

**Local and Other Matters.**

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 30.

**A Large One.**—At the Empire Market are portions of a hog which turned the scales at 635 pounds. Rather huge.

**Passed Omaha.**—Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon passed through Omaha on Saturday, on his way to Washington.

**Not Arrested.**—The police have not yet been able to discover any clue to the whereabouts of Keene, the man who shot his mother-in-law and brother-in-law, in the 17th Ward, on Sunday morning.

**A Change.**—Judge White has appointed Col. Betts clerk of the Third District Court, in place of Mr. Ed. B. McKean, resigned.

Mr. Willis McBride, a courteous and obliging young gentleman, who has been in the office for some time, has also been appointed deputy clerk.

**A Contrast.**—We are having a few days of pleasant weather with the thermometer running from 50 to 60, while people in some of the Eastern States complain of the mercury several degrees below zero. Even as near as Old Fort Laramie the thermometer the other day showed 14 below zero.

**District Court.**—Tuesday, Nov. 30th.

The People, &c., vs. James Dunn et al; continued for the term.

The People, &c., vs. John McGinty et al.

Jury called, witnesses examined, case given to the jury.

One alien admitted to citizenship.

**Apologetic.**—We owe an apology to our Ogden (Utah) contemporary for attributing the paragraph charging the Union Pacific railroad with arbitrary discrimination against Mormon workmen to the Ogden Junction, when it really originated in the Evanston Age. The Bee has no desire to do anybody injustice, hence it makes this correction. In this connection we may as well also state that our contradiction of the charge referred to was based upon information imparted to us by the general superintendent of the Union Pacific, of whom we made inquiry touching the truthfulness of this paragraph. —*Omaha Bee.*

**Going North.**—Brother James Standing, living on First South St., in the 12th Ward, has sold his house and lot there, also his land in the Big Field, and purchased the place known as Hampton's, on Bear River, eighty-five miles north, including the house or hotel, stabling, bridge, farming land, stock, farming implements, etc., where he intends moving, with his family, to reside. He leaves the City to-morrow.

Brother Standing has been a resident of this city for twenty-five years, having lived all the time in the 12th Ward, on the lot he has just sold, and which he took up soon after it was surveyed. His friends and acquaintances will wish him success in his northern home.

**An Exciting Incident.**—This morning, shortly before the arrival of the Utah Central train from the north, a gentleman, in company with two or three companions, entered the depot carrying with him a double-barrelled shot-gun. He laid the weapon against the fence on the outside, and waited for the train. A couple of men who observed his movements and considering they were portentous of mischief, agreed to prevent him from shooting anybody, providing he should make the attempt.

As the train rolled into the depot he picked up his gun and, as a lady was stepping from the passenger car he made a rush forward toward her, with his weapon pointed in that direction. He suddenly appeared to change his mind, however, and, putting the gun aside, greeted the lady, probably his wife, and conducted her to a street car.

The supposition is that he expected to find the lady accompanied by a male companion, and was waiting for the purpose of making short work of one or both of them.

The incident created considerable stir and excitement, but if a tragedy was intended none was consummated.

**The Brigham Young Academy.**—The revised deed of the above institution, of which we spoke some time ago, has been received by the

Trustees named therein as follows: A. C. Smoot, William Bringham, L. E. Harrington, W. H. Dusenberry, Martha J. Coray, Myron Tanner and Harvey H. Cluff. Meetings were held during the week, on Monday and Friday, at the former of which an organization was perfected by electing A. O. Smoot, Pres., W. H. Dusenberry, Secretary, and H. H. Cluff, Treasurer. A committee on by-laws and rules was also appointed, and yesterday this committee reported a series of by-laws and rules, which were adopted. Executive and auditing committees were also appointed, and the possibility of opening the Academy at once was considered.

We are informed that it is quite probably the Academy will be opened on Monday, December 6th, but will be able to state definitely by the middle of next week. We are also requested to state that all charges are payable in advance. We would therefore advise all parties interested to call upon the Treasurer, Mr. H. H. Cluff, and receive a permit for their attendance. —*Utah County Times, Nov. 27.*

**Sheffield Conference.**—A Conference was held in the New Brunswick Hall, Sheffield, on Sunday, Oct. 17th, as reported in the *Millennial Star*. Joseph May, reporter.

Elders from Utah on the stand—A. Carrington, President of the European mission; P. Barton, President of Sheffield Conference; Elder E. I. Young, from *Millennial Star* Office; W. B. Barton, Pres. of Liverpool Conference; E. Snellgrove, Pres. of and A. Goodliffe, traveling Elder in Manchester Conference; L. Brown, Pres. of and W. Clark, traveling Elder in Leeds Conference; G. L. Farrell, Pres. of and A. D. Young and W. A. C. Bryan, traveling Elders in Nottingham Conference.

The Conference held three meetings and was addressed by most of the above Elders.

Pres. P. Barton said he and the local Elders had preached considerably in the open air during the summer, and much good, he believed, would be derived therefrom. He had his brethren had visited places in which no missionaries from Utah had preached for fifteen years, and had held good meetings there.

The Financial and Statistical Reports for the year ending June 30, 1875, were read and accepted.

FINANCIAL.—INCOME.	
	£ s. d.
Balance on hand.....	1 5 0
Tithing.....	118 2 1 1/2
Mission Fund.....	3 11 10
Book Money.....	35 18 3 1/2
Individual Emigration	
Deposits.....	99 4 3
Poor Fund.....	7 4 3
Total,.....	£265 5 9

EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.
Conference House Expenses, Travelling Expenses.....	42 4 11
Stationery, Postage, and Post Office Orders,.....	1 15 4 1/2
Individual Emigration withdrawn.....	1 19 3
Hall Rents.....	32 0 9
Given to Poor.....	7 4 3
Tithing, Book Money and Individual Emigration Money sent to Liverpool.....	171 15 3
Balance on hand.....	8 5 1 1/2
Total,.....	£265 5 9

STATISTICAL.	
Branches, 4; Elders, 34; Priests, 11; Teachers, 2; Deacons, 10; Members, 163; Baptized, 8; Cut-off, 4; Removed, 3; Received, 2; Dead, 3; Emigrated, 31.—Total, 220.	

**By Telegraph.**

**AMERICAN.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., 30.—Copp's *Western Land Owner* for November reports a decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, establishing the following important principles in mining: an incorporated association of citizens owning separate and distinct interests in a placer mine may unite their means and expend the \$500 required by law, at one per cent., and thereafter secure a patent from the U. S. locators. Mining claims have the exclusive right of possession to the surface embraced in their claims, and the timber growing thereon, in compliance with the U. S. and local laws.

The avalanche of protestants against the internal revenue consolidations continues. The commissioners as well as the President are in daily receipt of telegrams, letters and personal applications for a reconsideration of the plan; thus far however only one change has been made in the programme, that being in Indiana, where Gen. Frank White, of the Lafayette district, has been reinstated. The original plan was to consolidate the districts of Lafayette, Terre Haute and Indianapolis, retaining Collector Boggs, and involving the going out of Collectors Simpson at Terre Haute, and White at Lafayette; this has been so far altered as to require the consolidation of the Terre Haute and Evansville districts, and General White is retained, while Beach is relieved. Mr. Boggs remains as collector of the district of Indianapolis and Lafayette.

The President has signed the commissions of Josiah Robins, P. M., at Niles, O., and William Richardson, P. M., at Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Information has been received from the Rio Grande to the effect that the troubles along that river growing out of cattle raids by the Mexicans are as bad as ever; the Mexican raiders have a contract to deliver 18,000 head of cattle at Monterey, and they expect to steal them from Texas. It has also been ascertained that one great difficulty under which the Mexican government labors is, that in sending soldiers to the frontier to prevent cattle raids they often desert and become cattle thieves themselves, thus adding to the number of depredators instead of decreasing them. The cattle stolen from Texas are shipped after being run into Mexico. Cortina himself was detected, some time ago, in shipping cattle from Bagdad, a small town on the south bank of the Rio Grande, for Cuba, such cattle bearing the marks of their Texas owners. It is also known that these cattle thieves are engaged to a great extent in smuggling goods into Texas, and on their return trips they carry droves of cattle with them.

At a meeting of the cabinet, today, it was decided that from and after to-morrow the office hours in the several departments of the government shall be from 9 until 4, and orders were issued by the heads of various departments this afternoon to that effect.

The following telegram was sent this afternoon by Gen. Babcock to the U. S. Attorney at St. Louis—

“Washington, D. C., 30.  
“To Hon. D. P. Dyer, U. S. District Attorney, St. Louis:

“I am innocent, absolutely innocent, and every telegram which I sent will appear perfectly innocent the moment I can be heard. I demand a hearing before a court where I can testify.

“A. E. BABCOCK.”

It is reported that the President has now tendered the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to ex-Congressman Wm. H. Upson, of Ohio.

The report of General John Pope, commanding the Department of Missouri, after a review of some length of the campaigns against hostile Indians during the past year, says:—“All the bands of Indians in the southwest, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches, are now at the respective agencies, brought there by a military force after a campaign of eight months of almost unprecedented hardship and exposure, after a heavy expense to the government; they are brought there, too, entirely subdued, and in such a condition and under such circumstances that there is not the least danger of further trouble with them if they are treated with common humanity and ordinary honesty; but unless they are properly fed they must suffer the pangs of hunger or starve to death. To see that they are so cared for, as the government as well as humanity demands, and as the usual appropriations of Congress provide for, is a duty devolved on another department of the government. If honestly performed in future, as I am sorry to believe it has not been in the past, further troubles with these Indians may be considered at an end.” Referring to feeding the Indians, he says:—“It is presumed that the appropriations made by Congress will be sufficient for this purpose, and I cannot, in view of peace on this frontier, and the honor and good

faith of the government, too strongly urge that this subject be closely looked after, and that measures more vigorous and efficient than have hitherto been pursued, be adopted and enforced without delay. The military have done all they have power to do, and they ought not to be held in any manner accountable for any further hostilities with these Indians, due to bad treatment and want of food at the agencies to which they have been forced to return, and where they now are. It is with painful reluctance that the military forces take the field against Indians who only leave the reservations because they are starved there, and who must hunt food for themselves and their families or see them perish with hunger. It is revolting to see such things done, and far more to be required to be an active party to commit violence on forlorn Indians who, under the pressure of such necessity, only do what any man would do under like circumstances. I desire to say, with all emphasis, what every army officer on the frontier will corroborate, that there is no class of men who are so disinclined to war with the Indians as the army among them. The army has nothing to gain by war with Indians; on the contrary, it has everything to lose. In such a war it suffers all hardships and privations, and is exposed to the charge of assassination if Indians are killed, and to the charge of inefficiency if they are not, to misrepresentation by agents who fatten on the plunder of the Indians, and to be misunderstood by worthy people at a distance who are deceived by agents. And then, the following of a soldier has little to expect from public feeling.” He expresses the opinion that the maintenance of small posts is inexpedient, and says they are not necessary for defense or aggression, they greatly increase expense, and are a positive injury to the discipline and efficiency of the troops themselves.

The report of Major General Schofield, of the military division of the Pacific, after referring to the improvements in the transfers of troops, etc., at the several posts, recommends that Camp Halleck, Nevada, be gradually enlarged and improved, as funds may justify, until it is capable of accommodating three companies under a field officer. He says, “It is with much reluctance that I have been forced to believe that the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department is a necessity of the public service. Events of the past few years have demonstrated the utter inability of the civil department of the government to keep the necessary control over the wild Indians. The effort to control them through the civil agents while at peace on reservations, and to turn them over to the army when they leave them, or when they commit acts of hostility, has proved, as might have been expected, a most efficient mode of producing war. The officers of the army are compelled to stand idly by, powerless for good, while their promises to the Indians, made at the end of the previous hostilities, are being violated, and the dictates of wisdom, justice, and common honesty disregarded in the daily treatment of the helpless savages, who have no possible means of redress but to escape from their reservations. It is an entire mistake to suppose that the proposed transfer necessarily means a departure from the peace policy, which is dictated alike of wisdom, justice and humanity, which has been adopted by the present executive, and is not likely to be abandoned by any of his successors, unless under the influence of new surroundings. A military management means a more economical, just, uniform and consistent execution of the executive will; it means permanence in the mode of dealing with the Indians through the agency of a life tenure, by officers who have spent most of their active life among the Indians, who know their character and wants, and who have every possible motive for dealing with them wisely and justly; it means to do away with the constant fluctuation of policy, with the continual disturbance of preexisting arrangements, and the frequent disregard of treaties or promises which have led them to an almost total disbelief in the faith of the government. Military management means peace and security, giving even greater opportunity for the labors of Christians to civilize and instruct them.”

SHEBOYGAN, Mich., 30.—The schooners *Sweetheart*, *Mary E. Perew*, *Francis Palmer* and *Granada* are ashore here; the *Perew* will probably be a total loss; the crew were nearly perished when rescued by the citizens, as the deck was under water and iced thirty feet above the deck.

NEW YORK, 30.—It is reported that the government used the cable wires for some hours this forenoon, in the transmission of despatches between Secretary Fish and Mr. Cushing at Madrid; a rumor is added that Spain has remonstrated against the U. S. permitting the sale of Cuban bonds in this country, claiming that their issue here is a violation of treaty obligations.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn navy yard to place ten more monitors in commission, and the various naval rendezvous throughout the country have been instructed to enlist available men of all grades.

There is still a little excitement among depositors of the savings banks, and there was a slight run to day on the Franklin bank, which has plenty of money, and is paying everybody as fast as possible. A run began yesterday on the North River Savings Bank, and continued to-day, but there is less anxiety among depositors, who are promptly paid.

NATICK, Mass., 30.—The remains of the late Vice President lay in state in the Town Hall to-day, and notwithstanding the intense cold large numbers visited the place to take a last look at their honored townsman. The floral decorations are beautiful. The funeral services will take place at 1 p. m. to-morrow.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 30.—Last night, at Buckville colliery, in Tuscora, an accident occurred by the sudden breaking of the chain of the hoisting wagon, which was being let down in the mines to haul the men up; the wagon came down with great force, instantly killing Hugh Sharp and Patrick McIntyre, and badly wounding other miners.

LOWELL, Mass., 30.—A fire this morning in the picker buildings of the Tremont and Suffolk corporation, caused damage of \$50,000, insured.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, confirms the defeat, in Sonora, of the revolutionists in the fight at Altar; three officers and twenty-four men were killed and wounded, and several hundred horses and other property captured. The revolutionists made Tucson their headquarters and enlisted many men there.

CHICAGO, I.—A Washington special says that advices, received through naval sources, set at rest apparently the newest story regarding the sudden activity in the navy department. The extraordinary expenditure of Secretary Robeson during the past month have been of such a character, and so continuous, that even the officers of the treasury, through whose hands the money has passed, have been amazed and startled. That some good reason or plausible excuse for the consideration of Congress exists for this immense outlay has been generally conceded. Various explanations have been made, but no adequate reason has yet been suggested. The newest explanation for the activity in the navy is a very plausible one at first sight, and related to carrying out the protocol between Admiral Palo and Secretary Fish, requiring the punishment of persons connected with the massacre of the officers and crew of the *Virginus*. The protocol in question was signed Nov. 29, 1873, and provided that Spain should proceed against the persons who committed the acts complained of, and should arraign them before competent courts, and inflict punishment on those who may have offended. It has been claimed that the Spanish government, instead of carrying out this agreement, has allowed the officers to escape, and has even promoted the principal offender, General Burriell, under whose orders the crew of the *Virginus* were executed. This has been the subject of correspondence between the two governments, but the subject has not reached a point where it was necessary for the United States to assume a threatening attitude. It can be stated, upon the highest authority, that the non-fulfilment on the part of Spain of the protocol relative to the authors of the massacre has been the determining cause of the naval activity. A communication received from Madrid at the State