

Onions, " 250 "
Potatoes " 150 to 200 bus.

Irrigation is absolutely necessary, but the parks and other lands in great altitudes can be cultivated without it. The seasons are short and the nights cool. As far as my observation went, I found a highly intelligent, hospitable people within her borders.

C. R. SAVAGE.

EDITORIALS

THE EMMA MINE.

THE Directors of the Emma Mine have recently issued to the shareholders a circular, of which the following is a copy, as we find it in an exchange, and while it will be generally interesting to the public, it must prove of special interest to a number of individuals—

"LONDON, July 10th, 1874.

"To the Shareholders of the Emma Mining Company (limited):

"The Directors have the pleasure to inform you that the result of the poll demanded by Mr. McDougall on the 9th of June, for the election of a Director, was as follows: For Mr. Hutton, 20,100; for Mr. McDougall, 10,746. With regard to the complaint made by Mr. McDougall in a circular as to keeping open the transfer books pending the adjournment for the poll to be taken, the Directors call the attention of the shareholders to Section 18 of the Articles of Association, which compel the transfer books not to be closed longer than thirty days in any one year; therefore, as that time had expired, they had no other alternative but to keep them open.

"The Directors further observe, as to the proposed meeting to be called by holders of 10,000 shares to transfer all the power and authority of the company to Mr. McDougall, or any other person, the board simply observes that no such meeting can hand over to any person the authority or property of the company, and, even if this were possible, the present moment would be most inopportune and disastrous to the interests of the company, inasmuch as the Directors have already, under the advice of eminent counsel, commenced proceedings in America against all parties who, in the opinion of counsel, are in any way liable to the company for their dealings in connection with the purchase of the mine, or their subsequent transactions, and they have decided to refuse payment of any further moneys on account of Mr. Park's claim against the company. The directors are determined to prosecute these proceedings, and believe the shareholders will have confidence in their power to conduct the same to a successful issue; any interference now will be fatal to the interests of the company. By order.

"W. H. TÖÖKE, Secretary."

WAR OF RACES.

A WAR of races, blacks and whites, has long been talked of, but this year it seems to have begun in earnest, politically, and some blood has been drawn too. In the recent elections in the Southern States, "the lines between black and white were strongly drawn," especially in Tennessee, Mississippi, and North Carolina. A North Carolina writer says that the feeling between the races in this campaign has been more bitter than in any other campaign since the war. The Civil Rights bill agitation aroused the whites to unwonted exertions, revived the old hatred, and increased it, and the whites have manifested more excitement than ever before, so they went into the election meaning business. Says an exchange—

"The shameful mismanagement of State and local affairs by the colored officials, or the whites whom they had elevated to office, and the alarm created by the prospect of the passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, excited the whites to a strenuous and united effort to effect a change, and the effort has been successful."

Thus not only have the southern

elections been partizan struggles, but that partizanship has meant particularly color and race.

In 1872 the negroes were specially excited; and they got into the habit of casting their vote solidly for their ticket, and many of them being exceedingly ignorant, they are said to have become an easy prey to "noisy demagogues and glib-tongued rascals," something like the "Liberals" of this vicinity, resulting in the choice of such officials as are ruining South Carolina.

In these last elections the whites have also voted solidly, and in the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Mississippi the whites, have triumphed at the polls and the blacks and carpetbaggers have gone to the wall. South Carolina and Louisiana, unhappily, are still under negro rule, with little prospect of an early change for the better.

LAST COMPANY OF EMIGRANTS.

AN extract from the *Millennial Star* of July 28, published in the NEWS yesterday, under the side heading of "The Fifth and Last Company," stated that the last company of emigrants for Utah for the season would leave Liverpool Sept. 2. That was undoubtedly according to the understanding the editor of the *Star* had at that date, he not knowing that it had been concluded here that, in consequence of the dull state of business and the scarcity of cash, it would give more time for the procuring of means if a company were to come through as late as the middle of October, and therefore the following notice was published in the NEWS—

"NOTICE!"

"Money can be forwarded from Salt Lake City to Liverpool as late as the middle of September for the company that will leave that port on or about the 14th of October, which will be the last company this season.

"ALBERT CARRINGTON,
"President of P.E. Fund
Company."

Our readers will see, therefore, that the company leaving Liverpool Sept. 2, will be the last but one, and that which will leave about the middle of October, in accordance with the above notice, will be the last company for the season, so far as at present known.

THE INCORPORATION ACTS.

THE General Incorporation Act of the Territory, and the amendments thereto, were published in yesterday's NEWS for the benefit of those who may be organizing themselves by incorporation in the United Order, so that all things may be done according to law. These acts will be found in all the issues of the NEWS, Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly, so as to be readily accessible to all our readers, and be handy for reference at any time, present or future.

Those subscribers who do not preserve their papers can cut the acts out and take care of them.

A HEALTHY CITY.

LONDON, including the city proper and the metropolitan districts, covers a space of 122 square miles of ground and is computed to contain three and a half millions of inhabitants, being the largest city in the world, though not so densely populated as Liverpool, which has close upon 100 souls to the acre.

Notwithstanding the enormous size of London and the enormous number of its inhabitants, it is one of the healthiest cities on the globe. In comparison with its extent and population, perhaps no other city can compare with it. For the week ending July 11 of this year, the mortality of London was at the rate of 20 per 1,000 per annum, above the average for that city, and not greatly varying from the annual rate of mortality in this city. For the same week in New York City

the mortality was a fraction above the rate of 44 per 1,000 per annum. New York papers, in discussing the causes of this extensive mortality in that city, attribute it to bad drainage and sewerage, wharves reeking with filth, dirty streets, bad hospitals, and numerous quacks.

On the other hand London is well drained and sanitarily regulated. It is also well governed, and the inhabitants do not live so fast as do those of New York. The site of London must naturally be a very healthy one, and the climate is very mild, not usually subject to severe extremes, either of heat or cold, 80° F. being considered a very high temperature, and in winter snow rarely lying on the ground longer than for a day or two at a time, and not often for that period.

If New York or some other American cities contained as great a population as London, what would be the percentage of mortality in them?

MAIDS vs. WIDOWS.

THE following purports to be a veritable petition signed by sixteen maids of the town of Charleston, South Carolina, and presented to his Excellency Gov. Johnston, of that province, in the year 1783:

"The humble petition of all the maids whose names are hereunder written: Whereas, we, the humble petitioners, are at present in a very melancholy disposition of mind, considering how all the bachelors are captivated by widows and our more youthful charms neglected; in consequence of this, our request is that your Excellency will for the future order that no widow presume to marry any young man until the maids are provided for, or to pay each of them a fine for satisfaction for invading our liberties, and likewise a fine to be laid on all such bachelors as shall be married to widows. The great disadvantage it is to us maids is, that the widows, by their forward carriage, do snap up the young men, and so have the vanity to think their merits beyond ours, which is a great imposition on us who ought to have the preference. This is humbly recommended to your Excellency's consideration, and hope you will permit no further insults. And we poor maids, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

We might refer all "poor maids" in a similar predicament to Isaiah iv. 1 for a solution of their vexed problem.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 18.

Tomatoes.—Home raised tomatoes are now in the market.

Under Repairs.—The dome of St. Mary's (Catholic) Church, damaged by being struck by lightning, during one of the late storms, is being placed under thorough repair.

Pleasant.—It did try to rain last night, and this morning a sprinkling of a shower fell. The obscuration of the sun and the ranging of the mercury a few degrees below eighty this morning rendered the atmosphere exceedingly agreeable.

"Heggs."—There was a civil case before Justice Pyper to-day, in which the question of fresh or stale eggs was involved. Liddell & Brown shipped, some time ago, a large quantity of eggs from this city to Henry & Co., Austin, Nevada, which the latter refused to pay for, on the ground that the eggs were not only not eggs-actly fresh, but simply eggs-ecrable, while the plaintiffs claim they are not egg-tistical in asserting that they were eggs-cellent. The suit was in progress this afternoon.

Music.—Messrs. Thomas, Olson, and Hedger announce, by advertisement in the NEWS, that they are prepared to furnish, on short notice, martial, brass or quadrille bands to those desiring the services of such for excursion, dancing or other parties. Those bands will consist of some of the best instrumentalists in the City, and the abilities of the gentlemen named, in that direction, are well known to the public.

A Good Administration.—At a meeting of the Bristol Conference, at Gloucester, England, July 19th,

Elder Joseph F. Smith paid a deserved tribute of praise to the just administration of the laws in England, and said that the Lord would bless the nation for it, but that nation that fought against his people, God would waste away.

The excellence of the English government consists as much in the fair administration of the laws, as in the character of the laws. A country with better laws may have a worse administration of them, as this has in many cases, and that is an encouragement to the cause of corruption and lawlessness, and the nation is debased accordingly.

Another Dog Case.—The number of cases of vicious dogs biting people is becoming seriously large, indicating the necessity of prompt and energetic measures for the abatement of the dog nuisance. Another case occurred yesterday. As a young son of Brother Newson, warehouseman in the wholesale department of Z. C. M. I., was passing along the 12th Ward, to his home, a large dog, belonging to Mr. W. Hawkins, ran at and bit him severely on the knee. We are informed that the same dog has formerly bitten two children of Mr. Brooks, confectioner, First South street. Brother Newson killed the dog. Dr. Higgins Davis rendered surgical aid to the lad. He considers the wound rather severe, but expects that, under careful treatment, he will soon recover.

That Election Case.—The preliminary investigation of the charges against Burt, Taylor and Jones, mentioned in yesterday's issue, was continued before Commissioner Tooby yesterday afternoon. The following witnesses for the defence were examined:

William Phillips, Joseph Woolley, C. M. Donelson, B. Y. Hampton, R. Savage, J. Anderson, R. Griffith, T. Evans, P. T. Tibb, S. Russel, Bishop J. Weller.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

At 10 this morning the case was continued, the following additional witnesses for the defence being examined: Alex. Burt, W. Cooper, T. Hewlett, Mayor Wells, Bishop Sharp, John Y. Smith, C. Hawley, C. Ringwood, F. Little, and Dr. Clinton.

Judge Sutherland then offered in evidence a city ordinance, passed March 9, 1860, authorizing the creation of a police force, and defining their duties.

The Court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

A Valuable Discovery.—The other day a gentleman handed in to this office some specimens of a substance which he said he believed to be Fuller's earth. Being of a different opinion regarding the nature of the material, we submitted them to the critical inspection of Prof. Barfoot, of the Museum, who confirmed our belief by pronouncing it a species of rottenstone, containing carbonate of lime and magnesia, and which is exceedingly valuable for polishing purposes, as well as useful in a variety of other directions.

The discovery was made by Messrs. Gibson, Sterritt and Britton, and the deposit, which is some distance north of the City, is exceedingly extensive. It is probable that this material will sooner or later be utilized.

While on this subject we may allude to the advisability of parties who make material discoveries in the Territory taking specimens of their findings to that excellent institution of economic geology, the Deseret Museum, which should be a kind of cyclopedia of the resources, developed and undeveloped, of the great West. As it is, the collection there and the desirable manner in which the different ores are arranged and classified, is highly creditable to that gentlemanly and courteous votary of science, Prof. Barfoot.

"Too Much of a Good Thing."—It is not unusual for parties to have "too much of a good thing." This is exemplified by the water troubles of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. While the balance of the people are murmuring and complaining about not having sufficient of the aqueous fluid to irrigate their lots with, and about parties surreptitiously purloining water from the ditches when it is not their turn to take it, the St. Mark's people would be very glad if some of the neighbors north of them would steal that supply that keeps bursting and flowing out at the rear of the

church, and endangering the existence of the building by undermining and sapping the foundation.

Those springs which burst out every season have cost those interested in St. Mark's a great deal of trouble, anxiety and money. Hitherto all efforts to subdue the nuisance have been futile, and now as an apparently last resort, a number of hands are at work, digging a huge drain, which will be about sixteen feet deep, or will reach about three feet below the foundation of the building, at the north end of it. Spiles will be driven in this drain or trench, and the bottom of it is to be puddled with clay, the belief being that the damaging springs will empty into this trench, from which the waters can be conveyed away from the building by means of a flume or piping.

Bees.—A few days ago we said something on the subject of bee culture, in which quite a large number of people in the Territory are much interested. A great deal can be learned relative to the management of bees from the many books that have been published about it, yet there are numerous details connected with it that can only be discovered by actual experience of the intelligent bee-keeper.

Mr. Samuel Bringhurst, who has seventeen hives on his ranch, says that he had been advised by Utah bee-keepers to face his hives to the East in Winter, instead of the South, as the most of the strong winds hereabout come from the latter direction in that season. He discovered, however, that the much better plan was to face them to the South and protect them from the wind by placing a smooth board about eight inches wide in front of the entrances, thus giving the hives the full benefit of the sun most of the day, at the same time protecting the bees from cold winds.

Another advantage of the board already mentioned is that by shading the front of the entrances the bees are deterred from venturing out on cold days, which they frequently do in Winter, and give out and perish before they can reach the hive again. Brother B. says it is the general custom to close the opening at the top of the hive to exclude draught in Winter, but he discovered that his bees prospered much better with a small draught hole open at the top, ventilation being an essential to the health and life of the bees.

Brother B. also informs us that there is a kind of pea plant which grows on the dryest ground in great abundance, having a yellow flower on it, which affords splendid feed for the bees in Summer. The attention of eastern bee-keepers has been attracted to it and a quantity of the seed has been sent to the States. Another excellent feeding plant for bees is what is sometimes called the "stink weed" and, later in the season, the rabbit bush does good service.

In April, 1873, Brother Bringhurst purchased two hives of Italian bees, and the same season the product of these two was three more hives and 104 pounds of honey, and this year the number of hives, including the original two, has increased to ten, besides seven more which he subsequently purchased, and he is obtaining a large amount of honey the present season; but the profitability of bee-keeping has been so frequently demonstrated hereabout as to require no mention, the outlay being comparatively small, while the returns, when the bees are properly attended to, are generally ample. It would be gratifying to see more of the citizens of the Territory turning their attention to the keeping of bees, for this is a land that can be made to "flow with milk and honey."

BAD PAYERS.—An exchange says that of thirty-nine national borrowers of British money, eleven countries or states have proved to be unable to pay even the interest, nine of them within the last ten years. Thus, nearly a third of the total number of foreign national borrowers proving defaulters, it is now understood that foreign stocks are to be classed among speculative investments, rather than among first-class securities yielding a steady income. About £8,000,000 of stock are redeemed annually. At this rate it would require very close to 100 years to redeem the £790,000,000 now quoted at the stock board.