

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY AUG. 7.

Another Coal Oil Victim.—At Rock Springs, last Friday morning, Ann Herra tried to light a fire with coal oil. The can exploded, setting fire to her clothing and burning her horribly. She is not expected to live.

A New Comer.—Lately Brother Don Carlos Young has been looking more than usually happy. There is a substantial reason for the feeling. Mrs. Young presented him with a fine son at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Shot his Foot.—On Tuesday last a hunting party met with a sad mishap, near Evanston. J. A. Holmes, a member of the party was accidentally shot through the foot the bones of which were very badly shattered. A portion of the member was amputated.

Contract Awarded.—Mr. Elias Morris and Mr. George Romney have been jointly awarded the contract for the erection of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad round house and office in this city. The round house will be of semi-circular form, the outside wall 545 feet long and the inside one 341 feet. The office will be 38 x 28 feet. Both structures will be brick.

Tree Borers.—This morning Dr. Groves drew our attention to something new connected with tree borers. Heretofore these insidious pests have not attacked evergreen shrubs. They have evidently changed their custom in this respect, however, as the Doctor showed us a branch of a juniper tree completely killed from this cause. Some of the borers were in sight. They had worked their way up through the wood, circling around it close to the bark.

A Streaky Storm.—The Beaver Usonian says that one day last week a violent gale of wind, succeeded by a terrific hailstorm visited the eastern entrance to the Minersville Canon, completely threshing out and destroying the entire crop of wheat and barley on the farm of Mr. W. H. Jones at that place. The hailstones were so large and came down with such force that they killed outright some ten or a dozen chickens on the farm. The storm evidently passed over in a streak, for, strange to say, that with the exception of a light shower of rain at the time, the farmers on either side of Mr. Jones did not experience any storm whatever.

Missionary.—On Saturday we had a visit from Elder Helon H. Tracy, of Marlott's, Weber Co., who returned from a mission with the last arrival of immigrants. He left home on the 19th of April, 1881, and visited Michigan, Missouri and New York States, and during six months held fourteen public meetings.

He then proceeded to England, where he labored in the Leicester District of the Nottingham Conference, and met with gratifying success. He baptized 26 new members, including some of his wife's relatives, six or seven of whom came to Utah with him when he came home, and others expect to follow.

Missed His Mark.—On Saturday night, on Plum street, somebody wanted to introduce George Little to William Price. George said he did not desire the introduction, at the same time casting a reflection upon the character of William, by stating that he was by no means what he ought to be. This so aroused William's indignation that he drew a pistol and blazed away at the truder, the bullet passing close to Little's head. Price's arm was seized by a colored man, who prevented him doing any more shooting. But for this circumstance George Little would probably have speedily become a fit subject for a coroner's inquest.

Price was arrested and will have an examination on to-morrow.

Fatal Accident.—On Friday night, John C. Dalton, sixteen years of age, was accidentally killed, by being run over by a wagon at Ogden. According to the account of the affair in the Ogden Herald, he was driving into the yard of Z. C. M. I., when some packages slid from the wagon, carrying him with them. He was not injured by the fall, and, fearing that the team might run away, he sprang toward the head of one of them and seized it. The animal threw him down, and before he could recover himself, the two high wheels passed over him, breaking the dorsal spine in the small of the

back. He expired the same evening at half-past eight, his last words being: "I am going, good night, good bye." The deceased, son of John L. and Elizabeth L. Dalton, was born at Salt Lake City, June 6th, 1866.

Had his Back Broken.—At Evanston, a few days ago, John Calderward, a resident of that place purchased from some passing emigrants, a young broncho horse, which had never been broken. On Thursday afternoon, John undertook to ride the pony, when the animal threw him with great violence to the ground, causing a dislocation of the spinal column, or, in ordinary language, broke his back. He was taken to his home, and a doctor called, who soon found that his injuries could not be repaired by surgical skill. He died at about two o'clock Friday morning. Deceased was a native of Scotland, about fifty years of age. He leaves a wife and two children. He was formerly a resident of this city, having been employed at the paper mill in Sugar House Ward, several years ago.

ATTACKED BY INDIANS.

HOW JACOB S. FERRIN MET HIS DEATH IN ARIZONA.

We are indebted to Peter H. McBride, of Smithville, Arizona, for the following account of an attack on some of the brethren by Indians on the 19th of July:

Brother Jacob Samuel Ferrin met his death as follows, on the 19th inst., while on his way from Globe, a point to which he had been freighting, in company with Brothers John Nuttle, Joseph Rosberry and Oliver Lewis. They camped for the night about five miles above San Carlos, A. T. While preparing supper three mounted Indians visited them. To all appearance they were very friendly, so much so that the brethren were entirely off their guard. Supper being ready at dark, they all sat down to eat.

At this point the Indians, with a whoop and a yell, ran to the wagons, seized their guns and commenced shooting and swearing, telling them to run for there were 35 hostile Chirichau Indians in the brush close by. The brethren secreted themselves behind their wagons as best they could. I should judge from the splintered spokes and felloes they were in a very critical condition.

The savages then ceased firing and surrounded the horses. Brother Ferrin thought the Indians would not kill him, and not wishing to lose his team, he walked out to them notwithstanding the boys pleaded with him not to go. He spoke to one of the Indians when one of them shot and killed him instantly. When the other brethren saw him fall they thought it best to leave as quietly as possible. In their excitement they got separated, Brothers Roseberry and Nuttle going down the river to San Carlos. Oliver Lewis went up the river and arrived at the sub-agency at daylight. He procured a horse from a freighter who was camped there, and made all possible haste, arriving here on the 20th at 8 p.m. A company left that evening to bring in the body of the deceased. They traveled about 12 miles, when they met J. Roseberry bringing the body.

He reported that a company of scouts left San Carlos in search of the hostiles, who were Chirichaus. There were five in all. Their trail crossed the river Gila about 15 miles below Camp Thomas. They are supposed to be making their way to their old haunts in Sonora. A company left Thomas to try and head them off at Eagle Creek. Another company left Camp Grant to head them off before they reached Clifton. As yet we have heard nothing from them further than that they had killed one horse for food. J. Nuttle arrived here on the 21st. He stated he had found eight horses, and that six are still missing, which the Indians have got without doubt.

On the 23d a company of brethren went to bring in the wagons and make another search for horses.

DROWNED IN THE LAKE.

MR. J. D. FARMER IS DROWNED WHILE BATHING AT BLACK ROCK.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. D. Farmer, accompanied by his wife and a party of friends, went to Black

Rock on the "bathing train," to enjoy a bath in the waters of the lake. All appeared to be going well with the party until the time of departure for home arrived, when it was discovered that Mr. Farmer was missing. A search for him was immediately instituted, but no trace of the gentleman could be found. The train was delayed ten minutes to admit parties scattering out in every direction to renew the search, but again these efforts proved futile. The suspicion that the missing man was drowned forced itself upon the minds of his friends, and the news of his disappearance created a good deal of excitement.

Late last night, a special train with a party of Mr. Farmer's friends went out from the city to Black Rock, and renewed the search, which resulted in the discovery of the unfortunate gentleman's clothing in one of the bath rooms. This appears to place the matter of his fate beyond doubt. It appears that Mr. Farmer was not much at home in the water, being unable to swim, and that a gentleman who was bathing yesterday, at his request assisted him twice to regain his feet when he was floating on his back. It is probable that in a subsequent effort to right himself unaided his head got under water, and strangulation ensued, or that he was suddenly submerged by a "wind cap."

This morning a party went out to Black Rock with the intention of passing over the lake in a boat in the hope of finding the body. Mr. Farmer was the proprietor of the "One Price Store," 55 East Temple street, having resided in this city about two years. Previously he carried on a mercantile business in the town of Corinne. He was about fifty years of age. He leaves a wife and five children.

The latest information, up to 3.30, was to the effect that the body had not yet been recovered.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

ADJOURNMENT SPECULATIONS—THE TAX BILL—REVENUE BILL—NAVY BILL—RIVER AND HARBOR BILL—PRESIDENT ARTHUR—STAR ROUTE CASES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1882.

The heat in Washington, as well as in the east generally, has been very excessive during the past week. The reports from all quarters show this to be the case. The record of yesterday showed the highest temperature of the whole country to have been that of Boston, where the maximum thermometer was 98 degrees. Curiously enough the hot wave of the past few days has been most severe in the eastern central section of the country. The southern cities have been considerably cooler than New York and Boston, and the north and northwest have not been uncomfortable. While the number of deaths in New York and elsewhere from the effect of the heat have been very considerable, yet I have not heard of a single case of sunstroke in Washington, and even very few cases of prostration have been reported.

At one time I believed that the hot weather would make the members of both Houses of Congress so uncomfortable that they would be glad to get home at any price. In all this, however, I have been grievously mistaken, for notwithstanding the heat of the past fortnight—aye, I might say the last month—the prospect of adjournment at this writing is not yet in sight. President Davis (pro tem.) of the Senate was approached on the subject the other day, and the definiteness with which he spoke is certainly (sarcastically speaking) very encouraging. It is indeed very encouraging to know that the President of the Upper house "hopes Congress will adjourn some time this summer."

Those who have followed the transactions of Congress this session must know that there has been a great deal of talk, but as for any legislation that will benefit the country it is simply conspicuous by its absence. A vast amount of the time of the House, early in the session, was taken up by contested election cases; about a month was consumed in discussing the tax bill, and now that the latter has reached the Senate, and its defects have been shown up by the democrats of that body—notably

by Mr. Beck and Mr. Vance—a great fight must be the result. The revenue bill, as it passed the House is admittedly a very imperfect and in many respects a very unjust measure. The republicans are now aware of the fact, and just how to get out of the mess—so as to make a respectable appearance before their constituents in the fall—is a question of the greatest moment. The democrats are as anxious as the republicans for a reduction of taxation. Consequently when the tax bill reached the Senate a large number of amendments were submitted, which, were they to be incorporated, would give the measure a respectable appearance. But the difficulty is, the democrats would then get the credit of the bill; it would, in fact, be so altered that the father of it (Mr. Kelly) would not be able to recognize it as his measure. I remember the conservatives in England—about the year 1865—being in a similar fix. A reform bill was introduced, but it was so manifestly unsatisfactory that amendments were submitted and passed by the dozen. Indeed after the bill did pass, it used to be facetiously asserted that all that was left of the original bill was the word "Whereas." Were all the amendments to the Fox bill to be adopted, it would be left in a similar position to the reform bill alluded to above.

After discussing the Fox bill for two or three days—in the course of which one or two amendments were adopted—it was laid over in order to reach the appropriation bills, the non-disposal of which has long since become a serious matter. "The best government, etc.," must have money with which to run its machinery; but owing to the inaction upon these bills—they ought to have been passed four or five months ago—many of the employees of the Government have been put to great inconvenience. I have the acquaintance of several who have been thus inconvenienced. Some of them have been compelled to walk the streets in idleness for months for the simple reason that their suspension from work was rendered a necessity in consequence of the non-appearance of money with which to pay their salaries. Others, again, although they have not been suspended, have not received a cent in the shape of salary for months, and were it not for the assistance they receive from friends, the "tick" they can obtain at the grocer's, butcher's, etc., and the indulgence of the landlord or landlady, they might starve for all the organized mass of stupidity in the Capitol care. If members would only talk less and work more they would receive the thanks instead of the grunts of a very large community.

So far the work of the House is practically finished. The members thereof only took up the last two contested election cases to kill time, as it were. They have been killing time ever since. Unfortunately they have done nothing else but kill time the whole session, and now that the "dog days" are here they are reaping the benefit of their labors in being compelled to stay in Washington, mop the sweat off your face and hands until some of them have come to the conclusion that if they don't get away soon, there will be nothing but a grease spot left of them.

After laying aside the tax bill for the time being, the Senate took up the naval appropriation bill, and, contrary to expectation, it has provoked much more discussion than was anticipated. Looking to the reorganization of the navy, the bill contains considerable new legislation, and that this might be stricken out the Democrats sought to have the bill re-committed. Upon a vote being taken, however, the Senate refused to re-commit, thus virtually sanctioning the legislation in the bill and removing the only point of controversy raised in it. A great many amendments have been introduced, and just how long a time they will consume upon this measure nobody knows. Judging by the progress made this week, and the clashing that may arise between the two Houses—for both bodies are as stubborn as mules when they like—the date of adjournment is not yet in sight.

One of the biggest "jobs" this session was the passage of the river and harbor bill. I alluded to it in a former letter. Every congressman whose district can boast of a creek, puddle, or frog pond is naturally anxious—just to show his constituents how attentive he is, you know—to get an appropriation for the improvement of said creek, puddle or frog pond. Many such appropri-

tions included in the river and harbor bill are bare-faced robberies, and it is just such individuals who within the last few days have been rendered somewhat uncomfortable by the rumor that President Arthur was going to veto the bill. Some of the millions appropriated in the bill might and doubtless would be spent to advantage; but as the Constitution does not permit the President to strike out items he thinks doubtful and leave in appropriations that appear to be honest, he must either sign the bill, and thus acquiesce in the "jobs," or veto it and thus show he is no party to such palpable frauds. Arthur is a very shrewd, far seeing man, and makes as good a President as any that has occupied the executive chair in years gone by. If he had only vetoed the Edmunds bill I could have looked over all his faults; but then everybody knows that all men have not the courage to stand independent and true to their convictions. Especially is this the case in politics.

The Government finished putting in their testimony in the Star-Route trial to-day. For eight weeks it has continued what has appeared to me a farce. Now the defense will have a show, and it is thought they will occupy a fortnight in putting in their testimony. After which I think the accused will be discharged, and then we may hear of a suit for libel against some of the New York dailies. Such is life.

J. I.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

The Virginia Conference was held at Ridge meeting house, Smythe Co., Va. The conference convened at 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, July 21st.

After the usual opening exercises Elder Wm. Asper explained the purpose of the conference, and bore his testimony to the restoration of the Gospel.

Elder Joseph A. Smith made many encouraging remarks, bearing his testimony to the work.

Elder James W. Bean then spoke on the subject of the Gospel, defining what it is, and its purpose in connection with the human family.

After singing and prayer the meeting adjourned till 10 o'clock on the morrow.

Saturday, 22d.

Conference opened at the appointed time, with the usual exercises.

Elder Howard Coray described the Gospel, and its purposes, power and ordinances, bearing his testimony to a personal knowledge of its gifts and blessings.

Elder Jesse M. Smith described the first principles of the Gospel, explaining the ordinances of baptism and laying on of hands.

Elder John E. Carlisle spoke on the subjects of authority to act as ministers of God, and the organization of the Church.

After closing exercises meeting adjourned till two o'clock p. m.

Afternoon.

Conference met at the appointed time, and was opened with singing and prayer.

Elder Samuel Porter spoke on eternal life and how to gain it.

President John Morgan explained the difference between the education of the world and that given under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost.

After singing and benediction the meeting adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock the following morning.

Sunday, July 23d.

Over 400 souls assembling, the seats were moved from the meeting house to the shade of some trees, where additional temporary seats were erected.

Conference convened at the hour appointed, and was commenced with singing and prayer.

Elder Joseph L. Townsend spoke on the subject of revelation and prophecy, showing the necessity of continuous revelation in the Gospel to make it the "power of God unto salvation."

President John Morgan sanctioned what had been said, and, after singing and prayer, meeting adjourned till 2 p.m.

The congregation partook of a basket dinner.

Afternoon.

At the appointed time meeting was opened with the usual exercises.

The authorities of the Church and local mission officers were presented by the president of the conference,