

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

THE RECENT MURDER AT OGDEN.—In its notice of the recent murder of a negro woman at Ogden, the *Junction* says the last person seen in her company was a negro, at 9 o'clock on the evening before the murder took place, and at 9.30 next morning he was known to leave by the cars for the East. This man was a waiter on a Pullman palace car. Suspicion does not seem to attach to him, the supposition being that the murder was committed by ruffians who knew the woman had money in the tent in which she lived.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A very painful and distressing accident occurred in the 7th Ward, on Sunday evening, resulting in the death of a female child seventeen months old, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rievers. The mother of the child states that she went out of the kitchen, leaving the child there, and some milk boiling on the stove. She had not been absent above a minute when she heard a noise as of a falling vessel, and on going back she found the child lying on the floor, its face, throat, (outside and inside,) chest and left arm horribly scalded with the boiling milk. Medical advice was called in, and measures adopted in hopes of relieving the agony of the poor little sufferer; but it sank, and died some time during last night.

FATAL SHOOTING SCRAPE.—A shooting affair occurred yesterday morning at Grantsville, resulting in the death of Wm. R. Storey, deputy U. S. Marshal for this Territory. From Messrs. W. D. Rydall and H. P. Kimball, who reached this city last night, having in charge Mr. Storey's body, we learned the following particulars of the affair:

On Sunday evening Mr. Storey, accompanied by Mr. Joseph P. Carrigan, deputy sheriff of Nevada, reached Grantsville, having in their possession a warrant for the arrest of Albert H. Haws, for a murder committed by him in Nevada last Fall. During Sunday evening Messrs. Storey and Carrigan stayed at the house of Mr. Edward Hunter Jr. Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, they left there in their buggy, and made inquiries for the whereabouts of their man. Having learned from two boys where he was staying, they drove for a short distance in the direction indicated, and then, alighting, they secured their horse and vehicle by the wayside, and walked to the residence of Haws.

Upon arriving there they found him in the cow yard, and after mutual salutations they informed him of their errand. Storey pulled from his pocket and commenced reading the warrant, while Carrigan drew a revolver, cocked it and leveled it at the body of Haws. The latter, perceiving the desperate nature of the situation, called to his wife to bring his pistols, which for the moment attracted the attention of Carrigan, when Haws made a spring, grabbed the pistol which the former had leveled at him. Carrigan fired, the ball grazing the abdomen of the prisoner, but the latter succeeded in wrenching it from the grasp of Carrigan, and fired two shots at Storey, causing his death instantly; one ball lodging in his left breast, the other under his left arm. Carrigan ran, but was shot at twice by Haws, neither shot taking effect, though one of them, it is said, passed under his arm and through his coat sleeve. Haws then made his escape, taking his own pistols and one each belonging to Storey and Carrigan. When about a mile from the scene of the contest he went into a house, and borrowed a gun, stating that he wanted to go and shoot rabbits.

Carrigan went to the house of Riley Judd, who was acquainted with Storey, and told him what had occurred, when they both returned to where Storey was lying, and together bore his body to the Social Hall. The services of officer Alma H. Hale and a small posse of men, were next secured and pursuit of the murderer commenced, but up to 1 o'clock yesterday, the time at which Messrs. Rydall and Kimball left, the search had proved ineffectual.

Haws is believed to be the nephew of old Peter Hawes, formerly well known to many of our people. It is said that he was one of the volunteers who came with Connor from California. He went to live at Grantsville some time last Fall. The fact of his having murdered a man in Nevada, and his present exploit and escape prove him to be a desperado of the most daring character.

RETURNED.—We are glad to learn that Elder William Gibson, who, a short time since, was struck with paralysis in Philadelphia, reached this city a few evenings since. He has partially recovered, and hopes are entertained, that with good attention and skillful treatment he will entirely recover.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

WONDERFUL.—Brother Allen Stout from our Dixie called in to give us a salute, and among other strange things said he had lived fifty-six years on this small planet and never, till to-day, saw the Iron Horse! Come up all you venerable "peoples" from the ends of the earth and hear the locomotive cough, but do not undertake to push it off the track with a wheel barrow.

CALLED.—We had a call this morning from Hon. Charles C. Rich of Bear Lake Valley, just down to Conference. He reports the condition of every thing in Rich County as being quiet and industrial with no grasshopper croppings visible. The road from Huntsville to that valley is now open and practicable for wagon travel.

Also Hon. A. M. Lyman and Bishop Callister from Fillmore and Hon. Erastus Snow from our Dixie land, who gave the same good report from their homes, except on the "hopper" question, these insects being sufficiently numerous in the south to more than satisfy the demand. A great many other of our brethren are in from the various parts of the Territory to attend Conference and no doubt will enjoy themselves at the Capital.

SHALL WE IMPORT THE ENGLISH SPARROW.—This is the fourth year that the Territory has been visited by the grasshoppers, their ravages entailing a loss on the people of the Territory of millions of dollars, by the destruction of crops of every description. None of the citizens or settlers have suffered through this for lack of wheat or other grains or necessities, either for themselves or animals; but it is very certain that had it not been for the destruction thus wrought there might have been grain enough stored in the Territory for years to come. This year there is again every prospect of great destruction of grain and vegetables, by these insects, and there is no telling when their visitations and ravages will cease. In fact it seems as if the Rocky Mountain region is peculiarly favorable to their development and preservation, and without a special interposition of Providence, giving them a mission to fresh fields of labor, they may be almost regarded as permanent residents. Various artifices and methods for their destruction have been resorted to, but in vain, for in their case it almost appears that the more killed the more numerous the survivors.

Under these circumstances would it not be a profitable experiment to import the English sparrow. This was resorted to in New York City two or three years ago, for the purpose of destroying the grubs and insects infesting the fruit orchards in such numbers as to threaten the extinction of the fruit crops in that locality. The experiment has been attended with great success, and since then the English sparrow has risen into great favor.

Utah is remarkably deficient in scavengers of this kind, consequently the "hoppers" have it all their own way. A few dozens of these birds might be imported, as an experiment, from the States, at trifling expense; and if they did not prove as useful as the gulls did some years ago, in destroying the crickets, they would certainly prove a benefit in destroying the caterpillars and grubs of various kinds which are increasing in the orchards. These birds are wonderfully prolific, and if a few were imported their numbers would soon increase so as to make their presence general. It is said that God helps those who help themselves, and in this case might it not be well for some one or more to take the initiative and lend a helping hand in introducing the English sparrow.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The Fortieth Annual Conference, adjourned from the 6th of April commences to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in the New Tabernacle. If the weather clears off there will no doubt be a large attendance from the country; and, owing to the splendid accommodations afforded by the New Tabernacle, a much larger number of citizens than usual will in all probability, avail themselves of the opportunity to attend Conference. A more than ordinarily interesting time may be expected during Conference, and we say "come one come all" if you wish to enjoy "a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord."

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

DO NOT CHEW TOBACCO IN MEETING.—It would be well for all who indulge in this, to most people, very offensive habit, who calculate to attend Conference, to note well the remarks of President Young on this subject, delivered this morning. They will be found in the minutes of the Conference published in to-day's News. It is rather strange that the sense of propriety can be so low in any man as to lead him to chew tobacco and spit out his filth in a place of worship, under any circumstances, but especially during the progress of a religious service. It will be seen that the doorkeepers are strictly enjoined to suppress the practice, or to show to the door all parties guilty of such a gross breach of etiquette and decency; and all who wish to attend Conference and who feel that they cannot refrain from indulging for the space of an hour or two, had far better stay away than incur the risk of being requested to leave.

CACHE VALLEY.—We notice a very large delegation of the citizens of Cache County down for Conference. Though severely nibbled last year by the locusts, they by no means look as though "starch" had been their only diet. The railroad has made for them quite a revolution in the old fashioned way of coming to town with "buck and bawley."

POOR GIRL.—The Gold Hill News says: "A girl in Utah, who is constantly teased to become a Mormon, and refuses, writes home that 'they say that if we go back to

the States we'll all go to hell, but I don't think we shall get in a much worse place than it is here if we do.'"

No doubt the young lady has fallen in with the anti Mormon, Cullom Bill clique in this Territory, and if so, well may she conclude there is few worse places. Hell would certainly be preferable, especially for young ladies.

OUR LOCAL EXPERIENCE.—Reader, did you ever try your hand at being a local editor during Conference time? If you never did, feel very thankful, or if you have, call around at our private office and give us as much condolence as you can spare without robbing your own family. Starting out this morning, wondering how the local column was going to be filled, we unexpectedly heard our name echoing across the street, went over and was told that Brother James, Sister Jones, all the Smiths and four of the Davises were in from Provo, which was hastily pencilled. A little further down we met some of the Evans's, Llewellyn's and Morgan's family, at present from Brigham City, but formerly from Wales. Turning the corner we stood face to face with Hansen, Petersen, Hoglesen, and Tam Christopheresen Miclesen of Sanpete, who report having passed a few of the German and Swiss Saints at the Point of the Mountain with the coupling pole of their wagon broke. A French brother from the 20th Ward told us, in broken English, the particulars about his chicken coop being robbed; was asked where Mr. Lynch's office was, soon after which two Lamanites, from the mountains, ejaculated "mike tickaboo;" the Japanese would have said something had they been here; the co-operative store presented us our account; saw the Editor of the *Keopapitchinin* and a young lady on the same sidewalk—ominous; heard at least twenty-five persons say that Haws was a "tough cuss-tomer;" was asked "how-de-do" and "what's the news?" I can't tell how many times; but remember distinctly saying once that the News was ten dollars a year, invariably in advance; don't remember of one person we were owing but what we met, missing those who were owing us; finally run across the Superintendent of the U. C. and learned that nine hundred cars had just come in bringing two locomotives and twelve passengers for Conference. If the reader will use wisdom, pick here and there, and be honest, he can glean many items from the above that may do him good "in future time to come."

WHO NEXT.—Mr. John Pea gave us a call this morning to notify us that he can discount Mr. Allen Stout on not seeing the locomotive. He is 87 years of age and has come no nearer seeing one yet than to hear it scream last night. Walk up gentlemen, and let us know who is the oldest inhabitant in this matter.

We clip the following extract of the proceedings of the U. S. Senate from the Washington Daily *Globe* of April 27th:

LANDS IN SALT LAKE CITY.

The next bill on the Calendar was the bill (S. No. 509) for the relief of the inhabitants of Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah; which was considered as in committee of the whole. It provides that the words "not exceeding five thousand in all," contained in an act entitled "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March 2, 1867, shall not apply to Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, but the act is to be so amended and construed in its application to that city, that lands may be entered as provided in it for the full number of inhabitants contained in the city not exceeding fifteen thousand; and as the city covers school section No. 36 in township No. 1 north of range No. 1 west, it may be embraced in such entry, and indemnity is to be given therefor when a grant shall be made by Congress of sections sixteen and thirty-six in the Territory of Utah for school purposes.

Mr. Williams. I should like to have a little explanation of the bill. It seems to relate to land matters.

The Vice President. There is a report accompanying the bill, and as the Senator from Oregon desires information in regard to it the report will be read.

The Secretary read the following report, submitted by Mr. McDonald, from the Committee on Territories, on the 16th of March last:

The Committee on Territories, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 509, being a bill for the relief of the inhabitants of Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, beg leave to report:

That, as appears by the plat on file in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Salt Lake covers an area of nine square miles, or five thousand seven hundred and sixty acres, laid out into blocks of ten acres each, which are again divided into lots containing one and one fourth acres each. The streets are one hundred and twenty-eight feet wide.

The lands in question, being covered by municipal improvements and within the limits of an incorporated city, are excluded

from the operation of the pre-emption and homestead laws, while, under the towns site law, as at present enacted, no more than two thousand two hundred and forty acres can be entered, so that without relief of the character contemplated by this bill the settlers and residents of the city can only procure title to the last-named area of land, being less than one half the actual area covered by the city and occupied and improved by the settlers for more than twenty years.

The school section referred to in said bill is within the corporate limits of Salt Lake City, and was covered with towns site improvements before the Government survey was made. The occupants having thus made their improvements before it was school land, are entitled to be protected.

The town site law of 1867 would allow the same amount of land to be entered by a city of five thousand people as by one with three or four times that number; a manifest injustice to the people of larger towns, and a provision tending to discourage rather than encourage the development of the country and the increase of our frontier cities and towns. As a precedent, we would refer to the act of May 23, 1864, for the relief of the citizens of Denver, Colorado, where existing statutes did not allow the entry as a town site of an area so large as that actually covered by the improvements of the town.

The committee further report that, under the existing law, application has been made to enter two thousand two hundred and forty acres, which includes that portion of the city most densely populated and occupied by the more wealthy settlers, while those portions occupied by the more indigent cannot be entered, and thus the settlers more especially requiring protection in their titles are to be aided by this bill.

The committee would, therefore, recommend the passage of the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time and passed.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON.—The reduction of the public debt for the month is 11,697,793; the coin balance is 115,525,000, including 33,840,000 in coin certificates. The currency balance is 6,954,000.

Great anxiety is felt among the citizens of Broadway regarding the Governor's action on the Arcade Underground Railway bill, now awaiting his signature. In answer to an inquiry from A. T. Stewart, the President of the New York Underground Railroad Company says the contract for building the road is already made with English capitalists, and that the provisions of the new Arcade bill are in conflict with the grant by the Legislature to this undertaking.

A special Cuba dispatch to the *Herald* says the conspiracy discovered at Paris is more serious than at first supposed. A large supply of bombs has been provided, and seized by the police. The principal ringleaders are not yet discovered. The anxiety of the Government and citizens is intense, and the strictest surveillance is everywhere maintained, and the Tuilleries is carefully guarded. Orders have been issued to the police to arrest all speakers who insult the imperial family or the constitution of France.

The bill fixing the point of junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads goes to the President for signature next Monday. The act of last spring declared that it should be at or near Ogden; the new bill locates the point just west of that place. Bonds for five miles are yet in the treasury, but they will now be delivered to the proper company. The bill gives six sections of land to the Central Pacific. All questions at issue between the two companies are now settled.

QUEBEC.—The steamship *Germany* ran into the steamship *City of Quebec*, off Green Island, yesterday; the latter sank in deep water in half an hour afterwards. The third engineer and one passenger were lost.

ROME.—Cardinal Antonello, in his reply to Barelli, tells M. Darn that his holiness, the Pope declines to submit to the French note to the Ecumenical Council.

The *Figaro* says that a man was arrested yesterday at a place where the Emperor was expected, who, on examination, was found to have loaded revolvers and a formidable dagger on his person. Subsequently his house was searched when a large quantity of bombs was found. The ramifications of the plot against the Emperor seem much more wide spread than at first supposed, new developments continually coming to light. Arrests continue in all directions.