push opposition too far, or to deny those reforms which the times as well as the people demand.

With Russia pushing towards India and watching for an opportunity for further encroachments and eager for ultimate control of a large portion of the coveted land, it will be found a dangerous policy for Great Britain to inflame and enrage the natives of that vast portion of the Queen's dominions lying south of the Himalaya mountains.

Persons recovering from wasting diseases, such as malaria, fevers, etc., will be greatly benefitted by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters, a true tonic.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM O. SMITH, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executor of the estate of William O. Smith, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor, Wilson Smoll Smith, at his place of business, second door east of Godde, Pitts & Co's. drug store, on First South Street, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory.

WILSON S. SMITH,
Executor of the estate of William O. Smith, deceased.
March 19th, 1883.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MAGDALENA MOESSER, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of Magdalena MOESSER, deceased, are hereby required, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned administrator of said estate, at his residence in Hupper Precinct, Salt Lake County, Utah.

JOSEPH MOESSER,
Administrator of the estate of Magdalena Moesser, deceased.
Salt Lake City, March 13, 1883.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE,
Salt Lake City,
March 16th, 1883.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Salt Lake City, on April 21, 1883, viz: Stanley Taylor H. E. No. 6002, for the S 2, N 8 4 and N 2, SE 4, Sec. 20, Township 1 N, Range 1 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Thomson, Christopher J. Thomson, George Lufkin, William Haron, of Salt Lake City.

H. MOMASTER, Register.

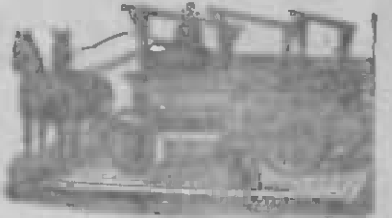
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NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

ANNA MARIA WELLS, Plaintiff, vs. JOSEPH WELLS, Defendant. SUMMONS.

The People of the Territory of Utah, send Greeting, to Joseph Wells, Defendant,

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Probate Court, of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this County; or, if served out of this County, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

Witness, the Hon. E. Smith, Judge, and the Seal of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three.

D. BOCKHOLT, Clerk.

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