

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 24.

Coal.—Coal is getting quite plentiful. Some from Weber, Nebeker's, is being sold at \$8 a ton at the depot, and well screened at that.

Relief Society Party.—The Ladies' Relief Society of the 20th Ward, will have a party at the Ward School house, next Thursday night.

Sheridan Hill Company.—The Sheridan Hill Smelting Company, West Jordan, are having two additional large smelting furnaces constructed. Shoenberg Brothers are the managers of this Company.

Cheap Meat.—Beef is probably cheaper in this market now than it ever has been previously. Five cents a pound by the side. Anybody now can have plenty of bread, "murphies" and meat, the substantial of life.

At Work.—We perceive, by a letter published in the Bolton (England) *Guardian* of Oct. 25, that Elder Joseph Birch was lifting up his pen, as well as his voice, in defense of the principles of the gospel.

Sneak Thieving.—Sneak thieving, of that class that is difficult for the police to trace up, such as the stealing of overcoats, blankets, etc., is becoming very common, with a fair prospect of becoming commoner still before the winter is over.

Missionary Appointments, Sunday, Nov. 30.—Mill Creek, Elders L. D. Young, R. F. Neslen and H. Naisbitt; Bountiful, Elders G. Teasdale and J. Nicholson; Drapersville, Elders T. Taylor and G. Swan; and West Jordan, Elders J. Van Cott and S. A. Woolley.—L. D. YOUNG.

Improving.—The chippings from the granite blocks made in preparing the rock for the Temple are being laid on South Temple St., parallel with the south side of the Temple block, which will much increase the solidity of the street along there.

BUCKSKIN.—A man was walking around town to-day dressed in the very height of fashion—mountaineer fashion. He was attired in all the glory of a buckskin coat with the customary fringe of the same material, the whole being lashed with beaver fur. Such habiliments are a good deal scarcer now than they used to be.

Cache Valley.—Our travelling agent wrote from Providence, Nov. 19, that the grading on the U. N. railroad was being pushed forward with vigor between Smithfield and Franklin, and would shortly be finished. Logan was busy over grain contracts. Bishop E. P. Sheets had been on a visit to Cache and was very busy among the live stock, which was in excellent condition, pasture being abundant. In a few years Cache Valley will have a high place for blooded cattle and other stock.

Potatoes at Virgin City.—Mr. Samuel Bradshaw of Virgin city called this morning. He informs us that last March he, for an experiment, planted some Early Rose potatoes. They flourished well, and by the middle of July were ready for digging. The yield was not very large, but the potatoes were of good size and fine quality. The smallest were picked out and planted forthwith, and a second crop was dug about the end of Oct. Parties residing in Duncan's Retreat were equally fortunate with Mr. Bradshaw, also raising a second crop. This is good for Southern Utah, and proves the fallacy of the notion which some have entertained—that the potatoe could not be raised in "our Dixie."

Extensive Works.—Carson & Buzzo are making some very extensive improvements at their smelting works, near West Jordan Bridge. Buildings are in course of erection there 290 feet long by 40 feet wide, for storing fuel and for reverberators for calcining the ores. Another building is also being put up which will be 160 feet long by 36 feet wide, and in which there will be six smelting furnaces. A flue 150 feet long and chimney stack over sixty feet high are already completed. The other additions and improvements will probably be finished within two or three weeks. These are the largest smelting works in Utah. Morris & Evans are the contractors who are putting up the buildings.

Carson & Buzzo are the proprietors of very rich mines in Bingham.

Specie.—We saw it to-day, shining and bright. A silver half dollar piece, the product of the Cottonwood mines. Dr. Smith, of Chicago, gave it to a friend, who was handing it around for inspection this morning. Dr. Smith said the mining and smelting company with which he is connected wanted to raise some cash in these dull, panicky times, so they shipped some silver to Philadelphia, had it coined, and back it came to Utah. Now this looks like business, as far as it goes, and may be it is as far as the thing can be carried out at present, but by no means as far as it may and, we believe, will be carried.

This shipping of the metal from Utah to Philadelphia, having it coined there and then returned in the form of half and quarter dollars, is too much in keeping with the short-sighted policy of some of our wool raisers, who send their wool east, where it is mixed with shoddy, made up into cloth, sent back again to Utah and perhaps worn by the wool raisers and their friends, while that wool might as well be made up into good cloth here, devoid of shoddy, and worn by the citizens of Utah.

Of course the silver cannot be converted into coin here without the establishment of a branch mint. Then we ought to have a mint. If mining and smelting companies can derive benefit from the process of converting the ore taken from our mountains into bullion, shipping it eastward to Philadelphia, having it coined there and then returned here, how infinitely greater the beneficial results would be provided that the enormous expense of freight could be abolished, and of course it could be dispensed with if a branch mint were established here. Instead, then, of there being any tendency in Utah to return to the old-fashioned order of "squash" payment, she would be in an excellent position to help to inaugurate a system of "hard cash" payment, which would be caught up by other parts of the country and probably become ultimately universal. In view of these and many other considerations it must be plain to the dullest comprehension that we ought to have a branch mint at the earliest possible date, and we reiterate our assertion to that effect.

Probate Court.—The Probate Court met on Saturday at 10 a.m., Judge Elias Smith presiding.

The case of the People, etc., vs. Wm. Shepard, indicted for larceny, in stealing mules, was called up, and the following named persons were empaneled to serve as jurors in the case:

Pohn H. Picknell, Joseph W. Johnson, Samuel Peterson, Thos. Condie, Benjamin Ashworth, Fred. Peterson, Charles W. Johnson, Wm. R. Jones, James Johnson, John P. Ball, Stephen Hunter, Joseph Burton.

Simeson Atwood was sworn and examined on the part of the prosecution, the substance of his testimony being as follows—

"I live in South Cottonwood and know W. Shepard. I saw him leading away my mules on a night some time ago, exact time I cannot give; saw him have the mules by the halter; saw his tracks in the morning, in the corral. It was as bright a moonlight as ever I saw. Saw Shepard jump over the fence and run."

John Payton was the next witness for the prosecution. He said—

"I was at Little Cottonwood about the middle of July last. I have seen a man by the name of Wm. Shepard. There were two mules taken away from Mr. Atwood some time about the middle of June last. I saw the mules taken out and led away from the stable. I spoke to him and asked him where he was going with those mules, and he let go of the animals, ran and jumped over the fence into some willows and grass. I saw Mr. Shepard that night when we were catching the mules. He came from the State Road, near the willows. The mules were worth about \$200. Shepard was dressed in dark clothes."

Dr. T. Atwood sworn and examined on the part of the prosecution. His evidence was substantially the same as that given by the previous witnesses.

James Maxfield, Nathan Tanner and Charles B. Atwood also gave corroborating testimony for the prosecution.

George Shepard was sworn and examined on the part of defendant. He said—

"I had a conversation with Mr. Atwood. I came here to see him when he came here to prosecute my son. Mr. Atwood acknowledged to me that he said he would have my son in prison again."

Wm. Kinnsly testified similarly to the foregoing witness.

Henry Dinwoodey, being the next witness for the defendant, said—

"I know W. Shepard to be honest and truthful. I have trusted him around my store, and if he had been so minded he could have got away a great deal of my property. I would still trust Mr. Shepard."

The attorneys argued the case, the court instructed the jury, who went into their room in charge of the bailiff of the court, shortly after 4 p. m.

At a quarter past five they returned with a verdict of guilty, fixing the penalty at a fine of one hundred dollars.

The court adjourned till November 26th.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

BELFAST, Me., 19.—The jury in the Gordon case, this afternoon, after an absence of a little over an hour, rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was unmoved. His counsel asked for a delay in order to file exceptions, and the court adjourned until afternoon.

Attorney General Williams, on a question submitted to him, by the Secretary of the Treasury, decides that a payment made by a debtor to a creditor who has committed an act of bankruptcy, and against whom proceedings in bankruptcy have been instituted and pending, but who has not yet been adjudged a bankrupt, will not be valid in the event of adjudication of bankruptcy; in such proceedings, if payment transpired subsequent to filing the petition therein; and that payment made by a debtor to a creditor who is known to have committed an act of bankruptcy, but against whom proceedings have not at the time been taken, is valid in so far as it is affected by the existing bankruptcy laws.

Unusual activity prevails at the Washington Navy Yard, and in some of the departments overtime is being made. A large force is at work on the steamer *Shawmut*, 3d class, three guns, belonging to the North Atlantic station, and the *Tallapoosa*, a transport paddle wheel steamer, is being rapidly repaired. A large force is engaged in the ordnance department, making ammunition.

An arrangement is being entered into between the United States and Germany for the exchange of postal cards between the two countries, to go into effect the last of December. The arrangement is precisely the same as that with the Canadian government.

The impression is general in official and other circles here, to-day, that the Spanish government is disposed to make every effort to settle the impending difficulties, and gentlemen who hold intimate personal relations with the President assert their belief that war will not arise from the present complications, inasmuch as Spain, through the Castellar government, gives that assurance that the demands of this government will be complied with.

A letter was received to-day from Gen. Longstreet, offering the service of 25,000 men to the government, should necessity arise therefor.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 19.—The Chamber of Commerce has taken favorable action regarding the proposed direct railway from Chicago to Charleston, and has appointed a committee of arrangements for the reception of delegates from the northwest, on the 11th of December.

BALTIMORE, 19.—The mass meeting of Cuban sympathizers, at the Maryland Institute, to-night, was the largest and most enthusiastic held in Baltimore since Kossuth's reception.

DOVER, N. H., 19.—Hon. Jno. P. Hale died at nine o'clock this evening.

Sharkey, the convicted murderer, confined in the Tombs awaiting a new trial, escaped to-day in a woman's garb, supposed to have been furnished him by the wife of

the notorious "We" Allen, who was found in his cell.

Duden Freres obtained a verdict against ex-collector Murphy, in a suit to recover excess of duty paid under protest, on imported lace. By this decision thread lace is liable to a duty of only thirty per cent instead of sixty *ad valorem*, exacted up to the present time.

Queen Victoria's brother-in-law, Ernst, Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, is coming to this country.

Orders have been received to fit out the monitor *Reanoke* for sea; she will be ready for sea in a month.

Thomas Kinsell, one of the editors of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, gave bail to-day in \$50,000, to answer a suit against him by Thomas W. Field, superintendent of public instruction, at Brooklyn, for the alleged misleading of the wife of the plaintiff. Kinsell denies the charge.

The *Voce de Cuba* expresses sorrow that all hostile enterprises against Spain find favor with the majority of the American press. When young Crittenden was executed the American papers took the same course as now, and endeavored to work upon public passions and mercenary motives. It has no fear of any serious questions arising between the two countries, there being no just grounds therefor. The fact that American war vessels have been ordered to Havana implies nothing. If, unfortunately, such should be the case, and if unjustly intimidated by superior strength, in that case, above all other, Spanish honor will command every sacrifice from her sons. The *Diario* says, We are strong in our own right, and firm in the resolve to comport ourselves, and have sufficient coolness to hear the American press without returning insult for insult, in again stating their threats to intimidate us, because to-day we repeat what we said five years ago to the supreme government, "Save the honor of the nation, come what may."

PORTSVILLE, Pa., 19.—By an explosion of sulphur in the mine near Tremont, to-day, seven men were horribly burned about the head and face, and another named John Williamson, was instantly killed.

OMAHA, 17.—Jim Egan, the stakeholder in the late Allen-Hogan fight, has been arrested at the instigation of Hogan, charged with embezzlement, because he and Loony threatened to give the money to Allen; the matter was compromised to day by agreeing to return to each his stake; the excursion money has been equally divided. There is much ill feeling against Allen, whose whereabouts are unknown. It is reported that he has issued a card, abusing Hogan, and withdrawing for ever from the prize ring.

ST. LOUIS, 19.—Captain J. B. Eads, chief engineer of the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Co., has just returned from Europe. He has made an elaborate review and answer to the report of the U. S. engineers, who reported the bridge an obstruction to navigation, in which he points out errors in their report. His views are fortified by a communication from Mayor Brown and numbers of owners of the largest steamers on the river, and others interested in navigation.

MEMPHIS, 19.—Jefferson Davis returned here yesterday, after a long illness at Louisville.

The Exposition opened here this evening, under unfavorable circumstances, the weather being quite cold.

MONTREAL, 19.—The investigation into the disaster of the steamer *Bavaria* shows that the gear for lowering the life boats was inefficient and the crew undisciplined, and if any orders were given by the Captain after the fire broke out, they were unheard or unheeded.

QUEBEC, 19.—Two inward bound ships are ashore at St. Anne. Other disasters are reported on the north shore, but no particulars. The Red Island light ship was wrecked during yesterday's storm; the crew were saved. The steamer *Quebec* from Montreal, turned back and went into winter quarters. At several shore ports the river is full of ice.

CHICAGO, 20.—A Washington special to the *Tribune* says that Sumner's letter on the Cuban question is interpreted in administrative circles, to indicate that he will make a fresh assault on the administration in the next Congress.

A careful scrutiny is being made in the Treasury department, at the instance of the Secretary of State, to ascertain the exact status of the steamer *Virginius*, and the charac-

ter of her register, its date, and the facts about her sale. If she has lost her American register her status will be wholly changed, and on this point will rest the legality or illegality of her capture, and right to the protection of the American flag. If she was not an American ship the flying of our flag would give her no more right than a pirate, which might do the same thing.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows the total receipts for the year to be one hundred and fourteen millions dollars, which is six millions more than was estimated by secretary Boutwell. The commissioner thinks that by using a reduced force the cost of collection in the new year will be only four millions, and the receipts, notwithstanding the stringency, will be one hundred and ten millions. He suggests that a tax on illuminating gas and on legacies and bequests might be restored, on the ground that the repeal in the former case, has not lessened the gas bill to consumers, and that people who get bequests can afford to pay a tax.

NEW YORK, 22.—The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day \$530,000.

In the Tweed trial, all the points raised by Graham were overruled by the court. When he concluded his address, which was after recess, Tremaine moved that the prisoner be sentenced on each separate count in the indictment, subject only to such modifications as the judge in his clemency might make. Graham's struggle to avert the penalty asked for failing, he gave way to his emotions. Tweed himself seemed much affected. The counsel having concluded their arguments, Judge Davis said it would be unmanly in him to seek to evade an apparent conflict between the views expressed on the first trial of the prisoner and those now entertained by the court. He said he entered upon the present trial holding the views entertained at the first trial. After stating that by the verdict of the jury the number of convictions were fifty-one, the judge said—"If any one thinks it is agreeable to me to pass on each judgment he is mistaken, for I would gladly have had the acceptance of this position fallen on other shoulders. I shall not shrink from any feeling of its harshness or severity, neither will that prevent the performance of my simple duty. Nevertheless, I have power, and in pronouncing judgment I shall endeavor to exercise it so as to temper justice in some degree with mercy. It is deeply to be regretted that the legislature have not provided a long sentence and punishment for offences of this kind, in different forms, and fixed the penalties for each offense where committed in different forms, from those which may be imposed by our statutes. Public officers who rob the people by appropriating public moneys, and who allow others to do so through their instrumentality, or connivance, are unfortunately, in the State of our law, not to be adjudged felons, or punished by imprisonment in the State prison, but they escape under the forms of indictment for misdemeanors, and are subject for each offense to pay a penalty of \$250 or a single year in the penitentiary. If this was a general verdict this would be all that the court could impose, notwithstanding that the prisoner took for his own use more than a million dollars in the manner described. If there had been a general verdict rendered the court could only pass through the farcical performance of rendering judgment in \$250 fine and one year's imprisonment for the audacious robbery of the city and county of more than one million dollars; but under the verdict the court has larger powers, which it will exercise, and I hope with prudence and a due regard to the interests of the public and the example to be made." Tweed was then ordered to stand up, which he did slowly, and on being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced he replied almost inaudibly, "Nothing," his counsel adding—"He has spoken through counsel." Judge Davis then resumed—"W. M. Tweed, you stand convicted by a verdict of a jury of twelve honest men, of a large number of crimes, charged against you, united in one indictment, and that verdict, in the opinion of the court, could not have been otherwise without a violation of the oaths which the jury had taken, and an utter disregard of the obligations under which they rested, to speak the truth and the