

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

A FANATIC.—A Salt Lake correspondent of the *San Francisco Chronicle* says, "We find a fanatic on the Supreme bench of Utah in the person of Judge McKean."

GONE.—By the *Carson Register* of Feb. 14, we learn of the death of Mr. Philip Lynch, of the *Gold Hill News*, the day previous, after an illness of several months. Says the *Register*—

"Those who knew him intimately regarded him as 'a square man,' honest and fair, possessing many virtues that the public at large scarcely gave him credit for."

A BIG DIVIDEND.—A few days since the Moroni, Sanpete, Mercantile Co-operative Institution declared a dividend for the last six months, which amounted to eleven dollars on each share of twenty dollars. Notwithstanding this result, we are informed, by Brother John Kirkman, that goods have been sold there exactly at Salt Lake prices, although they had to be hauled such a long distance from this city. The large profits have arisen from the goods being sold for grain in Moroni and the shipping of the grain, in large quantities, to markets where it could be sold for a good price for gold.

In future the Co-operative Association there will probably modify the ensuing dividend by selling the goods still lower, or allowing a higher price to the people for their grain, and thus spread the benefits still further to non-share-holding consumers. The institution is the most commendable and useful which showers its benefits on the greatest number of people.

THE JUDICIAL MUDDLE.—Judge McKean of Utah goes to Washington immediately to explain the muddle which has arisen from his decisions, which have brought about the difficulty relative to Court expenses. Some Congressmen have refused to appropriate a cent for these expenses without an explanation. The original cause of the difficulty grew out of the decision some time ago, by which the District Court of the Territory was held to be exclusively a United States Court, instead of a Territorial Court for Territorial business, and a United States Court for United States business—as it has always been considered in all the Territories. If it is exclusively a United States Court, of course the Territory has nothing to do with the payment of its expenses, and refused to pay them. As the expenses have always been divided, the accounting officers at Washington refused to pay them. Hence the trouble. Judge McKean made this decision in order to rule out of Court the Territorial Attorney General and Territorial Marshal, who were Mormons, holding that the United States Attorney and Marshal were alone entitled to act in summoning jurors and prosecuting indictments.—*Carson Register*.

THE CONVENTION.—Next Monday the Constitutional Convention is expected to assemble in this city. The object of the Convention is to prepare a constitutional constitution with a view to the admission of Utah as a State in the Union, choose delegates to carry the same to Congress, and do all and everything that may be considered necessary or advisable upon such an important and popular occasion to further the purpose thereof, which purpose is to aid the natural and proper development of the community and to secure the full rights and privileges of American citizens to the members thereof, which they do not enjoy under the Territorial form of government, and so far as appears, they cannot enjoy except through a State government.

The pettifoggery and pitiful objections to the holding of the Convention, expressed by the Governor and also manifested by a small clique of Judases, political adventurers, and other ambitious, unscrupulous, and intriguing individuals, are scarcely worthy of notice, much less of serious comment. They are so very narrow, bigoted, illiberal, and mean, exhibiting such a corrupt desire to manipulate and control the public affairs of the Territory, contrary to the well known and emphatically expressed wishes of the people, and this in a country the fundamental political doctrine of which is the sovereignty of the people.

In the convention will be assembled delegates from every county in the Territory, who may fairly be presumed to understand the feelings and wishes of their constituents upon the important subject concerning which the delegates will be convened. The expression of the Convention may therefore be safely taken as the expression of the desires of the people, and as such it will have a rightful claim upon the respectful attention and careful consideration of Congress and the public at large, and the judicious action of the former body, the representations, or rather misrepresentations, of a small and heterogeneous minority of growling and whining malcontents to the contrary notwithstanding.

From our knowledge of the character and sentiments of the people at large throughout the Territory, we are satisfied that the Convention will adopt what we have termed a constitutional constitution, one that will be a credit and an honor to them, and one that Congress can not, with the least shadow of reason, reject upon its merits as a republican form of government. This is all that Congress can constitutionally require, and Congress is as much bound to act constitutionally as the people are.

We do not imagine for one moment that the Convention will knowingly stultify itself by adopting any provision that will involve unconstitutionality or the sacrifice of sound principle. There is sadly too much of that prevalent already in high places in the nation. It is the business and the glorious privilege of Utah to stand forth boldly and unflinchingly, even if singly, solitarily, and alone, and maintain inviolate the principles of the Federal constitution, the principles of freedom, the principles of civil, political, and religious liberty, the right and privilege of every man or woman to develop his or her own agency untrammelled, provided he or she do not infringe upon the rights of others, the right and privilege of every man to worship his God according to the dictates of his own conscience, if not interfering with the exercise of the same right and privilege by others.

The times are ripe for the spectacle of a great and noble people manfully defending and living up to the true principles of liberty. An ensample of this kind is greatly needed to act as a check to the very general corruption of the day, to allure the better natures of the people therefrom, to inspire them with renewed confidence in truth, honesty, honor, integrity, and to furnish a new and irrefragable demonstration that righteousness is the right foundation for true greatness and unfading honor.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

GOT IN.—We were glad to meet our friend C. R. Savage to-day. He has been in the blockade for the last four weeks, and got in this morning.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—Minister C. E. DeLong and the Japanese Embassy expect to leave this city immediately on the arrival of a handsomely fitted hotel car, which was to be sent from the east for their special use. It is expected that the car will arrive between now and Monday.

OBSEQUIES.—This morning the 14th Ward Meeting House was crowded with the relatives and friends of the late Bishop A. Hoagland, who had assembled to be present at his funeral services and to pay their last tribute of respect to him. Addresses eulogistic of the life and character of the departed were delivered by Elders Wilford Woodruff and John Taylor, Bishop E. Hunter and President D. H. Wells. The remains of the deceased were followed to the cemetery by relatives and friends in thirty-one carriages.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

BLOCKADED STILL.—The following were received by W. U. T.

Medicine Bow, 17.—No trains have arrived from either east or west. The trains that left Laramie on the 14th have not arrived at Miser. It is snowing and blowing hard.

Rawlins, 17.—The trains are still at Lookout, and have made no progress since yesterday. It is reported that the road is very bad, and there is but a very small force of men. The trains are not expected to arrive here for several days.

THE BRITISH MISSION.—We have just received copies of the *Millennial Star* for Dec. 26th, 1871, and for Jan. 2nd and 9th, of the present year. The first date was the concluding number of vol. twenty-three of that interesting periodical. We wish the *Star* the success that it deserves, and that it may continue to be a beacon of light to the honest truth-seeker.

Elder J. V. Robinson, of Fillmore, who left Ogden, Nov. 15th, arrived at Liverpool Dec. 18th, in good health and spirits, and was appointed to labor in the London Conference under the direction of President David Brinton.

ACCIDENT AND AMPUTATION.—Last Wednesday Wm. Rosen, while coupling cars on the Union Pacific line at Echo, had the misfortune to get the dexter-finger of his right hand badly crushed. Dr. Nellis was sent for. He found that amputation was necessary, and took off the finger below the second joint, without administering chloroform.—*Ogden Junction*, Feb. 17.

INFORMATION WANTED of the whereabouts of John Mudd. His description is as follows: about five feet six inches in height, light complexion, dark brown hair and beard, dressed in homespun. He was last seen, about two weeks ago, at Thayne's Mill, in Mill Creek Canyon, which place he left with the intention of going north, towards Parley's Canyon. Any tidings concerning him will be thankfully received by Wm. Mudd, First Ward, Salt Lake City.

RETAINED.—It gives us much personal pleasure, and gratifies our State pride, to be able to announce, on the authority of Hon. W. H. Hooper, Delegate in Congress from Utah, that Hon. O. P. Mason, Chief Justice of Nebraska, has been retained as one of the counsel for the defense of Brigham Young. The trial will take place in the early days of March.

This is certainly a very high compliment to Judge Mason, and to the State. It is well and richly deserved. As a jurist of great ability, and as a criminal lawyer and advocate of great experience and conceded power, Judge Mason rates second to no man of our acquaintance in the West.—*Omaha Herald*.

THIRTY DAYS IN THE BLOCKADE.—C. R. Savage, Esq., informs us that of the thirty days of the blockade only six were fine. During the balance of the time it either snowed or blowed, and as often as not it did both at once. Every time the deepcuts fill up and the snow is shoveled out of them, makes the difficulty of clearing the track still greater, by reason of the snow being piled up on the embankments.

Mr. S. thinks the difficulties the company will have to contend with in endeavoring to keep the road open during the rest of the winter will be very great, and that railroad communication from the east will consequently be very irregular for some time.

All that the company could do under the circumstances for the blockaded passengers was done, but the circumstances were far from favorable, from any aspect, and many had consequently to rejoice in "square meals" of square crackers, a lump of cheese cut square, and a square slice of fish.

Our friend Savage, however, fared pretty well, and returns looking none the worse for his being so long snow-bound. He went eastward for the sole purpose of taking some blockade pictures. As it was, however, he was only enabled to take a few sketches, which will soon be before the public, and will give those who have not had experience in the line, some idea of what it is to be snow bound in the Rocky Mountain Region.

HEROIC CONDUCT.—We have received, from Moses Thatcher, Esq., additional particulars incidental to the late fire at Logan. It appears that soon after the building was discovered to be on fire, and the alarm was given, a crowd gathered, who did all in their power to prevent the progress of the flames. Some time after the commencement of the fire, and when a large portion of the upper part of the interior of the building was enveloped in flames, some one recollected that there were twenty-three kegs of powder in the cellar. On learning this a number of the people who were around the building, thinking "discretion the better part of valor," took themselves to a respectful distance.

A young man who was present, named Edward Holden, shouted, "Who will follow me and get the powder out," and rushed into the burning building, followed by two others, named Richard Steel and E. D. Crowther. They searched around for some time, but were unable to find the powder, and they were about to leave the building when E. Holden, in springing up the cellar stair, upon which fiery brands were falling thick and fast, saw the kegs under the steps, literally covered with fire. On seeing them he cried to R. Steel, "Good bye Dick, we'll never get out of here," to which Richard made an appropriate response. Holden then leaped down the steps, took off his hat and, with it, commenced brushing the fire from the kegs of powder. This done the three brave fellows went to work and carried the twenty-three kegs of powder the whole length of the store and passed them out of a front window, to those outside, while the flames were roaring and the timbers crackling overhead. E. Holden's hands were badly blistered in handling the kegs, some of which had actually commenced to burn.

Had the powder not been taken out, the damage to property and probably life would doubtless have been very great.

Another exploit of Mr. Crowther was to gain an entrance through the window of an upper room used by Olef Hanson, as a tailor shop and get out the latter gentleman's sewing machine.

Besides the building and other property mentioned by us before, as having been destroyed, all the carpeting and wall paper for Bro. M. Thatcher's new house were consumed. Brother C. Frank, book-keeper for the Utah Northern Railroad, lost all his clothes except what he stood up in. General Hyde lost a military coat, worth \$50, which was in the tailor's hands.

Correspondence.

MALAD CITY, Oneida Co.,
I. T., Feb. 10, 1872.

Editor *Deseret News*:

Dear Brother:—I feel it my duty to write you a few lines to let you know how we get along here. The winter, so far, has been favorable. The people, as a general thing, enjoy themselves in all our social gatherings. Our meetings are well attended every Sabbath. The choir is in full blast, under the direction of Professor David Owens. Our Sunday school is also progressing rapidly under the supervision of Bro. Arnold Goodliff, who has proved himself able to manage the juveniles in a most creditable manner. Last Saturday evening the people turned out *en masse* to attend an exhibition and rehearsal, which was a success and a credit to the parents and teachers of the Sunday school.

The co-operative store, under the management of Edwin Curtis, Esq., is doing a big business.

Next Sunday we expect to have a good time at Willow Springs Branch, situated four miles south of Malad city, where a good meeting house will then be opened. The Malad and Samaria choirs will be in attendance.

A branch of the church has been organized in Marsh Valley. The Saints are gathering there from the various settlements of Utah, in search of feed for their stock. The snow has been so light in this and Marsh valleys this winter that our young cattle are doing well on the range.

We anticipate a good crop of grass and grain this year. The grasshoppers took their flight to other regions, laden with their valuable(?) freight of eggs, we hope nevermore to return. They have caused us, for several years, to go to Egypt to buy our bread.

We frequently hear from Montana of deep snows there and cattle perishing by thousands.

When we find gold we will send you some specimens. There is one hole in the ground not far from here, no signs of gold.

Your valuable paper is looked for with great eagerness and comes to hand regularly.

Respectfully,
DANIEL DANIELS.

CIVIL REFORM IN THE TERRITORIES.—The Territories aspire to a little civil service reform in their own behalf. Their delegates in Congress held a meeting on yesterday, and adopted a resolution requesting the President to select citizens of the several Territories to fill the Federal offices in the same. This is rather a novel phase of the doctrine of protection to home industry; but the request does not seem to be an unreasonable one, always provided that the Territories have indigenous materials for the manufacture of Governors, Judges and Collectors. The present custom is to appoint broken-down politicians who have survived their usefulness in their own homes, and who, the moment they reach their official posts, commence to agitate for the admission of the Territory and for their own return to Congress. Failing in that, they are sometimes contented to serve as Delegates; and, without examining the records, it is tolerably safe to say that more than one of those who voted for the resolution against the importation of officials into the Territories, owes his present position to a Federal appointment.—*Chicago Times*.

Here the Federal officials oppose the admission of the Territory for the reason that admission would take off their official heads, as the people have no confidence in them.

CREDIT TO THE MORMONS.—The Mormons are to be credited for having kept their City of the Desert free from the common forms of vices which prevail in most large cities, and especially in those of the far west. For the first time we begin to hear that robbers, garroters, and other desperadoes are numerous in the city, and that neither life nor property is safe after nightfall. If the triumph of the "Gentiles" is to bring such a result, the heinous nature of the old rule, under the adherents of polygamy, will become less apparent. We remember Artemus Ward's humorous descriptions of the disgusted miners from neighboring Territories, who used to congregate in Salt Lake City. And when they found no liquor saloons, gambling places, nor disreputable resorts, they accordingly sat on convenient fences or barrel-heads, swinging their legs disconsolately, and swore roundly at the infamous character of polygamy.—*Omaha Herald*.

DIED.

JACOB STRONG, in the 10th Ward, Salt Lake City, of old age, on Sunday morning, Feb. 18th, aged 72 years, 4 months and 10 days.

Deceased was born in York county, Penn.; Oct. 9th 1799, was baptized in Strongtown, Penn., in 1833; went to Nauvoo in 1840 and was with the Saints in their troubles at the expulsion from that place; arrived at Council Bluffs in 1843, and in Salt Lake City in 1849.

He has a number of sons and daughters who have been around him for years; his grand children are also numerous, and he has four great-grand-children living.

He was a man universally liked and respected for his temperate life and kind deportment. Last fall he garnered a crop of his own sowing and a week ago to-day he cast his vote for the "Constitutional" party.

In the 10th Ward, Salt Lake City, Feb. 8th, of heart disease, Bro. HENRY W. THOMAS, late of Mountain Ashe, Glamorganshire, Wales, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn the departure of a kind, loving husband and father.

He joined the church many years ago, and arrived here last July. He died a true and faithful Saint, and very much respected by all who knew him.—*Com.*

Mt. Star, please copy.