

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 17.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—Brother James Jones, of Hyrum, Cache Co., informs us that he was for a considerable time afflicted with a tumor or cancer in his side, and came to this city a short time since to have it cut out. The operation was successfully performed at 10 a. m. last Saturday, by Dr. Higgins Davis, and the patient is doing well.

Per W. U. Telegraph.

Small-Pox.

STOCKTON, U. T., December 16.

Editor Deseret News:

Small-pox is raging at St. John's. There are six cases. There was one death this forenoon, and two more patients are in a critical condition.

Per Deseret Telegraph.

NEPHI, December 16, 1872.

President Young and party laid over here yesterday. The meeting was largely attended. The speakers were Elders L. D. Young, W. C. Staines and A. M. Musser. We go to Scipio to-day. The weather is fine, roads dry and dusty. Hundreds of freight teams line the road loaded for Pioche.

A. M. M.

NOTICE.—Mrs. Mary Ann Burnett, 15th Ward, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, is desirous to hear from her son Edwin Burnett. When last heard from he was keeping a stationery store at 358 Youge Street, Toronto, Canada. Before he went to Toronto he was Paymaster in the 2nd Battalion of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, of the English Army.

Canada papers please copy.

BEAR LAKE VALLEY.—A correspondent, writing from this place, under date of December 9th, says:

"The weather is very fine. No snow in the valley. Threshing is all done. There have been over 25,000 bushels of grain raised in this valley this season. President Rice is driving ahead with his grist mill. President Kimball is making preparations for a tannery and the people generally feel a spirit of improvement."

A PECULIAR DISEASE.—A gentleman writing from St. John's, Tooele County, Dec. 14th, says—

"A disease, greatly resembling small-pox, has made its appearance here, and two families have it. One of them is convalescent and the other has not had the disease long enough to have reached the crisis.

"There is a diversity of opinion regarding the disease, some thinking it to be small-pox, while others say it is not.

"Precautions have been taken to prevent its spread."

GERMANIA REFINING WORKS.—These works are situated a short distance north of Sandy, are quite extensive and are owned and operated, we understand, by a German company. We are informed that even all employees are Germans. The fame of these works is beginning to extend all over the country. It may be interesting to state that at these works forty-two tons of as pure bullion as is produced in the world is turned out daily. The lead produced there has only three pennyweights of alloy to the ton. The company not only does the refining for the mineral products of Utah, but large quantities are sent to it for manipulation from Nevada.

MRS. F. S. CHANFRAU.—This talented artist, accompanied by her agent, C. W. Tayleure, Esq., arrived from the west this morning and both are staying at the Townsend House.

Mrs. Chanfrau commences her engagement at the Theatre on Thursday evening, and will open with "A Wife's Ordeal." Here is what the San Francisco Chronicle says of that drama, on its presentation at the California Theatre:

"A new play, adapted from the French by C. W. Tayleure, and entitled 'A Wife's Ordeal,' was performed last evening for the first time on any stage. In the play the marital relation is viewed from different standpoints, and the pure, unalloyed love of a devoted wife is strongly contrasted with the false-heartedness of him who solemnly promised to love and cherish her. Allured by the wiles of a faithless wife, whose husband loved her devotedly, the recreant husband of the true wife forgets his solemn vow, and through a blind infatuation for the other becomes deaf to her loving appeals. The wife forsaken, a husband dishonored, each solicits the sympathies of the audience, who applaud the virtues of these and condemn the erring ones, who conspire to bring misery into two happy homes. The concluding portion of the play, where the deserted wife, forgetting her great wrongs, overcome by that love which could not be crushed out, struggles bravely to save her false husband from the avenging hand of the one he would dishonor, is intensely dramatic, and affords Mrs. Chanfrau considerable scope for her peculiar talents. The play has a good moral tendency and conveys many a good lesson."

LONDON, Nov. 24th, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Brother:—Having just returned from the conference held to-day, at East India Dock Road, to our boarding house, I feel like dropping you a few lines. We passed Queenstown on the 18th inst., at 4 a. m., and reached Liverpool on the 19th at 1:30 a. m. Brother Carrington with his son Brigham, Bro's Bleak, Gibbs and a few others came alongside the *Minnesota* in a tugboat at 7 a. m., to bid us welcome, and we were very glad to meet them. After taking breakfast with them, we went ashore, soon got through with the examination of our luggage, and drove to the "North Western Hotel," opposite St. George's Hall, where we found good and comfortable quarters, and felt thankful to be on terra firma again. We spent the rest of the day and the day following partly at "42" and partly in attending to business matters and making other preparations for our further journey.

Brother Durford went to Trowbridge, Wilts, to visit his friends, and Sister Thompson, who is still with us, went to Preston for the same purpose. Thursday the 21st at 9:15 a. m., Brothers George A. Smith, Lorenz Snow and Feramor Little, and Sisters Edza R. Snow, Clara S. Little, Mercy Thompson, and myself took train for London, where we arrived at 2:30 p. m. and put up at Mr. Cook's boarding house, opposite the British Museum, which is a very quiet place. Bro. Junius Wells met us at Wilsden Junction, and is now stopping with us.

On the morning of the 22nd a few of us called at Mr. Cook's office, but his son was out of town, and we intend to meet him to-morrow and see if we can make any satisfactory arrangements with him. We have seen several parties who have been traveling with his coupons, and under his arrangements, who speak very favorably of him. About noon we drove to the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, which is a very fine specimen of art and workmanship, but as the weather was very wet and unpleasant we gave up the further part of our programme for that day, and returned to our lodgings. In the evening five of our party, with Bro. Geo. Crismon, visited the Princess' Theatre, and saw "Hamlet" performed in very fine style. Yesterday we visited the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, Westminster bridge, and thence, per underground railway, to Charing Cross and Trafalgar Square. The evening we spent writing up our journals.

This morning at 8:45 we drove to the Conference meeting house, East India Dock Road, five miles distant, and had two highly interesting meetings, at 10 and 2 p. m. Most of the Elders made short remarks and President Geo. A. Smith and Elder Lorenz Snow delivered very interesting discourses to the Saints and to quite a sprinkling of strangers, who were present.

At the close of the meeting George J. Adams, of former notoriety, came on the stand to see Bro. Geo. A., and gave us an invitation to call on him, in order to give us some useful information in regard to the Holy Land, where he has resided.

We are all well and in fine spirits.
Yours truly, PAUL A. SCHETTLER.

Terrible Accident at Meadow Creek.

FILLMORE CITY, Dec. 15th, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Brother:—I received to-day, from Martin Littlewood, J. P., of Meadow Creek, an account of a fatal accident to Wm. Parker, a brick mason, of that place, which is, in substance, as follows:

On Wednesday, the 11th instant, Brother Parker went up Meadow Creek Canyon, after a load of willows, accompanied by his son, about eight or ten years of age. His team was very fractious and "touchy," and, as they came down a steep pitch, the willows slid on to the horses, which excited them so that they became ungovernable. The boy slid off behind the wagon, and Brother Parker slipped down behind the horses, and they kicked him on the right side and back of the head, literally smashing the skull into pieces. A sharp willow also pierced his bowels, some three or four inches deep. He was, undoubtedly, dead before he touched the ground. He bled profusely from the mouth, nose and ears. It was about three p. m. when the accident occurred, and the little boy, after trying for ten minutes or more, to get his father to speak, concluded he was dead, and went home to his mother and gave the information of what had occurred.

The brethren of the settlement went, as soon as possible, to the spot, which was about three miles distant and brought him home, which took till after dark. On the following morning Justice Littlewood, with a jury of three, viz: Abraham Green, Ralph, Robert Martin and James Fisher, held an inquest and delivered a verdict in accordance with the facts as above stated.

Bro. Parker was a very good citizen and a useful man in the community. He was a Latter-day Saint, in full fellowship, and had the esteem of all who knew him. He was a middle-aged man, powerfully built and in the bloom of health. His death has cast a gloom over the settlement where he died.

Respectfully,
F. M. LYMAN.

A lately deceased Tennesseean has left grandchildren and great-grandchildren to the number of 258.

Correspondence.

CONFERENCE AT BEAVER.

Editor Deseret News:

The Beaver Stake of Zion convened in conference, Dec. 7th, 1872, according to previous appointment, President John R. Murdock presiding.

Conference was called to order at 10 a. m., and was addressed by Elders Wm. Robinson, Richard S. Horne, and — Sainsbury, from Minersville, who gave good instruction and cheered the Saints to increased diligence in all their duties.

In the afternoon Bishop M. L. Shepherd and Elders Oris C. Murdock, Wm. Richards and Wm. Fotheringham occupied the time and gave much good teaching.

SECOND DAY, Sunday.

Prest. Murdock, Elder Jas. S. Brown, traveling home missionaries, and Bishop Edward Bunker from Santa Clara, addressed the congregation.

In the afternoon, Joseph W. Young gave an excellent discourse to the Saints. Prest. Murdock bore testimony concerning the teachings which had been given during the two days past, and then presented the general authorities of the church, all of which were unanimously sustained.

The local authorities of this stake of Zion, with John R. Murdock President, Wm. Fotheringham and Daniel Tyler as his counselors, also the bishops, presidents of quorums, high council, the various branch authorities and relief societies were presented and sustained without an opposition vote.

THIRD DAY, Monday.

The conference was addressed by Elder Jas. S. Brown during the forenoon.

In the afternoon Elders Edward Bunker, J. W. Young, and J. R. Murdock occupied the time.

Conference adjourned until the first Friday in June, 1873.

Meetings to commence each day at ten and two o'clock.

The cheering music from the choir and the excellent instructions given by the speakers, caused every heart to rejoice, and all to determine to renew their diligence. Good order prevailed, good feeling existed, and all declared it to have been the best conference ever held in this Stake of Zion.

JOHN L. SMITH.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

EX-UNITED STATES JUSTICE JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Mobile, is represented as saying that the disasters which have overcome the South are as broad as the deluge; that it is in a condition of general shipwreck, statesmanship does not operate upon it, for there is no organization about it; that the condition of things in Louisiana is almost anarchical. Of the honesty of Southern legislatures Judge Campbell said—

"In Alabama, I recall but a single instance where there was an attempt by the Legislature to do a dishonest thing, and that was in the case of the Planters' Bank, which was one of several banks that were legalized; but we prescribed that only a certain number of shares of stock might be taken in the name of any one person. It got to be rumored and believed that citizens of the State were sent into neighboring States to get the names of persons to enrol themselves and take stock for our citizens to own and profit by. At this general rumor and belief our Legislature met together and took from the bank its privileges even for so slight an evasion of the purpose of the law. No, political society may have been anomalous in former times, but the purity of our Legislatures in most Southern States was never questioned."

Respecting the North and the South he is reported as follows:

"Politically the North mistakes the South in supposing that men of former position, wealth and influence possess any considerable control. They fear that Jefferson Davis or Mr. Stephens, or some other man might revive himself in public councils and give tone and purpose to a new secession sentiment. This is not based upon a knowledge of our condition. There are no longer controlling personal influences in the South. Nothing was so much swept away as the governing men of the slave period. A deep, indiscriminate reaction took place at the close of the war against everybody who had given such counsels to the masses as had brought general ruin upon them. To-day your eye may wander over the South and find no commanding presence anywhere there. Hence the apparent apathy in the white population, for a certain class of their former leaders has retired and knows no longer what counsel to give, while a secondary class of native Southerners which has arisen is animated by the interests of livelihood, and, knowing little of business in any form, choose politics as the best it can do."

A female pedestrian is traveling for a western walk from Long Island to Omaha.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The Vice President presented a resolution of the House against the removing from the army register the names of the battles of the rebellion.

Edmunds hoped the resolution would be at once passed. Sumner objected.

Rice offered a preamble reciting all the actions of fraud on the part of the administration party at the late election in Arkansas, and a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to go to Little Rock to investigate the matter. Laid on the table.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the French spoliation bill.

Sherman said the careful examination of the question made some years ago had satisfied him that these claims had no foundation in law or in equity, and he made a long argument in support of this view.

Thurman followed in opposition to the bill.

Morrill made an argument in support.

HOUSE.

On motion of Banks the bill to fix the compensation of claimants under the Geneva award was referred to the judiciary committee.

A bill appointing commissioners to investigate the depredations on the Texas frontier was referred to the committee on appropriations.

A bill providing for the determining of the boundary line through Haro channel, as decided by the Emperor of Germany, passed. Also a bill appropriating a hundred thousand dollars for American exhibitors at Vienna.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Pennsylvania taxpayers are jubilant over a proclamation from Governor Geary announcing a reduction in the State taxes amounting to nearly two millions and a half.

The New York *World* states that justifiable homicide is now held to include "the case of every man who kills any other man on account of any woman, and of every woman who kills any man on any account whatever."

An English jury has awarded £1,500 damages to an actress whose forehead received a trifling scar in a railway collision, on the ground that in her professional personal appearance has a direct pecuniary value.

Woman's rights are practically exemplified in Spain. A correspondent thus describes the loading of the iron ore at Bilbao:

"It is a curious sight to see the women loading the ships with their bulky cargoes, carrying it in baskets on their heads, slogging gaily the while, and tripping up and down the steep planks with their short petticoats, brown, bare legs, and straight, supple backs."

A letter from Naples in the *Grenzboten* draws an alarming picture of the condition of that city and of the surrounding country. "Southern Italy," says the writer, "is a huge den of robbery; not only the mountains and the fields, but the large towns are full of them. The higher officials of the towns are now tolerably honest, but their subordinates form a sort of Camorra, whose sole object is plunder. At the cab stands in Naples there are persons who extort money under various pretexts, from every one who takes a cab; in all private eating-houses and theatres there are swarms of pick-pockets who do an excellent business, and are on friendly terms with the gendarmes and police. Thieves are stationed in the squares and markets and in the most frequented streets; in the hotels they have private relations with the servants, and in the harbor with the Custom house officials. Nearly all the porters at the water-side belong to this Camorra, and it seldom happens that twenty per cent. of the luggage which they carry to the Custom-house does not disappear."

At Paris, Fear Lake, Nov. 25, ELIZABETH CRANSBRAW NEIBAUR, aged 34 years and 8 months.

She was born at Chazley, near Clitheroe, Lancashire, England. Leaves a husband and nine children. She lived and died a faithful member of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.—[Com.]
Mil. Star, please copy.