

through tickets issued by that company.

NEW YORK, 17.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, to-day, reduced the fare from here to Chicago and Cincinnati to \$164, and to St. Louis to \$21.25.

CHICAGO, 17.—Allen T. Caperton, the new U. S. senator from West Va., is a resident of Union, Monroe county. He is a democrat of old Whig antecedents, and was a member of the Confederate senate during the war. A gentleman of this city who knows him, says that he is a very strong, able man.

DES MOINES, Ia., 18.—The large gasometer of the gas works exploded at one o'clock this morning, and the entire works are burning. One man is missing, and it is feared that he has been burned in the ruins.

CHICAGO, 18.—The election of Caperton as U. S. senator in West Virginia, yesterday, is said to have been the result of a compromise between the friends and opponents of the capital removal, the southern and eastern portion of the State being conciliated for the removal of the capital to Wheeling by giving them the senatorship.

In the Minnesota legislature, yesterday, Lochren, democrat, increased his total vote by two.

Boston dispatches give an account of a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota, and Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque railroad companies, held there yesterday, at which the report of the committee, previously appointed to investigate the management of these roads, was received. The report says that the directors of the roads formed a construction company, on the Credit Mobilier plan, bargained with themselves to build the roads and, having completed them, absorbed the bonds and many thousand acres of valuable lands, to the aggregate amount, as put by the committee, of one and a quarter millions of dollars.

The directors are J. K. Groves, the well known railroad man, of Dubuque, J. A. Rhomberg, also of Dubuque, J. M. Walker, of Chicago, J. F. Joy, of Detroit, Nathan Thayer, J. M. Brooks, and Sidney Bartlett, of Boston. The high standing of all these parties adds to the sensation created by these alleged disclosures. Joy, who was present, made a long defense of himself and the other directors, which was not, however, well received, and resolutions were adopted expressing the regret of the bondholders at hearing a report of such gross mismanagement, and at the meagre explanations on important points which the parties responsible for it have chosen to give; also requesting the committee to persist in the effort to get from the directors of the river roads, and from other sources such information as they deem necessary, and to take the best legal advice as to the remedy, and when ready to call another meeting for further action.

NEW YORK, 18.—The suspension of Jessup & Co., retail clothiers, is announced.

ALBANY, N. Y., 19.—A bill passed the house to-day, giving the mayor of New York power to remove heads of departments, and other officers, with the consent of the governor.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 16.—Dr. Kenealy, counsel of the Tichborne claimant, has been elected to parliament from Stoke-on-Trent by 2,000 majority.

In the Commons, to-day, Hart Dyke, a conservative, moved for copies of the certificate of the trial and conviction of John Mitchell in '48, of the official notification of his escape and of the proclamation offering a reward for his apprehension; also for copies of the dispatch from the governor of Van Diemen's Land relating to granting a ticket of leave to, and the subsequent escape of Mitchell.

Nolan regretted that nearly all the Irish members had left the house, thinking that business was over. He called attention to the fact that the government did not arrest Mitchell when he was in Ireland last year.

Disraeli gave notice that he would move, on Thursday, a resolution, declaring that as John Mitchell had been adjudged guilty of felony and sentenced to transportation, and as he has neither endured the penalty nor received pardon, he is incapacitated for election to the House of Commons, and that a fresh writ of election be ordered for Tipperary.

Sullivan, member for Louth, attacked the government for the precipitancy of its action. He said eminent Irish legal authorities supported the eligibility of Mitchell.

Sir George Bowyer, member for Wexford, protested against the course of the government.

Dyke's motion was adopted, 174 to 613, and on Dyke's motion the debate on the paper was fixed for Thursday next.

Martin, member for Meath, gave notice that he would move, to-morrow, for the production of additional papers regarding the composition of the jury and the nature of the proceedings at the trial of Mitchell.

PARIS, 16.—It is reported that the father of Don Carlos and Don Alfonso, and others, raised a large sum in London last week to carry on the war in Spain. General Cabrera arrived at Estella to-day, and it is said that he will take the chief command of the Carlist forces.

LONDON, 17.—The captain and thirteen of the crew of the ship *Sidney Dacres*, from San Francisco, for Liverpool, which was abandoned off the Skellig Islands, are missing; the remainder of the ship's company have arrived at Valentia.

The electors of Tipperary have adopted a resolution declaring that if Jno. Mitchell's election is annulled, they will again return him. It is reported that Mitchell will refuse to take the oath of allegiance, and that the home rule members of Parliament will therefore refuse to support him.

LONDON, 17.—The captain and crew of the *Sidney Dacres* have arrived safely at Valentia.

E. J. Reed, the late naval contractor, will move in the Commons that the Admiralty be instructed to postpone, for a year, the polar expedition now organizing, with a view that Austria and other governments may co-operate.

John Mitchell declares that he will run again if his election is annulled, and that if defeated he will continue the contest in any place where a parliamentary election is to be held. He was most enthusiastically received in Tipperary.

HAVANA, 17.—In an engagement on the 6th inst., between 365 Spanish troops, and 400 insurgents under command of Gonzales, the Spanish were compelled to retreat with a loss of 150 killed, wounded and missing.

LONDON, 18.—Berlin dispatches say that the Emperor William is indisposed. It is denied that General Von Moltke's illness is serious.

The Bank of England discount rate was fixed to-day, at three and a half per cent.

A Berlin dispatch says that Bismarck takes a vacation for six months, at the request of the Emperor.

MADRID, 18.—Three iron clads and 2,500 troops will be sent to Cuba soon.

PARIS, 18.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 15,726,000 francs during the past week.

Correspondence.

Utah Matters.

To the Editor of the "Plymouth Memorial."

I notice in your issue of 27th Jan. a column and a half occupied on Utah matters. Coming here over twenty-seven years ago, when there were no houses, no fences, or homes, when the crickets, wolves, and Indians held high carnival round the arid shores of the Dead Sea of America, and having closely watched developments here by "Mormon" and "Gentile," I have thought, as a subscriber to your paper, a few notes might find acceptance.

The "Mormons" coming overland some 1700 miles, through a trackless desert occupied by the most powerful and hostile tribe of Indians, incited to hatred by resident trappers and traders, starting on the journey from the hands of their spoilers with nominally nothing, accomplishing what they have accomplished in the face of ridicule and stern opposition from the whole world, and having to day a territory of some 125,000 people, with some seven per cent. more school facilities than Massachusetts per ratio of population, creating out of one of Nature's most forbidding wastes prosperous and beautiful cities, with lines of railroads north, south and west, with telegraphs penetrating all parts of the Terri-

tory, with street railroads built and owned by themselves far surpassing other Territories not clogged by "Mormon" ignorance, I conclude your correspondent must have been unfortunate in making acquaintance with our people and failed of introductions to a class of his high culture, though it is generally considered that all things find their just level.

Polygamy we believe to be God's right to establish and man's right to accept. * * *

We believe that no man has a right to liberties with any woman, except she be his wife and he assumes before God and man openly and honestly all responsibilities.

I conceive that the intensity of feeling regarding polygamy arises from ignorance and prejudice against innovation. This prejudice existed 1800 years ago, against what were then considered the innovations of Jesus. Thousands of our purest women and clergy have given their names and influence to stem the waves of prostitution surging around their own doors and flooding the whole land. During five years' travel in Europe I found the influence of England's virtuous Queen seconded by the titled ladies of the land, backed by strong religious and civil power, working for the same end, still each succeeding year, with its succeeding waves, seems to gather fresh strength, until thousands, gazing at the ocean of pollution, ask, "What will the end be?"

Shall I be considered very ignorant for suggesting the possibility of the old prophet having an eye to its reform when he declared that in the "last days seven women should take hold of one man, promising to eat their own food, and wear their own apparel if he would take away their reproach and call them by his name?" Before Christian men and women raise their hands in legislative, social, and religious ostracism against the "Mormons" they should, they must, in consistency, listen to the high sanction of Almighty God in the bare fact of the mother of Jesus Christ coming in a direct line of descent through the polygamous families of old. If God then so hated polygamy, as some claim now, could Mary have conceived by the Holy Ghost and borne such a one as our Lord and Savior?

If polygamy to-day brands me and mine as subjects of contempt and special legislation, what shall be said of Abraham, the Father of the Faithful, and his seed in whom all nations of the earth were promised their richest blessings.

We have an interesting subject of thought in the words of Nathan the prophet to David, when he scathingly rebuked him for adultery; but in the rebuke reminded him that the Lord God had given him his master's wives, and would have given him more if that had not been enough.

Could God have given David these wives if polygamy had been unlawful?

If David sinned and abused God's law the prophet pronounced the most severe punishment. Whatever existed as God's law among his chosen people and inspired prophets, modern Christians have little right to abrogate, as they claim no revelation or direct inspiration; and Christ's words were "that he did not come to do away but to fulfill the law."

Not one word in the New Testament annuls polygamy. One passage to be sure has been quoted by the ignorance of Newman and others as bearing on it, namely, that a Bishop should be the husband of one wife. Nothing is more plain, than that this means, he should be a married man, no allusion of any kind to polygamy.

Most respectfully,
C. V. S.

Mail Irregularities.

PAROWAN, Iron County, Feb. 12th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

I find a great many in this southern country complaining of the delays, mismanagement, and irregularity of their mail matter. Apparently the people in some localities are almost discouraged. Where the fault is they do not know, but if it is every person's business to know every person ought to take steps to know where the wrong exists. If it is the business of one person to search it out, then he ought to see to it immediately and

remove this annoyance with which the community has been afflicted for the past six months or more.

The Weekly DESERET NEWS, that are mailed in Salt Lake City every Tuesday evening for the south, should leave on Wednesday morning of each week at 7 a. m., arrive at Fillmore about 9 a. m., on Thursday at Beaver, about 9 p. m., on Friday at 9 a. m. leave Beaver and arrive at Cedar City about 6 p. m. These weekly papers ought to come direct with this mail. If they do not, the people concerned wish to know the reason why they do not? The mail leaves Cedar City for St. George the same evening after the northern mail arrives. These papers then ought to be with this mail. On each Monday the mail leaves Cedar City for Iron City, Pinto, Hamblin, Hebron, Clover Valley, etc., and they receive their papers two packages in every other mail. How is it that one package will go through on mail time, and every other week there are no papers? The same complaints are made up the Virgin River settlements, and it has been so for six months past. Previous to that time they went regularly each week. At Cedar City post office they told me that weekly papers very often come to that office on Monday evening, after the mail has left, so the difficulty or mistake is still in the north. Whether it occurs in the distributing offices or not is a matter that ought to be looked after. The difficulty and annoyance are certainly great where people have only a weekly mail and then receive a paper only once in two weeks.

Who will see to it? Is the fault in the post office at Salt Lake, or where is it. Who knows? Let him answer.

AN OBSERVER.

Visit of the Governor.

OGDEN CITY, Utah, Feb. 21, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Hon. S. B. Axtell, Governor of Utah, arrived here by the 5.40 train from Salt Lake City last evening. His visit to this city is altogether unofficial, he came to spend a short time with Goff Moore, Esq., who is an old friend and acquaintance of the Governor's. As soon, however, as it was known that his excellency was coming to Ogden, the City Council appointed a committee, consisting of Mayor L. J. Herrick, Alderman Thomson, and Councilor Penrose, who on the arrival of the train met the Governor, and extended to him the hospitalities of the city. Capt. Pugh's brass band, and quite a large number of the citizens repaired to the depot and gave Gov. Axtell a cheering welcome. After the introductions, the Governor and party went to the Beardsley House from the balcony of which his Excellency delivered a short, pithy, manly address, in which he told the citizens that he came to Utah to govern the whole people, and not to be influenced by party or clique; that it was not his business to interfere with any man's religion—all had the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience so long as they did not infringe on the rights of others. He came to Utah as governor, and it was his intention to see the laws executed impartially to all classes of citizens in the Territory.

His remarks were listened to with much interest, and at the conclusion three cheers were proposed for the new Governor, which were responded to most heartily. The Governor then repaired to the residence of Mr. Moore, where he has been domiciled ever since.

His Excellency will not at this time continue his visit to Logan, but will return to Salt Lake City to-morrow (Monday) evening.

SEMPER.

Bees.

ST. GEORGE, Feb. 16, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Our bees are out in force and have been for a week, but find no flowers. I have fed them 150 pounds of rye and wheat flour and they are crying more. Fruit buds are swelling and the first will open within ten days. Cottonwoods are ready to burst flower buds, so we shall have forage soon. In order that the colonies may be in strong force when the flowers open I have fed to each colony a pound of sugar (made into thick syrup by boiling).

My mode of feeding is to lay a frame or piece of empty comb on top of frames (Kiddier Hive) then carefully pour syrup over it, giving the bees an opening to come up. They will carry this below to the cells, which will cause the queen to commence laying eggs. A week later feed plenty of rye flour, but in case it cannot be obtained coarse wheat flour will answer. The flour should be fed in barrels or deep boxes, so that it may not be lost by the bees throwing it out by flutter of wings. I would feed every colony, without regard to whether they are weak or strong, to incite the Queen to laying early, that you may have a strong force by the time there is work to do. It is well to calculate, as near as may be, when flowers are likely to bloom, and begin to stimulate by feeding twenty days previous.

Forage plants.—So far as we have learned, by careful observation here, we should place in list of best forage plants, sweet clover, mignonette, mustard, catnip, pumpkins, squashes and melons, gooseberries and currants, great American bee plant, white clover, mezquit, lucerne, rabbit bush, as well as many others of less importance. Every person keeping bees should aim to have plenty of a plant or all of the above plants about their grounds. Prospects for early season of bee feed and business in the honey department have seldom been better.

Very respectfully, J. E. J.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Beaver Enterprise, Feb. 18—

Christian Johnson, a Scandinavian, committed suicide by shooting himself with a double-barrelled derringer, between 8 and 9 o'clock on the evening of the 15th inst. The occurrence took place by the blacksmith shop near the Beaver Institute. He died about 11 p. m. on the 16th. We understand he had been eight years in the Territory, a portion of the time at Box Elder but more recently from Shauntee, in this county. Bad whisky and domestic troubles are the supposed cause.

Utah County Times, Feb. 18—

In the District Court, on the 16th, in the case of the People vs. Geo. Tucker and John F. Saunders, the jury acquitted Tucker, and against Saunders rendered a verdict of guilty with a recommendation of mercy. The sentence will not be passed until the next term of the Court, and the prisoner was held in \$500 for his appearance then.

A jury was empanelled in the case of F. J. Woodard, indicted for murder.

Utah County Times, Feb. 20—

In the District Court, on the 18th inst., the case of the People vs. Woodard, was given to the jury.

A jury was empanelled and several witnesses examined in the case of the People vs. Thomas Brown, indicted for manslaughter. This trial terminated on Friday, the 19th, with a verdict of not guilty.

PROUS PARIS.—Paris is celebrated as a place of pleasure for all the civilized world, but there is some piety there too. The Parisian Catholics have recently organized an association for the more perfect observance of the Sabbath day according to its original design—that of a day of rest. The members of the association bind themselves not to buy, sell, work, nor cause work to be done by others, on Sundays. This is a noble resolve, and worthy of extensive emulation in places not half so wicked as Paris.

SCIENCE AT FAULT.—From fossil fragments Cuvier reconstructed a skeleton of the *paleotherium magnum* in the form of a gigantic tapir, and all naturalists have consented to this assumed shape of the animal. "But," says a contemporary, "the complete fossil, lately discovered, shows that the animal resembled the giraffe and llama more than any other known animal, and that he looked only as much like a tapir as a pig looks like an antelope." Science can guess again.

The snow banks in Northern Wisconsin are from a dozen to twenty feet high.