

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 13.

RUNAWAY.—A horse attached to a light wagon ran away, on First South street, this afternoon. The vehicle was brought to a sudden stand by dashing against a hitching post, in front of Campbell's barber shop. The animal broke loose, however, and ran a short distance eastward with a part of the harness and the broken single-trees dragging upon the ground.

WANTED TO KNOW.—The whereabouts of Peter Hansen, born at Coldeng, Jutland, Denmark, about the year 1810, and who emigrated to this Territory in 1852, having joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints before leaving the old world. He was last heard from at Bear Lake, about the year 1867, when, as reported, he removed to the southern part of this Territory.

Any one who can give any information relative to him or his place of residence will confer a favor upon his son, Edward Hansen, by writing or otherwise, at Spring City, Sanpete Co., Utah.

SCHOOLS.—Robt. L. Campbell, Supt. of schools, returned at noon to-day from an official visit to the counties of Utah, Juab, Sanpete, Millard and Iron. He enjoyed many opportunities of consulting with teachers, trustees and county superintendents in relation to the promotion of the interests of our common schools; had many privileges of lecturing upon the importance of educating the youth of the Territory; was treated kindly by the authorities in every settlement, and offered every facility at command to enable him to accomplish all the good in his power. We expect to publish further particulars connected with his trip. Brother Campbell is in excellent health, his journey having benefited him in that respect.

THE SECRET.—It was remarked to a Cache Valley Bishop the other day that instead of getting to look older, he had the appearance of being younger than he was six or seven years ago. He replied that the secret of this lay in the fact that he ate well, slept well, never borrowed trouble and could lift a good deal heavier weight than he was willing to. There is a good deal of sound philosophy about that man. He husbands his vitality, and the supply consequently holds out a long time. Much disease and shortness of life is produced by irregular eating, not eating the right kind of food, letting it go to the stomach before the teeth have performed their office upon it, thus burdening the digestive organs with work not legitimately belonging to them, by not eating at regular hours and eating too rapidly. Regular and sufficient sleep is also imperatively necessary, and over work, mental or physical, is positively ruinous. How can the man help being healthy who eats well, sleeps well, doesn't borrow trouble and can lift a greater weight than he does lift?

OGDEN.—We are sorry to say that Mrs. Cynthia Thurliff mother of Mrs. Angeline West is lying dangerously ill. Last evening between seven and eight o'clock she was seized with paralysis. Sitting down suddenly in her chair, all power seemed to leave her, she was unable to speak but appeared conscious of what was passing around her. To-day she seems to be unconscious and is slowly sinking. Dr. P. L. Anderson is in attendance, but thinks there is little hope of her recovery. This will be sad news to the many friends of Mrs. Thurliff who love and respect her for numerous admirable qualities.

The Union Pacific train last evening arrived in good time. On account of the breaking down of the bridge at the Elkhorn, the train came by way of Sioux City, connecting with the main road at Fremont.

The dispatches regarding the accident at Elkhorn are somewhat exaggerated, although correct in the main; as the train was crossing the bridge the latter gave way, the locomotive, a box car and the express car fell with the bridge.

Mr. Covry, roadmaster, jumped off the engine into the river, and it is supposed was drowned. Five persons were in the express car at the time, but being in the rear part were saved probably by the uncoupling of the box car from the express coach. The cause of the accident was the extraordinary rise of the waters. Until the damages are repaired the trains will come by Sioux City. A great force is put to work on the bridge, and it is supposed that in a few days travel will be unimpeded. The trains may now be expected at the regular hour.—*Ogden Junction, June 12th.*

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.—The petition of citizens requesting the City Council to refuse to "license any liquor saloons, tippling and dram shops" hereafter, and "to prohibit" so far as they have power, "the sale of all spirituous and malt liquors, except for medicinal purposes, within the limits of the city," will probably be very numerously signed. Such haunts of vice were, in years gone by, almost totally unknown here, but now they are to be seen everywhere on the principal streets and thoroughfares, showing that of late years the vice of drunkenness has become common. As a restraining measure the City Council, for a long time, held the rate of license very high, \$900 per quarter. This partially had the effect desired for when that amount of license had to be paid, the number of what are termed the lower class of drinking saloons, was comparatively small. The saloon keepers, however, apparently expecting judicial support, refused to pay license, and did business in violation of the ordinance. The matter was taken sometime ago before a Federal Judge, who seemed to think it his duty to exercise not only judicial functions, but also those of law maker and dictator, for he declared that the ordinance was void, because, being exorbitant, it was "in restraint of trade," and therefore unconstitutional.

The consequence of this decision, for a time, was that everybody so inclined, who could raise a few dollars to fit up a saloon, and a little cash to purchase a few gallons of bad whisky, entered into the business, and thus drinking and its concomitant evils were encouraged and fostered by those whose duty it is to be conservators of the peace.

To meet the exigencies of the case the Council had to make a new ordinance, although many of its members were clear-headed enough to predict that it would

share the same fate as its predecessor, by being ruled out of existence by judicial authority. The decision of Judge McKean, given yesterday, showed that those who looked at the matter in this way were correct in their ideas. The City Council so far modified their policy upon the question that they reduced, in the ordinance just ruled down by Judge McKean, the license to one-half the former amount, \$450, instead of \$900 per quarter. At the time this lately judicially extinguished ordinance was being framed the liquor dealers were very anxious to have the amount of license reduced to \$150 per quarter, and even threatened that if the city did not conform to their wishes in the matter they would fight the corporation "to the last ditch" in the courts. The Council were inexorable, however, and the liquor dealers agreed to pay the \$450 per quarter, all of them taking out license.

There is an old saying, which is also a true one, that "if you give some people an inch they will take an ell." The liquor dealers as well as a good many others have shown this very strongly. And why the wishes of any such classes of men should have the preference of the open and expressed desires and wishes of the great bulk of the citizens is some thing not easily explained. If a large majority of the people through their legal representatives desire that any business dangerous to the common weal should be restrained or prohibited, it is their privilege to legally inaugurate whatever restraining or prohibitory measures they may consider necessary for the furtherance of public decency and morality, and to prevent the spread of vice and corruption, and it is the duty of the courts to respect the legislatively expressed desires of the majority of the people, so far as they can do so constitutionally. The duty of the law-makers of the people is to carry out the will of the majority of their constituents. The necessity for this has been made evident by the course of the liquor dealers. When the ordinance, decided to be void by Judge McKean yesterday, was made by the City Council the liquor dealers said they were willing to pay \$150 per quarter, and at the expiration of the last quarter they said they would pay \$50 for the next quarter, and the City could "take that or nothing," showing that every concession would only make them the more unreasonable, until they would pay nothing at all, and expect to be sustained by the courts. Judge Strickland, counsel for the liquor dealers in the injunction and *habeas corpus* cases ruled on yesterday, evidently entertaining a very kindly feeling for inequitable whisky sellers, said in his argument before the court that \$5 per quarter would be sufficient for a liquor license, showing that he considered the unexpired term of an associate justiceship worth \$2,795 more than a quarter's liquor license.

Let the people and their representatives stand shoulder to shoulder and adopt measures to check the growth of crime in this beautiful city, and not only this but let the laws already enacted to that end be impartially and judiciously enforced. If there are ordinances that are not enforced they may as well be repealed at once.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 14.

ACCIDENT.—This afternoon at 3 o'clock, Barney Williams entered Mr. John Horrock's saloon, which he is enlarging and improving. Williams was partly intoxicated and ascended the scaffold to assist the men who were plastering. He lost his balance and tumbled from the scaffold, falling upon a trowel. At first it was supposed that his skull was fractured, but on examination it was found that his injuries were only bruises and flesh wounds. He was taken at once to Higginbotham & Co's drug store, where Dr. Williams waited upon him with the greatest kindness and skill. The flesh on the forehead was peeled leaving the bone exposed, but the Dr. carefully replaced and strapped it up, and after awhile his patient was able to walk away with the assistance of a friend.—*Ogden Junction, June 13.*

VERY COMMENDABLE.—Galvanized iron is being widely used in the eastern States now, in place of wood, for the manufacture of cornices for the outside of buildings. A specimen of this kind of cornice work can be seen on the new addition of the Z. C. M. I. buildings, west of the Eagle Emporium. Galvanized iron takes the preference of wood for several reasons, one of which is that it is not liable to catch fire, besides it can be formed into almost every imaginable description of design.

To obviate the necessity of parties wishing cornices of this material sending to the east for them, the enterprising firm of Mitchell and James sent for and have received all the necessary machinery for that branch of manufacture, and will at once enter upon the business. It is their intention to supply cornices, in any desired design, at most at the same prices for which they can be laid down in this city. The first they will commence upon will be a cornice for the new Z. C. M. I. building at Logan.

Not only can cornices be made in this way, but also all kinds of window caps, &c. We trust that instead of sending east for such things parties here will patronize home manufacture, for those who, by their enterprise, create labor and keep money in the Territory, are deserving of encouragement.

J. W. HASKINS.—This gentleman, who, it will be remembered, was arrested in a summary manner, in California, by a deputy marshal named Billings, on a warrant issued by Judge McKean, was before the latter in Chambers to-day. The warrant was issued on the strength of an affidavit made by one Col. Wall, charging Mr. Haskins with perjury.

Mr. Smith, for the defendant, stated that the latter was ready for an examination. The Court asked who was present on behalf of the people, when he was informed that Colonel Wall had engaged R. N. Baskin as his counsel. The latter was not present, but soon afterwards appeared and requested that the examination be continued until the United States prosecuting attorney, who was then absent from the city, should return.

Mr. Smith opposed the continuance, stating that Mr. Haskins had come a distance of 1,000 miles for the purpose of having a thorough and searching investigation, and as the occurrences upon which the charges against him were based took place about two years ago, it was not presumable that the government was unprepared for an examination of the matter. Mr. Smith said he had a list of objections which he wished to read to the court.

The Court told him to proceed, and the objections, which appeared to have been well and ably taken, were being read when our reporter left the court.

THE RICHMOND MINE CASE.—On Thursday last a couple of men in the employ of Mr. Taylor and others were arrested at this mine, on warrants issued by Judge McKean charged with disregarding the orders of the court, and a party of men in the employ of Smith and Windate, of the other side, took possession. The men who were arrested were before Judge McKean at eleven o'clock to-day.

Mr. Royle, one of the counsel for Smith and Windate, addressed the Court, stating that so far as the civil part of the affair was concerned the matter had been amicably arranged between the parties, by compromise, and so far as the criminal part was concerned it was for the court to say how that should be disposed of. He would say, however, that the other part did not manifest any intention to do wrong, and so far as the party he represented was concerned they had no wish that the matter should be pressed against the other side.

The Court said it was not right for counsel in such cases to call upon him to issue warrants and sit as an investigating magistrate. Such business should be left to inferior magistrates. He wished it to be distinctly understood that lawyers could not go to him and procure warrants for the purpose of furthering or securing the settlement of civil matters. He ought never to be called upon to issue such warrants. It had a tendency to create a false impression with regard to the Court. It would have a very bad effect if it should be spread around in the mining camps that warrants could be obtained to be used in bringing parties to terms in the settlement of civil matters. Such an idea, however, would be entirely false.

Mr. Royle replied that he only wished it to be understood that the party on the other side appeared to be amicably disposed, wishing the matter to be settled without any trouble, and he stated that much in justice to them.

The Court then said that the parties who had been arrested and were then before the Court should be held in their own recognizances to appear at the September term of the Court.

Mr. Smith, one of the counsel for defendants, said, "Then we demand an investigation."

At this point the judicial bristles stood straight out, and the Court said, in unmistakably sharp tones, "You shall have it." And then, louder and more wrathful still, "bring on your witnesses."

This seemed to have a visible effect, for Mr. Smith, after a little reflection, said, in tones of apparent calmness, but with a flush on his countenance and a flash in his eye, "We will abide by the order of the court."

Mr. McCutcheon, also counsel for the defendants, asked the amount in which the parties should be held.

The Court, still bristling all over, and speaking in very sour tones said, "In \$5,000 each, and were it not for what Mr. Royle has said, I would make \$25,000, with two sureties each."

OGDEN, 14.

Editor Deseret News.

Thomas G. Odell, foreman in the Ogden Junction office, a well-known and old citizen of this place, died suddenly, this morning, of apoplexy. Deceased was in apparent good health last night, having spent the evening with a party of friends. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts in the case.

OPERATOR.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 16.

SERVICES AT THE TABERNACLE YESTERDAY.—Elders Robert L. Campbell and John D. T. McAllister preached in the forenoon and Elder Orson Pratt in the afternoon.

CHANGED HANDS.—We understand that Dr. Clinton has sold his lot on First East Street, Thirteenth Ward, to Fernmor Little and Son. It is intended to cut a street through that block, running east and west, within a year from now.

WET FEET.—A little attention by owners of lots to the condition of the sidewalks adjacent, in regard to irrigation matters, would be accepted as thoughtful courtesy by the pedestrian public.

DELICATE OPERATION.—An operation of a peculiar character was performed this morning by Dr. Davis, of the 7th Ward, on the wife of Mr. John Sholdebrand. The operation consisted of cutting out from the little finger an excrescence of a tough, sinewy nature, which had been sixteen years in process of formation and had caused Mrs. Sholdebrand great pain during that time. For about two weeks past she had scarcely been able to sleep. The pain caused by the operation, which was very skillfully performed, was so great that, after the first incision Mrs. S. had to be placed under the influence of Chloroform.

COMING HOME.—The following telegram was received this morning by President Brigham Young, by whose courtesy we are enabled to publish it:

"OMAHA, June 16th.

"President B. Young;

"Will be home on Wednesday evening, with Thomas W. Jennings. All well.

"Kind regards.

"GEORGE A. SMITH.

LOGAN, June 14th.

Editor Deseret News:

Please insert in your paper, that parties wishing Cache Valley butter can arrange through Wells, Fargo & Co., for small or large lots, at the rate of two dollars per hundred pounds, to be delivered the same day. It leaves Logan or Mendon by Utah Northern Railroad.

Of course the interpretation of the above is that the freight costs two dollars per hundred and not the article itself.

RUNNING.—The Provo woolen factory commenced running last week, and turns out a splendid article of cloth. Brother Kirkwood, who arrived in the city last evening from that place, says the days of importing woolen goods to Provo are nearly past. It is to be hoped that they will soon be passed in all Utah. The machinery in this factory is equal to any in America, the skilled labor is there, and there are other mills which are turning out excellent woolen goods, the effort why should the days of importing in this line not cease and be a matter of the past? Let sheep raisers and farmers generally remember that the success of home manufacture in this direction, depends much upon them. Without the ne-

cessary raw material nothing can be done. Keep it in the Territory. Factory owners can help in the matter by offering the best inducements within their power to raw material raisers.

CONFERENCE AT LEEDS.—By the *Millennial Star* we learn that a Conference was held in the People's Hall, Holbeck, Leeds, England, on Sunday, May 11. F. H. Reeves, Clerk of Conference.

There were present on the Stand from Utah—Elders S. S. Jones, George F. Gibbs and B. W. Carrington, from the Liverpool Office; Conference Presidents; M. H. Hardy, Leeds; E. A. Box, Manchester; W. K. Barton, Sheffield; also Elder J. Schofield, from Manchester.

The Conference was addressed by Elders M. H. Hardy, S. S. Jones, B. W. Carrington, W. K. Barton, George F. Gibbs, and E. A. Box.

The Conference consisted of 7 branches, 44 Elders, 13 priests, 10 teachers, 13 deacons, and 232 members. Total \$60.

On the Monday evening following a concert was given by the choir in the Latter-day Saints' Meeting Room, which passed off in a creditable manner.

THE EUROPEAN MISSION.—The following are from the *Millennial Star* of May 27th—

ARRIVALS.—Presidents Geo. A. Smith, and Lorenzo Snow, and Miss Eliza R. Snow arrived in London, from their Palestine and Continental tour, on Sunday the 18th inst., in good health and spirits.

President Albert Carrington arrived in London in advance of President Smith's party, on Sunday the 11th inst., accompanied by Elders Staines, Birch, Bleak and Jennings. These last named brethren joined the party at Vienna. President Carrington returned to Liverpool on the following Monday, in no way inconvenienced by the many changes attending such a long and tedious journey.

By letter from Elder P. F. Madsen, we learn that President Erastus Snow and his son Erastus W. Snow arrived at Copenhagen on the 15th inst., and left that place for Stockholm on the 16th inst., where they met Elder Canute Peterson, President of the Scandinavian Mission.

GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISES.—Many applications have been made to the City Council for licenses permitting the parties petitioning to establish gift enterprises. The applications, however, have been invariably laid on the table. This was the fate of one which was laid before the Council on Tuesday last. This application was for permission to get up a gift enterprise on a large scale, with a proposal to give \$10,000 of the proceeds for the benefit of the insane asylum of the city. The proposed *modus operandi* of the affair was included in the petition. The first prize was to amount to \$75,000, the whole to amount to \$250,000. The tickets were to be 700,000 in number and to be sold at one dollar each. Of course those wishing to organize this scheme set forth the great benefits to be derived by the City in having \$10,000 donated to one of its charitable institutions, but, of course, could not be expected to say much regarding the benefits they themselves would derive in pocketing a large sum of money were the scheme a success.

Aside from the huge swindling operations that frequently come to light, and a still greater number that never see the light, in connection with such lottery schemes, the latter are no better than gambling institutions at best, and as such should not be permitted in any respectable community. The Council have done right in tabling all such applications and it is to be hoped that all such petitions that may be presented in future will share the same fate as their predecessors.

There are numbers of adventurers here and it is probable that they will increase rather than diminish. They will attempt to ply their vocation of entrapping the unwary and seek to enrich themselves at their expense. This is a new and growing country, and scheme after scheme out of the channels of legitimate business will continue to appear here, by which speculators and other adventurers will seek to make fortunes at the expense of the less cunning.

With regard to gift enterprises, section 3 of article 8 of an "Ordinance relating to Licenses," expressly forbids their existence, and provides for the punishment of those who organize and conduct them.

Correspondence.

LONDON, May 24, 1873.

President Brigham Young:

Your very welcome and interesting letter of April 28th is received. Previous to leaving Berlin, in Germany, I wrote to you our expected programme, dated May 11th.

Elder Erastus Snow and Erastus W. are visiting the conferences in Scandinavia. Prest. Carrington returned from Vienna to England direct and is looking after the emigration business: will send out a company June 4th. He is now in London.

President Lorenzo Snow, Eliza, Wm. C. Staines, and Thomas Jennings and myself have passage engaged on the *Wisconsin*, to sail May 28th. Bro. Schettler and wife were expecting to accompany us, but I learn by letter, that his visits to the Moravians, in Silesia, attract so much attention that it is doubtful whether he will get through in time to do so, though his berths are engaged conditionally.

The Moravians were glad to hear him talk, and would like to hear him preach, but the Prussian laws prohibit it. Dr. Schleiden told me he did not expect any change that would amount to an increase in religious liberty sufficient to enable us to preach in Germany at present.

We attend conference at the Royal Amphitheatre, Holborn, three meetings being advertised for Sunday, 25th.

Bro. Lorenzo and Eliza will probably stop in Ohio to visit their brothers, and other kindred. I expect to reach home within ten days after landing, but will telegraph.

Our voyage across the German Ocean, or North Sea, was pleasant, considering the very cold weather. We suffered very little from seasickness.

I have been annoyed with rheumatism, in shoulder and arm, which caused me much pain, especially while railroad riding. Since in London I have taken three vapor baths, half Turkish, half Russian, and the result is I am much better.

I visited Toppesfield, in Essex, believed to be the parish from which the Smith family emigrated to Toppesfield, Mass. Rev. Charles Gooch agreed to search the records in his possession, as soon as I should furnish him the data—dates and names—which I am to do by letter, after I get home. He showed me the safe which he said contained the parish records to Elizabeth's time, in the chancel of his church. Upon the wall is a monument of marble, skillfully wrought, to the memory of "Guil Smyth," who died Dec. 18, 1633, aged 76. The lengthy inscription is in Latin. It was a description of this beautiful monument, which I had received from Dr. Gould, that induced me to visit Essex, and it may induce me to call at Toppesfield Mass., on my way home in search of further information. If I do so it will probably take four or five days.

Junius F. Wells has been with me since my arrival and has shown me as much of London as my time and strength would permit me to see.

We all sincerely hope that the efforts you have made to liberate yourself from burdens, may have the desired effect—to lengthen your days and greatly increase your usefulness. Nothing shall be wanting on my part, with the help of the Lord, and without his help we are as nothing. I regard my very existence as a live man, since I received my endowments at Nauvoo, as one continued miracle.

Regards to Bro. Wells and the brethren in the office.

May the Lord bless you

GEO. A. SMITH.

P. S. The Marquis of Sligo has just called, and has arranged to take me and Junius through Parliament, which is in session, on Monday evening.

G. A. S.

ABOUT JUDGES.

The judiciary in some other places as well as here, appear to be rather a scaly sort. They are complained of in no very complimentary terms, and ways and means remedial are sharply discussed. The *Chicago Tribune*, taking the late judicial elections in Illinois for a text, says, "Judges should be appointed, not elected, and should then hold office during good behavior. The judiciary of Massachusetts has always held a high place in this country, and has escaped the dangers that threaten the judiciary of other States, because it is appointed by the Governor of the State with the consent of two-thirds of his Council."

In Utah the appointing mode has not worked well, that is, as regards the imported judiciary. This may have arisen from the inferior quality of the material available to appoint from. In the States it is different. The Governor, as well as the Legislature, is chosen by the people of a State, and therefore may be expected to appoint a person for judge in whom the people have some confidence, which is seldom the case with appointees sent from a distance to a Territory. Hence, while appointees to high judgeship in a State may be perfectly satisfactory, as a rule such appointees seldom are in a Territory. There's the difference.

A correspondent of a New York paper suggests, as a substitute for hanging, to deprive criminals of sight, and thus render them harmless for the future.

An old woman at Liverpool, Ohio, "didn't want 'em to take any trouble after she was dead, but if it was just the same she would like to be buried with her spectacles on."

"Butler Clubs" are increasing in Massachusetts, according to the *Boston Post*.