

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 1.

A Handsome Memento.—This morning we were shown, by Mr. O. F. Due, the artistic florist, the handsomest specimen of preserved flowers we have ever seen. The floral figure is a combination of the anchor and cross, emblematical of hope in a crucified and risen Redeemer. The flowers are choice, embrace a large number of varieties and beautifully embalmed. The framing and mounting generally, done at Mr. Savage's establishment, are in excellent taste. The whole has been executed on the order of President Taylor, as a memento of his wife, the late Mrs. Harriet W. Taylor, and will adorn the walls of the Gardo House.

Small Grain.—It now appears that the present season's crop in Davis County is rather under the average, and in particular instances is very meagre. This unfavorable statement is, however, counterbalanced by the reports from Utah, Juab, Sanpete, Millard and Sevier Counties, in which sections we learn, after careful inquiries, that the grain crops are at least quite up to the average of former years. We cannot speak reliably of the northern counties. The past season has again demonstrated the advisability of Utah farmers more generally sowing a larger area in the fall season, as with very few exceptions, fall grain matures a full crop, while that sown in the spring has to risk all the chances of backward seasons, often, as in this year, followed by a spell of drought, retarding a full growth. Our agricultural friends would do well to consider this subject.

About Smallpox.—H. D. Lisonbee, of Marysville, sends us the following:

"Having had some experience in the treatment of smallpox, I wish to give the public the benefit of my information. In the first place, proper vaccination, with pure vaccine matter often renders a person proof against the disease, but it is not an absolute preventive. Those who are in the vicinity of the disease and liable to be exposed, if they will mix in the proportion of two ounces of cream of tartar to one ounce of sulphur, with syrup or molasses, to the consistency of thick paste, and take about a teaspoonful every morning when they rise, it will be found of great benefit. If under this treatment a person should be attacked, it would be in a mitigated form.

For an absolute preventive from pitting from smallpox take two ounces of red precipitate and mix with one pound of lard. After the pustules have become of full size, which is generally understood to be nine days after they make their first appearance, anoint freely with the mixture for three successive days. Daub it on plentifully as it will not injure any one. On the fourth day wash clean with a sponge and castile soap and water. If there are any pustules that show any signs of redness apply a little more salve. This treatment will prevent itching, and will make a greater change in the appearance of a patient than would ever be imagined."

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 2.

Another Company.—A company of Latter-day Saint emigrants was to leave Liverpool on the steamship *Wyoming* to-day.

Release and Appointment.—William Wood is released to return home with the September 2nd company, and W. W. Hunter is appointed to succeed him in the Presidency of the Norwich Conference. *Mill. Star, Aug. 14.*

From the North.—Mrs. Miller, who has returned from a visit to Paris, Bear Lake Valley, informs us that the health of her father, Gen. C. C. Rich, has somewhat improved of late. She states that the weather is much warmer here than in the north, the difference in temperature being quite marked.

Homicide at Hailey.—At Hailey, on Tuesday afternoon, Frank Brown, a mining expert, well known in Utah, shot and killed Col. F. M. Adams. The latter was also known in Silver Reef and other mining camps of this Territory. Brown, who claims to have committed the homicide in self-defense, is in custody.

Industrious Lads.—Joseph Ward, 14 years of age, of Pleasant Grove,

and his brother Charles, twelve years old, occupy their leisure time in cutting out various kinds of wooden ornaments, brackets, clock-shelves hat-racks, etc. They do very creditable work, and sell the articles at eastern prices. They are ingenious as well as industrious boys.

A Good Thing.—Were it not for the Salt Lake and Jordan Canal there would be a positive water famine in this city just now. There is not a sufficient stream flowing down in the bed of City Creek to turn the big wheel at the blacksmith shop a block north of the Eagle Gate, and the proprietor has been obliged to erect hand-bells—an unusual occurrence.

INTERESTING MISSIONARY EXPERIENCE.

ELDER JOHN Q. CANNON RECEIVES THE ATTENTIONS OF THE POLICE AUTHORITIES—ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCH—PROSPECTS OF A GOOD WORK.

Extracts from a private letter written by Elder John Q. Cannon, Missionary to Germany:

NUREMBERG, July 29, 1882.

Your very welcome letter of the 13th ult. reached me some time since at a moment when I was in the hottest part of a little contest with the authorities over my right "as an American citizen and a newspaper correspondent" to remain, and see the sights, and write up, if interesting enough, the grand Bavarian Industrial Exposition now in progress; and your second letter, just one month later in date, came to hand to-day, after the contest is over, after we have, figuratively wiped the gore from our swords, and after I have bid most of the Saints adieu preparatory to starting for Berlin. In my innocence I had supposed that because of the great number of strangers in the city attending the Exposition, I could stay unnoticed for a week or two and then quietly leave; but I had the misfortune, within a few days after my arrival, to meet in the street and be recognized by the same judge before whom I was previously examined; and the next morning, true to my expectation, I received visits from gendarmes, at two different places where I happened to be. During the following week I enjoyed several more visits of this same character, after which time the mysterious and disagreeable questions were propounded no longer, and the officer called at my stopping place every day or two, to see "if that American is still here." Such marked attention from the authorities is notice a little flattering to suit me; but for myself I care less than for the annoyance to the kind-hearted friends who entertain me, which my presence causes. In order to test their feeling upon this point, I suggested, in the outset, that I would for a few days go to a public lodging house in the city, where, among other comers and goers, I would not be so much noticed, at least, if noticed, it would only be myself that would suffer from the annoyance. But with much warmth they insisted that I must not think of leaving them; and that so far as they were concerned, a gendarme could come every hour of the day and every day of the week.

The first interrogator that came wanted to see my passport, and wanted a good deal more information as to my past actions and future intentions than I was disposed to give. I showed him my passport with a good deal of satisfaction, knowing that he could not read a word of it, but I have learned enough of German law to see that a person is not required to answer all a policeman's questions, and from my experience have found that such answers as one does give are not correctly reported. I had made up my mind that I would play the "ignorance" game, and refuse to understand anything that was said. But I could not act the part through, when I heard the blunders my interlocutor was making and the likelihood there was of his making my case—which I felt sure was very good—extremely bad. So I proceeded to explain to him what that little bit of parchment was, and what protection it offered to its owner. He once meekly suggested that such a passport was not sufficient; but when I recalled to his mind that he could not read it, and hence could have no idea of how much of a guaranty it was, "he withdrew his objection," and picking up

his gun, and complimenting me on my progress in the language during my two months' absence in North Germany, took his leave. He never came again, but contented himself with hearing reports of my actions and answers from his subordinates. I went upon my own invitation and visited the Burgomaster, and to him I represented myself as a Mormon but as not having broken any of his laws and not having any intention of so doing. He courteously requested that I should leave my passport with him till I left for another place; but this I refused to do. When I paid a guinea for the document in London I thought it was a dear privilege after all to be recognized as an American; but now the precious paper is more valuable to me than a German bank note of the same size, and I carry it in my pocketbook as near my heart as the thickness of my clothes and skin and the convenience of my pockets will permit. He was a little surprised at my refusal, and grunted out something which if translated into English would be considered naughty to repeat. However, he told me that the visits of which I complained had been ordered by the Circuit Judge, and that they would in all probability continue as long as I stayed here, to the correctness of which opinion I now bear testimony.

I returned the day before yesterday from a visit to Munich, where Abraham [H. Cannon] and I spent a week in March last, when Abraham baptized twelve persons, ordaining one of them a Priest to preside temporarily. Owing to the emigration next month, and the absolute necessity of my being in Berlin three or four weeks before the date fixed for the company's departure, I was not able to spare more than eight days on this visit; but during that time, as I read in my journal, I was privileged by my Heavenly Father to baptize and confirm sixteen persons, ordain three Elders and bless thirteen children. The prospects are exceedingly bright in that city for a large Branch, and now that a beginning has been made and a working organization effected, I look for good and speedy results.

The spirit of inquiry is abroad in the land—stronghold of Catholicism as this region is. From one of the Danube towns, quite out of my line of travel, came a letter the other day begging me visit the writer, he with his family and a few of his neighbors, had heard of our principles and were ready to embrace them. A family in Frankfurt, also out of my district, though perhaps as much in mine as anybody's else, have also been praying for a preacher of such doctrines, and have written me a splendid letter. My lack of time, however, makes it out of the question for me to visit these people at present, and I have written them that they must wait till I come south again in September or October. I have also had some conversation and correspondence with a prominent man in one of the government departments, which I expect to result in his baptism. His wife is a very estimable woman and so desirous of instant enrollment in the Church, that she says she would come here for the purpose, though she is rusticated in the Bavarian Alps several kilometers away. The man is highly educated, and has occupied, though still quite young, several important offices in the government. He is at present making a sort of tour over all the railways of the kingdom, traveling in his own car, and attended by cooks, clerks and servants without number. He spares time to write me every few days, and says on my return he will be settled for the winter and will be baptized. I have no reason to doubt his sincerity, and he is not at all inclined to make a secret of his attachment to our principles, so I trust through his example many more will be led to investigate, or will give me an opportunity to warn them.

Day after to-morrow I leave for Berlin and will probably remain in the north for eight weeks. The language there is purer and more correct, so in that respect the change will be for the better. But the Saints are not so united and whole-souled in the love of the Gospel as they are here, and therefore I do not enjoy myself so well among them. Still they require visiting as much as the better ones—perhaps even more. I feel that if we can once more bring about unity in the Berlin branch we will be able to do a great work there. So long, however, as disunion prevails in our

ranks the world can see no better fruits from our principles than from their own.

The season has been unprecedentedly wet and the grain nearly ripe is rotting in the fields. Potatoes also are becoming unfit for later growth, and many farmers are digging them, though no larger than pigeon's eggs. The bad outlook and the deepening fear that with next spring, if not sooner, a war of some kind will be engaged in, perhaps as the result of the present crisis on the Nile, have combined to bring upon the minds of the people a feeling of consternation and dismay.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY SEPT. 4.

The Coming Company.—A telegram from Elder James H. Hart, to President John Taylor, states that the company of Latter-day Saints who left Liverpool on Saturday, Sept. 2nd, on the S.S. *Wyoming*, numbered 662 souls.

Information Wanted.—Information is wanted by Brother Wm. Edwards, of the 4th Ward of this City, of the whereabouts of William Richards, his brother-in-law, as he wishes to communicate with him. When last heard from he was in the vicinity of Boston. Massachusetts papers please copy.

Fire At Stockton.—The fire fiend again visited Stockton, in Tooele County, on Sunday evening, originating in a building next to that of T. D. Brown & Son, general merchants, at about fifteen minutes past ten. The buildings being mostly if not all of wood, soon fell a prey the flames, and in about a quarter of an hour had devastated the entire side of the street or block, from one end to the other, consuming everything in its path, including the store of T. D. Brown and Son and the Stockton Hotel, besides numerous other smaller buildings. Very little if anything was saved. Brown & Son lose about \$8,000. They had an insurance of \$5,000. We understand that no one else was insured. We did not obtain any definite idea of the other losses.

A Shooting Affray.—A shooting incident occurred at Minersville, Beaver County, a few days ago. It appears from the account of it in the *Utontan* that a man named Jack Jacobs started in to empty his pistol in front of Lessing's saloon on Main street, Minersville. After one or two shots had been fired, Mr. J. A. Wecker, the barkeeper, came out and objected to the promiscuous shooting, whereupon Jacobs retorted that Wecker might have some of the contents, and forthwith commenced to blaze away at him. The latter obtaining his revolver commenced shooting also, his last shot taking effect in Jacob's left thigh ten inches below the groin, inflicting a severe but not fatal wound. As the general opinion seemed to be that Jacobs deserved all he got, Wecker was not arrested. Jacobs is now laid up but is said to be doing well.

County Registrars.—Judge E. D. Hoge, registrar for Salt Lake County, has made the following appointments of precinct registrars; who have been confirmed by the Commission:

SALT LAKE CITY.

Wm. Showell.....First Precinct.
Harmel Pratt.....Second Precinct.
J. S. Lindsay.....Third Precinct.
Arthur Pratt.....Fourth Precinct.
Jas. F. Little.....Fifth Precinct.

COUNTY PRECINCTS.

James Winchester.....Union.
S. S. Jones.....Butler.
L. Stout.....Big Cottonwood.
J. Brunton.....Bingham.
J. Morehouse.....Farmer's.
F. H. Simmons.....Alta.
Samuel Williams.....Granger.
J. H. Cochrane.....Brighton.
James T. Monk.....Silver.
Vincent Shurtliff, Jr.....Mill Creek.
John S. Thomson.....Sugar House.
Joshua Terry.....Draper.
Charles Morrell.....Mountain Dell.
Jos. N. Marks.....Hunter.
Levi Reed.....North Point.
H. T. Spencer.....Pleasant Green.
Hugh Campbell.....Fort Herriman.
Albert Holt.....South Jordan.
Samuel T. Hatch.....Sandy.
Edwin Ballou.....Granite.
Samuel Bringhurst.....North Jordan.

There remain yet three precincts—West Jordan, Riverton and Mill Creek—for which deputy registrars have not yet been appointed, but the entire list for the county will probably be completed by to-morrow evening.

Mr. Alfalfa Young was offered the appointment of deputy registrar for

the Fourth Precinct of the city, but declined to act, on the ground that he considered it an outrage to disfranchise all polygamists who had violated the law of 1862 whether they were now living in polygamous relations or not. Mr. Arthur Pratt received the appointment in his stead, and after some persuasion, consented to act.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FOREIGN.

ATHENS, 31.—An official dispatch from the frontier announces that the Turkish commander has demanded an armistice which Greece is willing to accept providing the Turkish troops are withdrawn from the points they have occupied. This the Turks have refused to do, and it is reported that hostilities have recommenced. The government is displaying increased activity in military preparations, and about 500 troops are arriving on the frontier daily.

LONDON, 31.—The Greek patriarch and the bishops of Syria and several principal inhabitants telegraph from Damascus denying any insecurity in Syria and Palestine or any Muslim rising against Christians owing to the vigilance displayed by the local authorities. Seldom has so much security been enjoyed as now.

KASSASSIN, 1.—During a reconnaissance yesterday, a fresh entrenched camp was discovered ten miles from here.

Alexandria, 1.—Forty seamen from the ironclad *Minalaner* and a company of the 33rd regiment quietly approached the enemy's position opposite Ramleh, last evening, and succeeded in blowing up with gun cotton, a house on the canal which has been a point of vantage to the enemy's sharpshooters.

Vienna, 1.—All the Greek forces in Macedonia have been ordered to concentrate on the frontier.

Athens, 1.—It is stated that the powers have advised an armistice between the Turkish and Greek troops, and that Greece is willing to agree to the proposition if the Greek troops are allowed to continue to occupy the positions held before the fighting.

Constantinople, 1.—The Porte has resolved to surrender the disputed point on the frontier on the condition that it is declared neutral territory.

Cetewayo left the Waterloo station this morning for Southampton, where he will embark on board the steamer *Nubian*, which sails to-day for the Cape of Good Hope. He was much cheered by spectators on his way to the station.

Port Said, 1.—Transports from Alexandria with the Highland brigade on board, arrived here and proceeded down the canal.

Dublin, 1.—Over 300 of the metropolitan police have been dismissed. It is expected that hundreds will resign. There is great excitement in the city. All the police stations are occupied by strong bodies of the military.

The police who were discharged are all who attended the meeting of police here last night, at which the conduct of Capt. Talbot, chief superintendent, was strongly denounced.

The dismissals in all number 234. Captain Talbot announced that the dismissed police were being paraded in the Castle yard for a purpose. He said there will be a general strike to-night. Detachments of the Sixtieth Rifles, each accompanied by a military magistrate occupy every police station.

A proclamation has been widely posted, declaring that the services of special constables are necessary and calling upon all loyal subjects to come forward and undertake this duty. The proclamation justifies the dismissals by pointing to the disobedience of the police who were forbidden to hold meetings. It is signed R. G. Hamilton. "God save the Queen."

ALEXANDRIA, 1.—General Sir Evelyn Wood has contracted his lines at Ramleh, thus strengthening his position.

News has been received from Cairo that Arabi Pasha publishes there daily reports of English defeats with immense losses.

Mahmoud Fehmy, Arabi Pasha's chief engineer and military adviser, who was recently captured by the British, arrived here to-day in the troop ship *Euphrates*, and was handed over to the Egyptian authorities,