

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—Hon. C. C. Wilson, Judge.

Regular March term commenced on Monday; on Tuesday, the Grand Jury were empanelled and charged. Yesterday the case of Higley vs Cronyn and Co., on an appeal from the Probate Court, and motion to dismiss, was argued and overruled by the Court.

A large number of aliens were admitted as citizens.

To-day the case of McManus vs. Loucks, was dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

United States vs. George Coleman, indictment for violation of Internal Revenue law, was on trial this afternoon.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—Yesterday, it was reported to the police at the City Hall, that a soldier was lying dead on the Bench, about a mile and a quarter from Camp Douglass. The police gave in a report to General Gibbons at Camp Douglass, and Lieutenant Benson and a detachment of men were ordered to go and take possession of the body. The body was found, but being outside the lines of the military reserve, General Gibbons ordered that it be brought to the city in order that a Coroner's inquest might be held upon it. Last night the body was deposited in the City Hall, and the Coroner, H. S. Beattie, Esq., being notified, an inquest was held, and a verdict of death by freezing was returned. After the inquest the deceased was taken back to Camp Douglass.

General Gibbons' strict respect to the civil law, in turning the deceased, though a soldier, over to the Coroner for an investigation, is highly praiseworthy.

LECTURE.—Elder H. W. Naisbitt delivered a very interesting lecture last evening to a full audience, at the Tenth Ward school house, on the subject of Co-operation. He referred to the flush money times that had been experienced here in the past, and the many persons, not interested in our welfare, who had amassed means and left with those means for other parts, and said that President Young had desired our merchants to take a course which would exclude the possibility of such fortunes being so quickly made again; and how, at last, Co-operation was adopted as the method by which our means might be kept within our own selves to a certain extent, bringing goods to a profit that should benefit the consumer, and eventually merge in the grand principle of home-production and home sustenance. It was stated that the desired capital for starting the Parent Institution, was \$1,000,000, so that everything could be bought of manufacturers, at first class prices, and thus save "middle-men's" profits, or as President Young expressed it, "bring the producer and consumer close together." But the capital raised at first was some little over a quarter of the sum required, and though our advantages have not been so great as they might have been, yet we have been exceedingly fortunate and successful in our operations, saving hundreds of thousands of dollars in the actual price paid for goods, besides declaring about \$45,000 as dividend to those who were shareholders in the Institution. The main point in co-operation was not bare profits, but the ultimate results of a grand co-operation or self-sustaining movement—in fact a "new movement." The Parent Institution, this winter, has bought all their brooms of home manufacturers. They have obtained all the ropes, twines and cords at home that was available; all the tinware sold through the Institution is made by our home tinsmiths; all our candy is home made, made of sugar and not of clay, as imported stuff is; quite a large number of our brushes are being made here; crinolines also; a large number of tubs; children's and men's shoes; home-made wine in place of drugged imported stuff; wagon making has been encouraged; almost all the soap they sell is manufactured in Utah; the wrapping paper they use is exclusively home made, and they desire to see all kinds of paper, cloths, boots, tubs, buckets, clothing, &c., manufactured and used here, which can only be accomplished by capitalists, artisans and laborers all co-operating.

The lecturer prominently showed that in the matter of iron, how much might be kept in our own circle; for instance, stoves, nails, and the material in its manufactured state; then we launch into glass making, crockeryware, woolen, cotton, linen, alpaca and other fabrics that we have now to send thousands of miles away for, and which, it is the design of President Young to produce here, and which our increasing supply of hands for labor do and will more urgently demand for us to open, that they may have work to do and remuneration to obtain. In fact, co-operation is the poor man's question and not the rich, and the poor man will eventually reap the benefits of it.

WANTED AT THE MENAGERIE.—Hunters, trappers and others will perhaps find it profitable to take a look at the advertisement, in to-day's NEWS, for various kinds of beasts and birds for the Menagerie. The proprietor of that institution is anxious to spend several hundred dollars in mountain lions and other home productions of a similar nature, which, of course, gives a chance to the Nimrods of the Territory to

go in for greenbacks. The leading men of the settlements might help on this matter by their influence if they will be so kind.

A WHOPPER.—A late number of the Territorial Enterprise, Virginia, Nevada, says:

"At the International Saloon is to be seen one of the largest potatoes ever grown on the Pacific Coast, as we believe. It is from George Shaw's ranch, in California, and must weigh 150 or 200 pounds—at least it looks that way."

That's "a whopper," whether it be a lie or a potato!

OGDEN ITEMS.—The Ogden Junction of the 16th, says that a two days' search had been made in the Ogden and Weber rivers for the recovery of the body of Mr. Engelbrecht, there being a supposition that he might have been drowned; the rivers were diligently searched three miles each way from the forks, but no trace of the missing man was discovered.

A complimentary benefit will be given to Mr. Phillip Margetts at the Theatre, Ogden, to-morrow evening. The visit of the Salt Lake theatrians seems to have had a good effect in Ogden, for on Saturday evening next a meeting of the original Ogden Dramatic Association is to be held, being preliminary to resuscitation and active operations on the part of its members.

Our co-temporary, the Junction, is after us with a sharp stick for rather hinting the other day that the ladies of Ogden were somewhat behind time in holding their indignation meeting to protest against the Cullom bill. He declares that they are not behind either in faith, integrity, zeal or in any other saintly virtue; all of which we heartily believe and endorse, and, in stirring up their pure minds by way of remembrance, as we did, we disclaim all desire or intention of insinuating aught to the contrary.

HOME AGAIN.—We were pleased to receive a call yesterday afternoon from Bishop S. Woolley, who has just returned from his mission to the Eastern States. The Bishop is well in health, but, as might naturally be expected, he is somewhat troubled in mind, over the loss of several members of his family during his absence. He received the news of the loss of his son Samuel last Thursday, and that evening at a quarter to ten he left the city of Adrian, Michigan, homeward bound, and reached this city on Monday evening at a quarter to nine o'clock. He was the recipient of marked kindness at the hands of Mr. St. John, of Chicago, special agent of the Rock Island Pacific Railroad; and also of Mr. E. Coulton, of Omaha, special agent of the U. P. R. R. These gentlemen, on being made acquainted with the urgent necessity that existed for the Bishop to reach home, forwarded him on the fastest trains at "ministers' fare," or half price.

Bro. Woolley gives an interesting account of his travels and labors, which were confined to Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. In all those States he traveled a good deal, and though he never baptized one, he is confident that he was the means of removing a great deal of prejudice. Through letters, and other means at his command, he obtained introductions to influential men in Cincinnati and several other leading cities, and though some of them were crusty and snappish at first, and expressed the opinion that the Cullom bill ought to pass, yet, with very few exceptions, after conversing with them awhile, and explaining the real condition of affairs and feeling in Utah, and the probable consequences of the enforcement of the law attending the passage of the bill, they expressed the hope that said bill would not pass, and, in most instances, promised to use their political influence in favor of the people of Utah.

BEING RECTIFIED.—In a conversation which we had, this morning, with Mr. Moore, the Postmaster of this city, he informed us that Gen. Wickizer is busily engaged in discovering the causes of the late mail delinquencies, and having matters put to rights. Two letters were handed to us this morning, both of which bore the Malad post mark, one of them was addressed to this office: those letters were picked up, a few days since, near the switch at Ogden. We were shown a sack of mail matter for San Pete which was labeled and duly mailed from the Salt Lake City Post-office, but it was, the other day, returned, unopened.

Our sole desire in giving space to so many, otherwise uninteresting communications, and in other ways ventilating this subject, has been that the real delinquents might be brought to light, and the postal affairs of this Territory be properly adjusted, for it must be admitted that the way those matters have been conducted, of late, in some parts, has given real cause for complaint.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY.

"DISINTERESTED"—We have received a letter over the above signature, and were it not for its allusion to persons who are unworthy of notice, we would have published it in the NEWS; its sentiments we endorse but the above reasons compel us to decline publishing it.

PROSPECT OF AN INDIAN RAID.—Through the courtesy of W. B. Dougal, Esq., of the Deseret Telegraph line we are favored with the following dispatch:

Fillmore, March 18th.
The Indian interpreter Shelton writes

from Uinta reservation under date Feb. 28, and says, he has "reliable information that a party of Utes, one a tall double-lipped fellow, by the name of Navasheds, intend coming to the settlements and trading for powder, ammunition, etc., making raids on their return. They will be over the mountains as soon as the snow will permit their crossing—perhaps in six weeks. "Tell the people," he says, "to be on the lookout and prepared for them, particularly in Sanpete county and the settlements south of Fillmore."

HO, FOR THE LOWEST BIDDER!—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column, that it is the intention of the committee, appointed by the land owners interested in the construction of the new canal to convey the waters of Big Canyon, Emigration and Red Butte, to dispose of the work to the lowest and most reliable bidders. Every man who has to pay for any portion of this canal can bid to as large an amount as will cover the tax levied on his land, if he wishes to do so. Therefore, all interested, especially if they desire to work out their tax, should report themselves at once to the committee.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.—We are indebted to the courtesy of O. J. Hollister, Esq., U. S. Collector of internal revenue, for the following document, prescribing the method of canceling adhesive stamps used upon documents, writings, &c., which may be of interest to the general public:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, Feb. 10, 1870.

Section 157, of the Act of June 30, 1864, is as follows: "And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such method for the cancellation of stamps, as substitute for or in addition to the method now prescribed by law, as he may deem expedient and effectual. And he is further authorized, in his discretion, to make the application of such method imperative upon the manufacturers of proprietary articles, or articles included in Schedule C, and upon stamps of a nominal value exceeding twenty-five cents."

Owing to the extensive frauds committed upon the revenues by the washing, restoration, and re-use of such internal revenue adhesive stamps as have been used and cancelled by the machine known as the ribbon stamp, it is hereby ordered and prescribed, that, on and after May 1, 1870, all adhesive stamps used upon the instruments, documents, writings, and papers, mentioned and described in Schedule B, of the Internal Revenue Laws, shall be cancelled by the person affixing the same, either by writing upon each and every stamp in ink, the initials of his name, and the date (year, month and day) upon which the same is attached or used, or by cutting and canceling the same with the machine called "Wheeler's Patent Canceller," or such other machine or instrument as may hereafter be designated and prescribed by said Commissioner; and that no other method of canceling such stamps, employed on or after that date, shall be recognized as legal and sufficient, until otherwise prescribed and ordered.

(Signed) C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

PHONOGRAPHY.—This excellent system of shorthand writing is now rapidly superseding all others among professional reporters. Its ease of attainment and its great superiority in point of legibility are the key to its success. We should like to see its study more general among the boys and girls of our city and Territory. Besides being a most beautiful accomplishment for either lady or gentleman, its great utility in the ordinary avocations of life should incite more to study and acquire the art. To the reporter it is indispensable, and to clerks of all classes it would be found an invaluable aid. The avocation in the East and West is well remunerated; and there is always a demand for reliable shorthand writers. In this city the demand for this class of professionals has not been great; but the prospect is that as business increases it will be much greater than formerly. Because of this we feel to urge the young folks of Utah to study and acquire this valuable art. Any boy or girl of ten or twelve years of age, possessing ordinary intelligence, can with the aid of books only, costing not more than a couple of dollars, with an hour's daily diligent study, in the course of twelve months be able to write at the rate of one hundred and twenty words a minute, which is double the speed of the quickest longhand writers.

DISTRICT COURT.—A few civil cases were disposed of this morning and court adjourned until 4 o'clock this p.m.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

FOUND.—A dispatch from Ogden, received this morning, states that the body of Mr. Engelbrecht, for whom diligent search has been made and for whose safety his friends have been much alarmed, was found about one mile east of there, last evening. It is supposed that death was caused by poison, as a vial containing strychnine was found in his pocket.

RETURN TICKETS.—It will be seen, by the advertisement in another column, that the Utah Central Company has made an important alteration as regards the excursion

trains. Return tickets are good only on accommodation trains, running Sundays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. It may save some inconvenience if the public take notice of this change.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—Hon. Wilson Shaffer, the recently appointed Executive for the Territory of Utah, has not arrived here, as has been reported several times during the present week; from intelligence received, however, we are assured that his presence may be expected every train.

HEBER CITY.—Elder C. Wilkins, of Heber city, Provo Valley, called this morning. He reports favorably of things generally in that part of the territory. Co-operation is flourishing, and is a decided success there. Lumber, a large quantity of which has been got out this winter, is selling at prices to suit the times. Grasshoppers' eggs are very plentiful in the valley; but the people, though the strong probability of the crops being injured through these pests when hatched and matured, have held on to their grain, and have a large amount in store. The snow in Provo Valley is still about a foot deep.

COMMUNICATION.—We have received a communication from Mr. O. Ursenbach, dated Ogden, 18th inst. We think our correspondent will coincide with us in the opinion that its publication would answer no good end. The opinions of the apostate would not be likely to be changed on the subject to which our correspondent alludes by reference to the *Times and Seasons*; and the same is true of the faithful Saints.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

PRESIDENT AND PARTY.—The following dispatch, from Elder A. M. Musser, was received per Deseret Telegraph line late on Saturday evening:

"St. Thomas, A. T.,
March 17, 1870.

The President and party arrived here yesterday, all well; no accident. The company will go to the Colorado to-day, and will return here on Saturday. Meeting was held here last evening. The weather is very fine."

PERSONAL.—S. B. Beed, Esq., late Superintendent of construction, U. P. R. R., arrived in the city this morning from the East.

RETRACTED.—We are informed that Dr. Taggart, U. S. Assessor of Internal Revenue, who is credited with having circulated a ridiculous story about an attempted assassination, of which he was the object, some weeks ago, was summoned before the Grand Jury of the Third District Court, a few days since, to testify in regard to that matter, and his testimony was to the effect that there was not a word of truth in the statement.

ARRIVED.—Hon. Wilson Schaffer, the recently appointed Executive of Utah Territory, arrived in this city last evening. We understand that His Excellency is in the enjoyment of good health and is gratified with what he has seen since his arrival. We trust that his labors here will be pleasing to himself and satisfactory to the people of the Territory.

CROYDEN.—Elder George Thackeray, of Croyden, Morgan Co., writes, under date of the 16th inst., some interesting items from that city. He speaks highly of the recent visit of Bro. Joseph F. Smith and the brethren with him, and says the impression made by their preaching will not soon be forgotten. There is a general desire among the people to receive more such visits. Day and Sunday schools are well supported in Croyden; and during the winter the people have taken the preliminary steps to inaugurate co-operative farming and sheep raising.

HOME AGAIN.—We had a call this morning from Elder Samuel W. Richards, who arrived in this city last evening, in company with Bishop Jacob Weiler and wife, and Bros. J. D. M. Crockwell and ——— Reidhead, from a mission to the Eastern States. Brother Samuel is looking very well, and has enjoyed his trip remarkably. He had a large circle of relatives and friends to visit in Massachusetts, and whether with them or traveling among the people, he was treated with all the courtesy and kindness that he could desire. The effect of the missions of the Elders, judging by his report, must be excellent, and a much greater amount of good will result therefrom than many have anticipated. We are glad to welcome the brethren home.

RETURNED.—By letter from Mount Pleasant, we are informed that Bishop J. Wellington Seeley and his sister, have reached home from the East. Bro. Seeley has been laboring there in the capacity of a missionary.

CHANGE OF NAME.—President Orson Hyde writes from Sanpete, under date of the 15th inst., as follows:

"Our town, heretofore named "Springtown," on account of the great number of springs which it contains, was incorporated by the Legislature this last winter, under the name and style of "Spring City" and will hereafter be known by that name. All persons sending communications to any citizen of this place, will please remember the change and govern themselves accordingly, by addressing Spring city, Sanpete county, U. T."