

## Correspondence.

**Cold Weather—Visit from Missionaries—Y. M. M. I. A.—Damage by Rabbits—Co-operative Shepherd Dairying Under Difficulties.**

CEDAR CITY, Feb. 5, 1876.

*Editor Deseret News:*

Up to New Year's day we folks here in Cedar had almost come to the conclusion that we were not going to have any winter this season, but since then we have had good and sufficient reasons for changing our views of the weather, the last few weeks having been one continual time of fearfully cold weather, of wind, snow and frost, most of the storms coming from the south, reminding one more of the climate of Alaska than of our own "Dixie" land.

We have had a visit from a few of our brethren from the south—Bishops Jones and McCarthy, also Brothers John McFarlane and David Cannon, who held two days meetings on the 18th and 17th of February, when the saints of Cedar had an excellent time listening to the word of life and salvation. May we have many such visits, to instruct, benefit, and bless both old and young.

The health of the people is very good, and their temporal circumstances cheerful and gladdening, with plenty of good food, clothing, and comfortable homes, with plenty of time these winter months for mental culture, recreation and social enjoyment. A Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association has been organized, which promises to be of great benefit to the young men of Cedar.

Last year developed a new source of annoyance to the farmer, namely the rabbits, through whose depredations a few of the brethren lost the greater portion of their crops. They are anticipating more trouble from the same source the coming season, as the prairie swarms with rabbits.

Those full bred Merino sheep that were bought one year ago last fall from Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Vermont, have more than realized the anticipations of the buyers. The nine head sheared one hundred and eighty pounds of wool. One little ewe (Polly) sheared twenty-one pounds, and after being sheared she was put on the scale and weighed just seventy-one pounds live weight. The half-bred lambs are the finest we have ever raised. We think more of the Merino sheep than of the Cotswolds, having tried both. The Fall before buying the Merino sheep our sheep board bought six head of full bred Cotswold bucks, at a cost of six hundred dollars delivered here. After using them one year most all were convinced that they were not the best kind of sheep for this country. The wool is not so saleable, and a flock of three thousand Cotswold sheep will eat and destroy more range than six thousand Merinos. That is quite a consideration where the range is limited and wool desirable. The half-bred Cotswold ewes are not such mothers as the half-bred Merinos. At the time of lambing they are more wild and scary, requiring great care and cautiousness from the herdsman, or else they will drop their lambs and run away. All our flock is part bred Merino, except those that were raised from the use of the Cotswold bucks one year. The returns from the flock last year, in lambs and wool, were three thousand, two hundred and sixteen lambs, and twenty-nine thousand, seven hundred and two pounds of wool, or an average of five pound and four ounces per head.

Our stock herd does not fully realize the expectations of those who own it. There needs more care in the selection of stock from year to year. There has been too much Texas blood in the herd. Any man who can have the care of such stock without having his temper tried or wishing them in a warmer climate than Texas is an enviable creature. Perhaps you may think that is slander, but I will tell you that I do know. I have seen individual number one holding on to the end of a lariat and bracing himself like Ajax defying the lightning, while at the other end of the lariat would be a pair of cow's horns; then there would be individual number two holding to the end of a lariat, with death or victory depicted on his countenance, but more the fear of death, while at the other end of the lariat would be a cow's

hind foot stretched to the uttermost tension, while a third person, with a cup in hand, would be jumping about like a flea in August, trying to milk, and a looker on would not dare to move or even wink his eye, expecting every moment to hear the snap of a rope and to see some poor mortal make a raise in the world. Surely this must be the pursuit of dairy products under difficulties. Perhaps there are localities where such stock is profitable, but surely not among the Latter-day Saints, who desire to live in peace with all the world, the brute beasts not excepted.

SCOTIA.

## Literary Society.

MINERSVILLE, Feb. 14, 1876.

*Editor Deseret News:*

On the 15th of January, 1876, we organized a literary society under the care of our bishop, at which time the following officers were elected—President, Sol. Walker; Vice President, Wm. Goodman; Secretary, James T. Jakeman; Assigning committee, E. H. Blackburn, Wm. Goodman, and William Wood, senr.; Treasurer, John Lazebny.

At the present date the society numbers sixty-five members, and others are giving in their names each Friday night, the night of meeting.

JAMES T. JAKEMAN,  
Secretary.

## Sunday School—Social Parties.

NEPHI CITY, Juab County,  
February 10th, 1876.

*Editor Deseret News:*

The Sunday School of this place is in a flourishing condition, it having revived very much of late. The average attendance will exceed two hundred. We have abandoned the policy of going around the settlement and asking the Saints to contribute of their means to sustain the school, and have adopted, we think, the better plan of creating amusement, such as dancing, concerts, &c., and devoting the proceeds to the above named object, and although the labor devolves upon a few, yet we find that it works well and is much more satisfactory to the teachers, and, we think, to the Saints. We have had two dances and one concert already, from which we have raised about ninety dollars, and the intention is to get up some more. I remain your brother in the gospel.

THOMAS CRAWLEY, Secy.

**Schoolhouse—Schools—Missionaries—Crops—Education—Lamanites.**

MT. PLEASANT, SANPETE CO.,  
Feb. 1, 1876.

*Editor Deseret News:*

Our new school house was finished last week. It is the best schoolhouse in the county. It is 50 x 28 in the clear, with about fourteen feet ceiling, eight large windows, three on each side, two in the end. It fronts Main Street, has large double door in the front end, and a single door in the rear. The ventilation is good. It is finished with three large and elegant blackboards, two good stoves and about eighty-two seated desks, accommodating one hundred and sixty pupils.

The school opened yesterday by Bro. Joseph Page and Miss Delean, with good attendance. The school taught by myself, Miss Peel and Miss Staker, has an enrollment of 131 pupils. Miss Snow and her helpers have about the same number. Besides the above named schools, there are two small schools in operation.

We have had missionary visits from Brigham City and from the south for the last two weeks. The missionaries spoke in a very spirited manner. Their chief discourse was upon the United Order, temple building and the gospel among the Lamanites. The last named subject was masterly handled by one of those from the South, Br. McBride, who spoke on the restoration of the gospel to that race of people, the renewal of their covenant with the Lord, when it was broken, together with many other events that would shortly transpire.

As there has been an abundance of snow fallen in the mountains this winter, and there being no visible insurmountable obstacles in the way, the farmers anticipated having an abundant harvest this year in this part of the country. The school-house was dedicated

last Sunday, Jan. 30th. A good spirit prevailed and many good and laudable expressions were made by the presidents of the various Wards, the missionaries from Brigham City and others.

Great praise and credit are due Bro. Jacob Christian, President of the first Ward, for his untiring zeal, time and talent for the erection of the house. The people generally and the trustees also deserve praise for their labors.

The Lamanites of Joe's tribe, I believe, are moving south for the time being, where there is less snow. Their object is, it seems, to live by hunting game and what they can get from the people until warm weather, when they will live on their last summer's earnings. I think they got Bishops Seely and Tucker to take care of their grain, in whom they have great confidence.

Yours respectfully,  
J. T. HENINGER.

**Severe Winter—Schools—Y. M. M. I. A.—Arizona Missionaries—Funeral.**

MORONI, Feb. 6, 1876.

*Editor Deseret News:*

Moroni is still alive, and working in the good cause of the true gospel, and enlightened education.

This is the severest winter we have had for many years; but the people appear to improve the cold days and long evenings to the best advantage. There is more interest taken in educational matters than was ever before known in this settlement. We have two good schools, well attended, although they have been somewhat interrupted the last two weeks on account of the measles, most of the school children having been down with them, but they are better now, and the schools will be full again this coming week.

Besides our day schools we have a night school, taught by R. H. Barton, one of the teachers of our day schools. This night school is also well attended, mostly by grown persons, and the more advanced scholars. This is a splendid chance for those who cannot attend day school, and the very reasonable charge (only 75 cts for 16 nights), brings it within the reach of all to attend. It is an old saying, and generally a true one, that a cheap teacher and a poor one are synonymous, but this will not hold good in this case, for Mr. Barton is an accomplished scholar, and a very successful teacher.

We also have a Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, with forty members, which meets twice a week, Monday and Saturday nights, of which Charles Musig is president, Zephaniah R. Bradley vice-president, Lauritz Lauritzen, Jun., secretary, and Peter Lauritzen treasurer. This association is in a very prosperous condition, and the best order and good feeling prevail at all our meetings. This we consider one of the best means we have of strengthening our young men in the faith of the true religion of Jesus Christ, and of preparing them to "battle for the right," should they ever be called to preach the gospel to the nations of the earth. One of the best features of our order, by which to accomplish this end, is our system of lectures, which occur once in two weeks, or every fourth evening. Next Saturday evening Bro. Charles Kemp will, by invitation, lecture to the Association on the first principles of the gospel, after which each member, or at least as many as wish, or as many as time will permit, are expected to give a few ideas on the same subject. We expect hereafter to keep up the lectures within ourselves, choosing some easy subject such as baptism, faith, repentance, &c. In this way we shall be led to a closer study of the Scriptures, and become used to applying them for good.

We believe it to be the duty of Saints everywhere to keep themselves well posted in the doctrines of their religion, so that they may be prepared, not only to defend it under any circumstances, but that they may be able to present its beauty in such a way that they may be the instruments in the hands of God in bringing others to the knowledge of the true and everlasting gospel.

Bro. A. O. Smith, Mons Monson and George Morley, who are called to go on a mission to Arizona, are making preparations to go. They appear willing to endure hardships for the cause and kingdom of God. They leave many friends and well-wishers here, who regret to lose such valuable citizens, but are happy to know that Moroni will be so well represented. They will be loved by the prayers of all the brethren.

Brother Joseph Shepherd, who died on Friday evening, was buried to-day, Sunday. Bro. Shepherd was an old and respected citizen and member of the church. His was the largest funeral we had for many years. We fully sympathize with his aged companion, but would remind her that God ordereth all things well, and that her beloved companion will have a part in the first resurrection, and that if she is faithful she will soon meet him, to part no more.

We wish to say further that our Sabbath school, under the supervision of John Blackham, who has been our superintendent for some time, is well attended, and in a prosperous condition.

We, the people of Moroni, are resolved to avail ourselves of every means within our reach to improve ourselves, and show the world that the "deluded Mormons," here in the valleys of the mountains, the "Switzerland of America," are their equals in intelligence and education, and very far their superiors in the knowledge of the truth of the religion of Jesus Christ.

**Newcastle, Ancient and Modern.**

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,  
January 14th, 1876.

*Editor Deseret News:*

Newcastle, from an early period, has occupied a very important position in the historic annals of this country, standing almost on the northern margin of England. At a time when this country was almost constantly at feud with the neighboring kingdom of Scotland, it is not surprising that early English Monarchs should have bestowed a great deal of attention upon the town by fortifying it with walls, and keeping it in a state of military preparation. Indeed its military history may be said to date from the occupation of Britain by the Romans, who are said to have established a garrison here in the first century, and afterwards to have built a bridge, which gave to the town the name of "Pons Ælin." The great barrier which that warlike people constructed, running almost from the eastern to the western ocean, passed through Newcastle. The town was shortly afterwards distinguished by the name of Ad Murum (at the wall), which it continued to hold till it acquired that of Manchester. The Norman Conqueror frequently visited this town in his wars with his refractory barons, or the restless Scots.

Newcastle was, at various times, the place of negotiations between the Kings of England and Scotland. In 1236 a conference was held between Henry III and Alexander; and also in 1244, when the son of the Scottish king was betrothed to Margaret, Princess of England.

By a charter dated 1400, Henry VII granted that Newcastle, with its suburbs, should be separated from the county of Northumberland, and be a county of itself, with the title of the county of Newcastle.

Coming from the south, you enter Newcastle by the High Level Bridge, which is, perhaps, one of the most astonishing undertakings of its kind in this or any other country, and is an enduring monument to the genius of Robert Stephenson. It is a double bridge, forming a link between Newcastle and Gateshead. Underneath the railway line is a bridge for foot passengers, and horse and carriage traffic. Its entire length is 13,374 feet, and the total cost, including compensation for buildings was £491,153 sterling, nearly two million and a half dollars. It commands a fine view of the river, particularly to the eastward.

Overlooking the High Level Bridge, stands the fine old Norman Keep, which, in its foundation, is said to have given to the town the name which it still retains. The building of it has generally been attributed to Robert Curthose, eldest son of the Conqueror, on his return from an unsuccessful expedition against the lawless Scots. Being unable to take Prudhoe Castle, from which the standard of revolt then waved, the rainy season having set in he wintered his troops in Monkchester, saying, "If we cannot take the old we can build a New Castle." Such is the generally received version of the origin of the name.

A visit to this ancient fortress, since it has come to be held by the Society of Antiquarians, is interesting. A collection of rarities well worthy of inspection is to be found within its walls, showing the difference between a modern home, surrounded by the fruits of peace and the time when the comforts of life were few. Now it is no longer considered worthy or honorable to follow.

"The good old rule, the simple plan,  
That they should take who have the power,  
And they should keep who can."

In a town which bears so many remains of past ages, the visitor cannot have failed to notice the remnants of feudal warfare, here and there, contrasting strangely with the dwellings of its present tolling artisans or the mansions of the more wealthy. At various points may be seen the towers and portions of the town walls, which in early times had to protect its busy denizens from aggressive martial invasions. Particularly is this to be noticed in a town like Newcastle, whose position required it to be strongly fortified in early times; and whose present architectural triumphs seem to unite the past with present. The mind recurs to the vast number of years that have fled, the deeds of bravery of its early inhabitants, their struggles and triumphs, and the progress of its later inhabitants in art and manufacture.

A. GALLOWAY.

## New Year on the Weber.

COALVILLE, Utah,  
Jan. 27th, 1876.

*Editor Deseret News:*

In your issue of the 22nd inst., in an article written from Coalville, under date of Jan. 12th, over the signature of "Gratus," the writer reflects with much severe sarcasm upon the morality of our city, as well as the sobriety, good conduct and moral integrity of our policemen.

Now, I am a policeman, and have always endeavored to do my duty, and on the occasion referred to, being New Year's Day, the Justice of the Peace of our city instructed us to give greater latitude on that day, and not lock any one up. I denounce the statements of your correspondent as a slander upon the peace officers of this city.

As to your correspondent's reflection upon our whiskey-drinking propensities, I will say that our morals are above reproach, and we

are under the guardianship of men of the highest integrity and moral convictions, and are throwing around us every safeguard against the corrupting effects of whiskey and the restrictions of its sale, and have closed all visible accessible means of its being obtained by our youth.

I consider myself as good a policeman as can be found in this city or any other place, and if convinced otherwise I am ready to resign. I am not ashamed of my name as an officer.

Yours truly,  
GEORGE HUFFMAN,  
Policeman, Coalville.

**Growing Peaches—Want to Hear Spring Weather.**

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA,  
February 12, 1876.

*Editor Deseret News:*

Knowing that our people are alive to the necessity of creating industries, not only for the supply of home comforts, but that they also desire to become exporters of those articles which can be produced at the least expense, I wish to call the attention of our "folks at home" to one branch of industry that is within the reach of nearly every household in the Territory, that may have only a very small portion of land, for instance, one city lot and no more.

We have demonstrated that the peach can be profitably raised in nearly every part of the Territory; coming quickly into bearing and yielding yearly an abundant supply; but from some cause or other our people have neglected, to a great extent, for a few years past, the cultivation of the valuable and remunerative fruit, but have paid considerable attention to the cultivation of the apple, which in Salt Lake City has been a serious failure for three years past, occasioned by the cooling moth.

My attention was first drawn to this subject from the fact that I discovered an almost entire absence of good fruit in this country, and upon inquiring I found that it was general. Utah apples would hold the highest rank could we supply the eastern market, but without being dried they require a serious outlay in packing and boxing. But this is not the case with Salt Lake or Utah dried peaches, and if we were to increase the supply to ten times the next season the market would not be overstocked, for wherever our dried peaches have been introduced, every family that has once used them asks invariably for Salt Lake peaches afterwards.

This one industry alone, that is within the reach of nearly all the people, would create a revenue that would astonish us, and the foolish argument that some people use that it does not pay unless we can get so much per lb. would be easily contradicted by the returns of sales made.

There is another matter I wish to name. I have visited in Western Iowa about two hundred families during the past five weeks, and in nearly every instance these people have relations in Utah. Many anxious enquires have been made of me, accompanied with the remark that they think their friends in Utah have forgotten them. I wish to request those who have relations here to write them as soon as convenient, for I am sure their letters will be appreciated.

It is spring weather now, no snow. The oldest inhabitant fails to recollect so open a winter.

JOS. E. TAYLOR.

## Amateur Concert and Drama.

KAYSVILLE, Feb. 14, 1876.

*Editor Deseret News:*

The first of a series of winter concerts and dramas in this settlement took place on the evening of the 11th, the object of which is to turn the attention of our young people from so much dancing, at the same time to cause them to develop their minds and powers that would otherwise remain dormant. This will be the more readily understood when the fact is made known that the admission fee to a dance here is never less than fifty cents, while the admission fee to a concert and drama does not exceed one-half that amount, the emolument being only of secondary or comparatively insignificant importance. Although commencing with a concert and drama, the end in view is to establish here a first-class home-made