

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 13.

Formal Demand.—Yesterday papers were served upon Assessor and Collector J. R. Winder, in behalf of Mr. C. C. Clements, requesting him to allow the latter to take copies of the assessment roll, &c., and notifying Mr. Winder that, in the event of his non-compliance with the demand of Mr. Clements, in behalf of the so-called committee of forty-five, application would be made, on the 29th of June, for a mandamus to compel him to accede.

The papers served upon Mr. Winder acknowledge that official had not refused to allow a personal examination of his books, but that it was not merely an examination that was wanted, but a copy or transcript, a demand which, it seems to us, is one of the most unreasonably outrageous ever made by parties claiming to be of sane mind.

We understand papers similar to those served upon Mr. Winder were also served upon the City Treasurer and Recorder.

NEW BOOKS.

The Pronouncing Handbook, a neat little volume containing the correct pronunciation, according to the best English and American lexicographers, of three thousand words, many of which are mispronounced by educated persons. The book would be found useful by public speakers, and should be in the hands of all students of English. It is published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, and Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, New York. For sale at Dwyer's book store, in this City.

"Self Culture, Intellectual, Physical and Moral, a Vade Mecum for Young Men and Students," by John Stuart Blackie, professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh; published by Scribner, Armstrong, and Company, New York. This is a useful work, and well worth a careful perusal by the classes for whose benefit it is designed. Self culture is a subject of the utmost importance to all, for it comprises or includes the art of properly developing and training the moral faculties and the mental and physical powers. Tens of thousands, in fact the large majority of young people everywhere, have not the time and means at their command to avail themselves of the services of qualified teachers to ensure the training necessary to cultivate and develop the powers of mind and body with which nature has endowed them, and as it is impossible to attain this unaided, most people live and die in a half-developed condition. The little work of Professor Blackie is intended to help those who feel the need of help in this respect. It is divided into three chapters, entitled respectively—"The Culture of the Intellect;" "On Physical Culture;" "On Moral Culture," each of which contains sound practical hints and advice, which if followed carefully will, there is no doubt, enable the student to more fully develop his faculties, and render him more useful as a citizen in any capacity in which he may be called to act. *Self-Culture* is on sale at Dwyer's.

Handbook of Statistics of the United States, one of Putnam's Handybook Series, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, contains statistics of the United States, being a record of the several administrations, and the leading events thereof from the formation of the government to the present time, comprising brief biographical data of the Presidents, cabinet officers, the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and members of the Continental Congress; statements of finances of each administration and other useful statistics. This is one of the most useful books of the kind ever published, and is invaluable for reference. It is on sale at Dwyer's.

Lincoln and Seward, by Gideon Welles, Ex-Secretary of the U. S. Navy, published by Sheldon & Company, New York. This volume will no doubt be interesting to a very large class of the reading public, as the distinguished individuals whose administration it is intended to portray and illustrate are world famed and have hosts of ardent admirers. The work contains remarks upon the memorial address of Charles Francis Adams on the late Secretary Seward, with incidents and comments illustrative of the measures

and policy of the administration of Abraham Lincoln, and views as to the relative positions of the late President and Secretary of State. On sale at Dwyer's.

Conquest of Peru, Volume 1, another of the elegant series of Prescott's works now being issued by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, illustrated with map, and a portrait, on steel, of the great warrior, Francisco Pizarro, Conqueror of the Incas. The *Conquest of Peru* furnishes one of the most brilliant pages in the military annals of Spain; and the narration, by Prescott, of the progress and consummation of that event, containing also, as it does, a full account of the manners, customs, arts, civilization, religion, government, &c., of the ancient Peruvians is one of the most charming of histories. It can be obtained at Dwyer's.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 15.

Tabernacle Meetings.—Bishop E. D. Woolley and Elder Orson Pratt preached yesterday forenoon, and Elder Erastus Snow in the afternoon.

Nearly Drowned.—At a few minutes to four o'clock this afternoon a year old baby fell into the water ditch, a little below Z. C. M. I. retail grocery, was carried down the stream, went under nine packing boxes and three foot bridges and was picked up opposite Dye's Millinery store.

Pressing Forward.—The Ladies' Relief Society of the Fifteenth Ward is about to build an addition to their co-operative store, in which new portion they purpose having a millinery workshop, where various kinds of goods in that line will be manufactured, and a showroom will also be connected with it.

Sickly Exhibition.—The passengers on the train from the south yesterday were subjected to the ordeal of having to witness the "slobberings" of a "sickly" couple, who hugged and kissed each other all the way from Provo to this City, making themselves the subjects of uncomplimentary and jeering remarks. We understand the pair were on their way to the Eastern States.

Brighton.—Brother Robert Hazen sends the following—

"Pursuant to appointment a meeting was held in Brighton Ward yesterday (Sunday) morning, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the United Order. A. H. Raleigh, Bishop of the Ward, and Elder Elias Smith were present. Much valuable instruction was given by these brethren, and a good feeling predominated. The names of officers elected by the people, for this Ward, are—President, A. H. Raleigh; 1st Vice President, Henry Sutton, Sen.; 2nd Vice President, Robt. Hazen; Treasurer, William W. Camp; Secretary, Frederick Schoenfeld; Directors, Peter Bell, James Lane and John Hirst. They were unanimously elected."

THAT OUTRAGE.

That there might be no mistake in the public mind concerning the facts connected with the outrage committed on Tuesday, by Major D. S. Gordon, we publish the statement of parties who were eye-witnesses of the affair, being in the room at the time it occurred—

"SALT LAKE CITY,

June 13th, 1874.

"We, the undersigned, certify, and can do so under oath, if required, that a military officer, whom we understand to be one Major D. S. Gordon, did, on the 11th day of June, force an entrance, by breaking in the door, to the sleeping compartment of the engine house of the Fire Department; that after getting inside the room he demanded of Mr. Thos. Higgs that the latter should give up a certain prisoner; that when said Higgs stated that he had nothing to do with any prisoner, the said Gordon leveled a loaded gun at the breast of Mr. Higgs, saying to the latter, 'G—d d—n you; get out of here, or I'll shoot you;' and that Mr. Higgs then immediately left the room.

"We saw the said Gordon load his gun after he got inside the room and before leveling it at Mr. Higgs.

"THOMAS HIGGS,

"EDWARD HARRISON,

"RUDOLPH SMITH,

"ED. STOWELL."

From Montana to Utah.—Capt.

T. C. Bailey, long connected with the Surveyor-General's office in the capacity of Chief Clerk, takes his departure by coach for Salt Lake City to-morrow morning. The Captain has been a most efficient public servant during the several years that he has uninterruptedly discharged the duties of his position, and probably has no superior as "an authority" in the West in all matters pertaining to Government surveys and the multifarious matters of the Surveyor-General's office. He is offered advantageous inducements to go to Utah by Surveyor-General Kimball, of that Territory, which he has deemed it well to accept. While, in common with very many of our people, we regret to lose Capt. Bailey, we are glad to know that he will continue to remain identified in interest with the country, and that he is not unlikely to be as well taken care of and appreciated in Utah as in Montana. —*Helena Herald*, June 9.

An Uninviting Place.—A gentleman who has been in Bingham a few weeks, and who returned from there on Saturday, doesn't care about living up there long at a time. He says the canyon road is lively at this season with traffic, there being a constant stream of teams on it, hauling ore, &c., and the stream of profanity from the lips of the teamsters is equally as continuous. He thinks that the most of those fellows must have spent the best of their days inventing new strings of blasphemous oaths, for the way they belch them out is something tremendous.

Our informant was only a short distance from the bloody occurrence which took place there last Tuesday, at the time when Tim O'Brien killed O'Maley, by chopping him up with a knife. He saw deceased a few minutes afterwards, as he lay on the road with a rock under his head and a couple of pebbles over his eyes, placed there by some acquaintance, saw the body dumped into a wagon and taken to the place where the inquisition was held.

He says it is well known that O'Maley was not armed at the time he was killed. O'Brien received the cut in his leg several paces away from O'Maley and with his own knife, on which he fell, being drunk at the time.

O'Brien is one of the men who were hired to fight by mining proprietors, in the notorious mining dispute at Pioche about two years ago. There are six others of the same gang in Bingham, including a brother of O'Brien. The other day the latter and another of those fellows armed themselves and started out after two witnesses who testified against O'Brien at the inquest, with the intention of killing them. Some friends of the witnesses informed them of the designs of the two men, and they secured some extra arms and left their cabin. Had they remained at the cabin till the arrival of the two ruffians a bloody fight and more inequities would have been the result, and the Pioche men swear they will kill them yet, and thus one sanguinary tragedy leads to another.

Not only have those parties been on the track of the witnesses, but also that of the deputy who summoned them. They broke into his house the other night, but luckily he happened to be absent, and nothing came of their visit.

Our informant also states that in a little mine-jumping affair, the other day, a Frenchman, whose name he did not learn, had a bullet sent into his body, but as the wound was not thought to be dangerous, the matter was considered as being scarcely worthy of notice.

A short time since a mine in which Mr. Stephen Goddard had an interest was sold to a gentleman named Clayton. The latter sent two men to work in it and protect it from "jumpers." Four of the latter fraternity put in an appearance a short time since, armed to the teeth, and, presenting their guns, uttered to Mr. Clayton's employes the emphatic admonition of "get." They did "get," just as fast as they could perambulate, being unwilling to accept of an invitation to a "ball," at such an unseasonable time, which would have been the inevitable result of their not "getting." Mr. Goddard, in behalf of the present owner of the mine, visited the four men, as a kind of adviser or conciliator, but as soon as he was seen he was invited to look down the ferocious throats of a

few breech-loaders. He ventured a gentle demurrer and craved the privilege of a parley, which, after some hesitation, was granted. He explained to them how the mine had been located and worked by certain parties, and informed them that he didn't know but they were getting themselves into a kind of a "snap," to which they answered that he could go to a certain supposed overheated, sulphuric region, for they considered themselves entirely capable of taking care of themselves.

It will be seen that for the rough or desperado Bingham is a kind of congenial paradise, but to the prudent and peace-loving it would be somewhat akin, as a permanent abiding place, to one of the worst sections of the lower regions.

A SOLDIER HAS HIS HEAD GASHED.

He Claims the Protection of the Police.

At a late hour on Saturday night a soldier ran into the City Hall building, and called upon the police for protection. He presented a fearful spectacle, his clothing being covered with blood, which was gushing from a deep wound in his head, from which the blood fairly spouted from the gash. He stated that he received the cut in Metz's saloon, and charged the proprietors, Messrs. Metz & Scott, with inflicting it, besides giving him an unmerciful beating.

Dr. Thompson was called in and dressed the wound, an officer from Camp Douglas was also called in and the injured soldier, whose name is stated as being Geiger, was taken to the post by some of his companions.

Meantime Messrs. Metz & Scott had been promptly arrested by the police, and the trial of the case was set for two o'clock to-day, with the understanding that the soldier would be in court at that time to testify.

The accused tell a very different story to that given by the soldier. They state that Geiger was in their saloon, and, being very quarrelsome and noisy, they were under the necessity of putting him out; that he afterwards returned and went into one of the small drinking rooms in the establishment, where he quarrelled with another party, receiving a blow on the head from a tumbler, in the hands of his antagonist, which, they say, inflicted the severe cut already mentioned.

It is to be hoped that the truth will be clearly shown at the trial, and if the parties charged did unwarrantably and unmercifully maltreat the soldier they deserve to be severely punished, for in all cases we suppose the civil authorities purpose to vindicate the majesty of the civil law, not only for the protection of citizens, from abuse, maltreatment and injury that may be inflicted upon them by the soldiery, but also to protect the soldiers from any abuse and ill-treatment from the hands of citizens. There is no difference between the two classes in the eyes of the civil law, which is the supreme law of the land, both are alike amenable to it, and both have an equal right to claim its protection.

Private Geiger was perfectly right to claim the protection of the City police, which he promptly received; but what a terribly foolishly, ridiculously one-sided state of affairs it would be could a citizen not claim the same protection were he attacked by a soldier. Such a position bears the mark of absurdity on its face, yet that is the position assumed by the opinion of Judge Advocate Holt, and those who sustain it.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Frelinghuysen, from the judiciary committee, reported favorably, with an amendment, to the House bill in relation to the courts, &c., in the Territories; placed on the calendar. The amendment proposed is to strike out the seventh section.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—A number of bills were disposed of and the rest left on the Speaker's table, and

cannot be passed this session, except under a suspension of the rules, a motion for which will be now in order until the close of the session. Among the bills left over are the Senate civil rights bill, the bill for the incorporation of railroads in the Territories, and the Mackinac park bill.

On motion of Hawley, of Conn., the last provision was stricken out. After an hour and a half's discussion Garfield moved to amend, by inserting an item appropriating \$7,000 to reimburse Gen. O.O. Howard for the expenses of his defense in the late trial for malfeasance in office.

Speer raised a point of order, that there was no law for such an appropriation, and the matter was informally passed over in order to allow Garfield to find a law under which the item would be in order.

Kellogg offered an item appropriating \$25,000 to enable the President to carry out the civil service rules.

Lawrence asked Kellogg to accept an amendment making it the duty of the civil service commissioners to report to the President a plan for reorganizing all the civil departments of the Government, so as to equalize salaries as far as practicable, reduce expenses and increase the efficiency thereof.

Kellogg declined.

Butler, of Mass., attacked civil service reform, which he denied was a recommendation of the President, and said it was a scheme of a cabal composed of Trumbull, Schurz and others, for the purpose of breaking down Grant in the presidential campaign of '72, and it was passed in Congress by the votes of demagogues who were afraid to vote against it. It was the trick of an apostate politician, who was killed by his vote on impeachment and sought by it to galvanize himself into life again, but failed.

Cox declared civil service reform a failure; true reform was honesty and capacity.

Beck coincided with Cox.

Willard, of Vt., quoted the civil service reform plank in the Philadelphia platform, and appealed to the republicans to stand up to it.

Marshall had originally voted for civil service reform, but would no longer vote to maintain such a miserable and expensive sham and fraud. Since its establishment the greatest frauds had been perpetrated, and every branch of the civil service was reeking with corruption.

The committee rose, and Butler of Mass., moved to suspend the rules so as to make an amendment in order to convey into the treasury any money now unexpended which had been appropriated to civil service reform so called.

Pending action the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

PITTSBURG, 11.—Wm. Frank & Sons' Glass works at Franktown Station, together with two or three adjoining dwellings, were burned this morning; loss \$60,000, insurance \$38,000.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The President has nominated Wm. H. Parker, collector of internal revenue for the district of Colorado.

The Senate has confirmed J. C. Bancroft Davis, minister to Germany, from July 1st, 1874, when minister Bancroft's resignation takes effect.

COLUMBUS, O., 11.—The riotous demonstrations of the miners at Nelsonville have caused Gov. Allen to give orders to several companies of militia to hold themselves in readiness to march thither, at a moment's warning; ammunition has been already forwarded. A special says that negro troops have been guarding the mines all day. The miners are quiet. The union men held a mass meeting to-day, but without definite results. Gov. Allen's secretary, who is in charge there, declines to call out the militia without stronger evidence that it is needed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—Two sharp shocks of earthquake were felt here at eight o'clock to-night; no damage was done.

Nine hundred sacks of wheat, the first of the new crop, were received here to-day.

NEW YORK, 12.—Yesterday one policeman was dismissed the service, after trial on a charge of highway robbery, and another was placed under arrest for so brutally clubbing a quiet citizen, that he is not expected to live.

NASHVILLE, 12.—Miss Smith, a