

DAVID O. CALDER,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, Feb. 22, 1875.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The German government is taking steps to prevent the emigration of its subjects to trans-Atlantic countries.

In both houses of Congress, on Saturday, eulogies were pronounced on the four following members, recently deceased: Rice of Ill.; Crocker and Hooper, of Mass.; and Hersey, of Me.

In the contest between the Galena and Kempton mines, in Utah Territory, the decision heretofore rendered in favor of the latter company, has been re-affirmed.

The report of the full congressional investigating committee on Louisiana affairs is to be presented to-morrow. It is said to be substantially the same as the report of the sub-committee.

A collision occurred between railway trains in the Bergen tunnel, on Saturday afternoon, causing the death of one person.

Reliable news has been received at Sioux city, from a party of prospectors now in the Black Hills, who left that city last October.

It is said that Spain has agreed to pay to the U. S. government \$84,000 indemnity on account of the *Virginius* affair.

A fatal accident occurred on the Chicago and Rock Island railroad on Saturday night.

Five girls were killed by an explosion, at Redruth, Cornwall, England, on Saturday.

A British subject residing at Aspinwall has been sent to prison for hoisting the British flag over his dwelling house.

The Extreme Left of the French Assembly have resolved to support the new bill for the formation of a senate.

John Mitchell has again offered himself as a representative in parliament to the people of Tipperary, and they have resolved to support him.

A British fleet has been ordered to capture Port Mombasque, on the east coast of Africa; two slaves with three hundred slaves aboard were also captured.

Col. Sibley, of the U. S. army, died at Chicago, on Saturday.

It is said that, during the panic of 1873, Secretary of the London banking house of Jay Cooke, McCullough & Co., a million dollars of the government's money, for which he took as security a quantity of new and old railroad iron, twice mortgaged.

A New York laborer has been arrested to the police, confessing that he murdered a man on Saturday night.

Today, Washington's birthday, has been observed in many of the large cities east, as a general holiday.

Fire threw three hundred hands out of work and destroyed \$850,000 worth of property at Chicago, this morning.

A convention of Mexican war veterans was held at Washington to-day.

A bill was passed in the House of Representatives to-day, the object of which is to secure the indictment, for perjury, of King, of P. M. corruption notoriety.

Another plan to compromise the Louisiana troubles has been offered by the conservatives. For details see telegrams.

Wm. Davis was accidentally killed in New York on Saturday.

Parson Brownlow has turned editor.

There was an immense temperance demonstration in Baltimore last night.

The Ohio republicans have taken preliminary measures for opening, very ably, the presidential campaign of 1876.

A snow storm impeded the progress of railway trains, and rendered roads almost impassable in portions of New Hampshire, on Saturday night.

**SOLD AGAIN.**

The Sacramento Union has been sold again. The publishers, James Anthony & Co., in the Union for Saturday, Feb. 20, announce that as the last number of the paper to be published by them. Those who have subscribed and paid for the Union in advance, or who have been dissatisfied with the change, are informed that they can have their subscriptions returned upon applying, personally or by letter, at the office of Edward Cadwalader, No. 61 J Street, Sacramento. The value of the paper is \$1.00.

"No bribe has ever soiled the record of the Union," says the character of justice or outrage to the people has never escaped its stern condemnation. The weak and injured have never appealed to it in vain for redress against the wicked and the powerful. No man can truthfully charge that it has ever qualified before wealth or tyrannized over poverty; ever spurned the hand of the mighty through friendship, fear, or favor. When the lash was needed, it fell without regard to the power of the offender, and always fell heaviest upon the strong, the insolent, the proud. The Union has constantly aimed at two things: To protect and elevate the character of the common people and reform abuses by which they are made to suffer at the hands of bad men. It would have been much easier and more profitable to the paper to have drifted with the general current of corruption, and let the people take care of themselves, or assist the false-hearted in enjoying them. It did not escape our observation that this was the road to fortune and riches; not yet that it was the way to dishonor and treason to the public. The reader need not be told which path the Union took. That we are now, after a long and tolerably successful struggle against the basest of a political and powerful corporation in league with men of a low and grovelling nature, content to be the slaves and mouthpieces of an overbearing, ignorant, brutal and exacting master—at last compelled to withdraw from the paper and give up the fight is a convincing proof that our course has been governed by conscientious notions of honor and duty, and not of gain.

The causes which have made the publication of the Union no longer profitable are said to be, principally, "the utter depletion of the mining counties both of people and wealth," slightly, the construction of railways to San Francisco, followed by the publication of subsidized cheap papers; also the establishment and maintenance at Sacramento of an opposition paper by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

The railroad authorities, having determined to destroy the *Record*, established the Sacramento *Record*, gave it the exact size, type, face and form of the *Union*, gave it gratuitous distribution from door to door, drove from the *Union* to the *Record* all the business its vast patronage could control; drove the *Union* from the railroad cars and forbade its sale in all its depots; wherever it could hinder, embarrass and oppress the *Union* it did not hesitate to do so. The struggle has been a long and bitter one, till finally an independent and powerful journal has succumbed to the power of wealth and the insolence of its cowardly use.

"We see again a confirmation of the fact that when a moneyed monopoly determines to crush its enemies it does so with a cold-blooded, remorseless, and unrelenting policy, and does not stop at any measure that renders its vengeance more sure. We see in the power of money to destroy the press, to intimidate and crush a journal that has the manliness to dare to criticize its acts. We should be appalled at the danger of such precedents if we had not an abiding faith that with an enlightened people an intelligent and fearless press has more real power and permanent influence than any combination of money."

It is stated that Stanford and others have bought the *Union*, and that it will be incorporated with the Sacramento *Record*.

**DRAINAGE DECREASES CONSUMPTION.**

PULMONARY consumption, if not caused, it seems to be admitted is greatly favored, by dampness of the soil, stagnant dampness, and efficient subsoil drainage has been proved to effect a rapid diminution in the death rate from that disease.

Dr. Buchanan, of England, as health inspector, found the mortality from consumption materially decreased in places where under-drainage had been put in operation, the decrease corresponding with the extent of the drying of the subsoil. According to his report, "In Salisbury, for example, the death-rate from phthisis (consumption) had fallen 49 per cent; in Ely 47; in Rugby 43; in Banbury 45; and in thirteen other towns the rate of diminution, though not so marked, was nevertheless noteworthy."

Dr. Buchanan presents the following general conclusions as the result of his inquiry—

"First. Within the counties of Surrey, Kent and Sussex, there is, broadly speaking, less phthisis among populations living on pervious soils than among populations living on impervious soils.

"Second. Within the same counties there is less phthisis among populations living on high-lying pervious soils than among populations living on low-lying pervious soils.

"Third. Within the same counties there is less phthisis among populations living on sloping impervious soils than among populations living on flat impervious soils.

"Fourth. The connection between soil and phthisis has been established by this inquiry, first, by the existence of general agreement in phthisis mortality in districts that have common geological and topographical features of a nature to affect the water holding quality of the soil. Second, by the existence of general disagreement in phthisis mortality in districts differently circumstanced in regard to such features; and third, by the discovery of pretty regular constancy in the fluctuations of phthisis with much wetness of soil, to little phthisis with little wetness of soil.

"The whole of the foregoing conclusions combine in one, that wetness of soil is a cause of phthisis, to the people living upon it."

Says a New York paper—

"Dr. Bell, in his report on the drainage of Kings Co., N. Y., expresses the opinion that not only consumption, but intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatic affections, neuralgia, cramp, quinsy, erysipelas, pneumonia, pleurisy, bronchitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, erysipelas and diarrhetic diseases owe their origin in a great measure to this cause."

A well drained soil, it will be seen, then, is a great aid to health, and to secure this, the land should slope from a house all around it, so that the surface water might run away, rather than sink into the soil. The roof water should be conducted away, and the house should not be smothered in trees, as they prevent the soil from drying.

But trees are useful near by, as they modify the atmosphere, in Summer and Winter, and are believed to break the force of miasmatic influences. In damp soils, they are a great remedy for stagnant and unhealthy dampness.

**Two Men Cleared.**—Says the New York Sun concerning the Brooklyn affair and particularly the cross-examination of Tilton by Evans—

"As soon as the court adjourned all of the Tilton lawyers gathered in Mr. Morris' office, and congratulated themselves on the escape of Tilton from Mr. Evans' hands without serious damage. Said one of them: 'Tilton wiped out his mistakes of last week by an hour's testimony, and he will walk out of this room cleared minutes after-ward from one of the junior counsel of Mr. Beecher, fresh from a consultation. He made the emphasis, Mark my word, Henry Ward Beecher will walk out of the court room a cleared man.'

**Correspondence.**

Visit of the Governor.

GOVERNOR CITY, Utah, Feb. 21, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

pany, and the support of the same by Sacramento people.

The S. F. Chronicle says—

"The railroad authorities, having determined to destroy the *Record*, established the Sacramento *Record*, gave it the exact size, type, face and form of the *Union*, gave it gratuitous distribution from door to door, drove from the *Union* to the *Record* all the business its vast patronage could control; drove the *Union* from the railroad cars and forbade its sale in all its depots; wherever it could hinder, embarrass and oppress the *Union* it did not hesitate to do so. The struggle has been a long and bitter one, till finally an independent and powerful journal has succumbed to the power of wealth and the insolence of its cowardly use."

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Editor Deseret News:

Hon. S. B. Axtell, Governor of Utah, arrived here by the 4.40 train from Salt Lake City last evening.

His visit to this city is altogether unofficial, he came to spend a short time with Gen. Moore, who is an old friend and acquaintance of the Governor's. As soon, however, as it was known that his presence was desired, he came to the City Council appointed a committee, consisting of Mayor L. J. Herriek, Alderman Thomson, and Councilor Penrose, who on the arrival of the train met the Governor, and extended to him the hospitality 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 introduction to the Board of Education, he went to the balcony of which his Excellency delivered a short, pithy, and most interesting 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 cliques; 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 interfere with 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 he responded to most graciously. 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.

**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 forth buds, so we shall have forage soon. In order that the colonies may not starve 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 of empty comb on top of frames (Kilder Hive) then carefully pour syrup over it, giving the bees an opening to come up. They will carry this below to the queen 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 by fluster 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 stimulating 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, alfalfa, lucerne, mustard, catnip, pumpkins, squashes and melons, gooseberries and currants, great American bee plant, clover, meadow, timothy, rabbit bush, as well as many others of less importance. Every person keeping bees should aim to have plenty of a plain sort of 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. H. J.

**By Telegraph.**

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

**TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.**

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

**SENATE.**

Indian Bill Passed, &c.

WASHINGTON, 22.—At the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed. Lewis asked leave to offer a resolution for adjournment in honor of the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

Windom, who had the floor, refused to yield. At the conclusion of the debate the bill passed, and the military academy appropriation bill was taken up. After about an hour's consideration of the bill, a vote was taken and it passed, and the pension appropriation bill was taken up.

**HOUSE.**

Introduced and Passed.

Among the bills introduced and referred, under a call of states, was one by Banning, providing for the election of the 44th Congress on the 4th of March next, and of the succeeding Congress on the 4th of March, the day on which the Congressional session opens.

Wheeler, of N. Y., from the committee on appropriations, reported back the river and harbor appropriation bill, and it was read and finally passed substantially as prepared by the committee on commerce.

**After King.**

On motion of David, the rules were suspended, and a bill for the regular election of grand and petit jurors in the District of Columbia was passed. The bill was introduced by the committee on the Judiciary, and was reported by Wm. A. King, of Pacific Mail subsidy notoriety for perjury.

**EASTERN.**

To Return by Cape Horn.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Telegraphic orders have been sent to Captain Ralph Chandler, commanding the United States steamer *Stadania*, having on board the mail, to return to Cape Horn instead of going to San Francisco.

**Louisiana Conservatives in Washington.**

The Louisiana conservative delegation had a very quiet morning, and subsequently with the President, to whom they were introduced by Col. Casey. The delegation was with the President's committee is withheld until the approval of the President, without which it will be of no force. Should the President approve the proposition agreed upon by the committee the terms will be telegraphed to the conservative caucus now in session at New Orleans, for its consideration.

**Convention of War Veterans.**

The national convention of Mexican war veterans met here to-day, Gen. S. W. Denver presiding. Sixteen States, two Territories and the District of Columbia were represented.

**Murder Confessed.**

New York, 22.—Philip O'Neil, a laborer residing in 4th Avenue, surrendered to the police, alleging that he killed an unknown man in a drunken quarrel in his own house on Saturday night; the police believe that the stranger was a deserter from the British army, and that O'Neil killed him supposing him to have money.

**General Holiday in the East.**

The anniversary of Washington's birthday was observed here by a general suspension of business, closing of the federal state and municipal offices, services in the churches, and a general holiday in the theaters, firing of salutes, and ringing of chimes. In Washington the banking institutions and public schools were closed, and the city was decorated with flags and other places show that it has been a very general holiday.

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**Dead—Loaned Government Bonds.**

CHICAGO, 22.—The funeral of Col. Caleb C. Sibley, on the U. S. retired list, who died here on Saturday, takes place to-day.

The Washington special charges that Secretary Robeson loaned the London banking house of Jay Cooke, McCullough & Co. one million dollars of the government's money during the crisis of 73, taking for security a quantity of old and new railroad iron, and says that Wilson, of Indiana, declared a few days since, that he would move for a committee to investigate if it was not so late in the session.

**\$350,000 Fire.**

The extensive glue factory of Wahl Bros. at the corner of 31st Street and Lancaster avenue, entirely destroyed by fire this morning; loss about \$350,000, insurance about \$38,000. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment. The factory is the largest in the west.

**FOREIGN.**

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