

Correspondence.

Visits in Box Elder, Weber, Summit, and Morgan Counties, and to West Jordan—Co-operation in Brigham City—A Model Quaker Town—A Remarkable Postman—Coalville Court-house—Japanese Postal Matters.

SALT LAKE CITY,
April 5th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Since my last letter to you, which I wrote from Ogden on the 15th of last month, I have visited Willard and Brigham cities, Box Elder Co., Echo and Coalville, Summit Co., Morgan City, Richville, Porterville, Lyttleton, Miltoa, Petersen and Enterprise, Morgan Co., also Taylorsville and West Jordan, Salt Lake Co. In all of these places I found the Saints generally enjoying the Spirit of the Lord, making many inquiries about co-operation and how it was working in other settlements, evidently with the mind, spirit and intent of more fully entering into the order in their own particular settlement. My visit to Brigham City and the knowledge I gained there, through the kind courtesy of President Lorenzo Snow, and other brethren there, came well to my aid in diffusing information as to the working of the Order in that settlement, which is, in my opinion, many years ahead in co-operation of any settlement I have as yet visited in this Territory. For the information of the numerous readers of the DESERET NEWS I give a few of the items I noted during my stay in Brigham City.

There are twenty-five departments of manufacture in full operation, most of which I visited, accompanied by President Snow, who is the principal head or superintendent of the whole of this busy and industrious settlement. He is well supported by good and efficient assistants in every branch of industry. Each department has one superintendent, who is responsible for the manipulation of labor in his own particular branch, the whole working harmoniously together as one great manufactory and industrial institution. During the past year the tannery turned out work to the amount of \$8,000, the boot and shoe department \$20,000, the harness makers' department \$3,000, the hat and cap department \$2,500. The furs used in this last department were mostly purchased from and prepared by Indians.

The woolen factory turned out fabrics to the amount of \$37,000. A portion of the wool was furnished from the institution's own sheep-herd, which numbers between three and four thousand sheep.

The butcher's shop furnished meat to the employees to the value of \$10,000. In connection with this department are the sheep-herd, horned stock, pigs, and dairy cattle. The dairy comprises 360 cows, 100 of which belong to the institution, the remainder being taken on shares, half of their produce going to their owners. From cheese, butter, and pork, \$10,000 was realized.

The cabinet shop, which has only been in operation six months, employs nineteen hands, and turns out \$500 worth of furniture per week.

The blacksmith shop and wagon repairing shops did work to the amount of \$9,000.

The molasses mills manufactured near \$4,000 worth of molasses. The sorghum was raised on the co-operative farm belonging to the settlement; \$15,000 was realized from the co-operative farm. The saw mills, lath and shingle mills, did a good business, also the broom manufactory, the broom being raised on the co-operative farm. There is a cotton farm down in Southern Utah, belonging to this settlement, worked by thirteen hands, whose wants are supplied from Brigham City.

There are 430 stock-holders. Each employee can take shares with his or her labors. The employees throughout all the departments number 175. The co-operative institution of Brigham City is now in its tenth year.

The total value of work turned out by the whole of the departments was, for the year 1873, \$90,000, for the past year, 1874, \$160,000, nearly double that of the previous year.

This settlement lies some four or five miles from the head of the Great Salt Lake, in a beautiful bend of the mountains, which

overlook the same. The site is on a gentle slope of bench land with a good supply of water all the year round from the melting snows in the stupendous mountains in the background, whose towering peaks rise to an altitude of 8,000 feet above the level of the lake. The streets are broad and clean, and the houses mostly good and substantially built. Taking the city as a whole, it is a beautiful, orderly settlement, without drinking saloons or rowdyism, and reminds me very much of a Quaker town I once visited in the north of Ireland, called Bessbrook, near Newry, which was a pattern of cleanliness and order in that country. It contained about 2,000 inhabitants, most of whom were employed in the Bessbrook spinning and weaving mills, noted for their beautiful Irish linen fabrics. These mills are mostly owned, as well as the town and country round for miles, by John Grubb Richardson, Esq., a very wealthy and philanthropic gentleman, belonging to the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, who told me that Bessbrook could boast of three things which no other city, town or village could, throughout the whole of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, namely, that there was no drinking saloon, policeman, or pawnshop in the place.

In all my travels for twenty-four years through a great many of the countries of the world, I never saw a city, town or village an equal for Bessbrook until I came to the Territory of Utah. May Zion grow and increase until righteousness covers the whole earth as the waters do the charnels of the great deep, and the honest-in-heart from all nations shall come forward and obey the Gospel and learn of her ways and walk in her paths. For out of Zion shall go forth the law.

The Brigham City Woollen Factory runs eleven looms, four for broadcloth. The building is 45x84 feet, with dye-house, carding and dressing machinery. This season they are going to double the number of looms. There is in course of erection a Social Hall, 38x65 feet, of brickwork, 18 feet high from floor to ceiling, with dressing rooms for ladies and gentlemen, social stand and orchestra. The settlement boasts of a good dramatic society, which gives entertainments in the Theatre every other Saturday.

The pottery, a building recently erected, had just burnt its first kiln of goods, which were very creditable. This building is 20 x 60 feet. A piece of ground in and around the woolen factory, pottery, etc., has been laid out with the view of having all the manufacturing departments together, covering a space of ten acres. A line of rails will be laid from this to the Utah Northern Railway, a distance of about a mile. When these improvements are completed, Brigham city manufactured goods will be more extensively thrown into the market.

While in this city I was introduced to a very remarkable paper and letter deliverer, Brother Owen Pierce Jones, who is totally blind, having lost his sight a number of years ago while at work in Wales, of which country he is a native. He has a great number of pockets in his clothes, and a very retentive memory. The postmaster sorts the letters and papers, reading the names to him, when he deposits them in his several pockets, and away he starts through the city, with the DESERET NEWS, Ogden Junction, Salt Lake Herald, Juvenile Instructor, Woman's Exponent, States and foreign newspapers and letters, delivering them at the various houses and workshops, and I was told that he very rarely makes a mistake, which is very marvellous. I have seen blind people employed at various occupations, but never in the postal department before.

While at Coalville, Summit Co., through the courtesy of Bishop W. W. Cuff, I visited, in company with him, the new Court House, now near completion, which is a beautiful building, reflecting great credit on the country. It is built of brick, and is 40 feet square, the basement is 12 ft. clear in height and contains seven cells. The first floor contains four fine rooms for offices. The court room, which is above the offices, is 38 ft. square, 17 ft. from floor to ceiling. The total height of the building is 75 feet. It stands on a very prominent rise of ground as you enter Coalville from Echo. While passing through Ogden on my return to this city, Mr. Reid, the courteous and gentle-

manly mail agent on the Central Pacific Railway, informed me that the first mail had just been received from Japan, under the new postal arrangements, which have been established in that country by American postal officials sent there to reorganize the postal department of Japan. The names of the gentlemen selected for this duty are Wm. Bryan, Esq., from Washington, Wm Carr, Esq., from the Central Pacific Railroad, — Farr, Esq., from the Union Pacific Railroad, and J. W. Clark, Esq., from the Central Pacific Railroad. The orderly and business manner in which the mail has been received is not only a very great improvement, but reflects great credit on the above gentlemen.

Business in the West Jordan district is very dull just now, owing to the most of the smelters having temporarily stopped work.

The farming population of Salt Lake Co. I found very busy, ploughing and sowing.

Respectfully yours,
T. G.

[In consequence of the crowded state of our columns last week, owing to the Conference Minutes, the following two days' locals were crowded out.]

Local and Other Matters.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 2.

Robbery Case.—A Swenson, the young man arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing a Cache Valley man the night previous, was found guilty, and Justice Pyper fined him \$100, which amount he will work out with the pick and shovel.

Information Wanted.—Respecting the whereabouts of William Bates, formerly of Poplar Branch of the London Conference, and who emigrated to Utah in the year 1866. Any person giving information will please communicate it to his sister, Mrs. Caroline Davis, Colethouse Academy, Commercial Road, Stepney, London, E.—*Millennial Star*.

Codling Moth.—The meeting at the Old Tabernacle, last evening, for the purpose of adopting measures for the destruction of the codling moth, was largely attended. Hon. W. Woodruff in the chair, and Mr. John Reading secretary.

A multiplicity of ideas were advanced on the subject, and numerous recommendations made. After it was considered that the question had been sufficiently discussed, the meeting adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening, when, it is expected, definite means to accomplish the object sought will be decided upon and a necessary organization effected. Mr. Woodbury, with power to select his own committee to assist him, was appointed to draft suitable resolutions and present them this evening.

A Predicament.—Some time since a stalwart, jovial, rollicking, well known resident of one of the settlements this side of Kaysville went into one of the leading dry goods stores on East Temple, where there are some "dummies" or imitation figures of ladies, on which dress goods are put for display. This gentleman saw what he supposed to be one of these "dummies," with its back toward him, and in his usual innocently mischievous way, he laid a hand on each shoulder, wheeled the figure face about, at the same time exclaiming, "Old lady, don't turn your back to me." Imagine his bewilderment and confusion, when he was confronted by a genuine, good-looking, and rather indignant and surprised specimen of the genus live woman. Retreat was never known to be one of this gentleman's tactics, but what a mess he made of an attempt at apology, as, with his face illuminated with a brilliant scarlet flush and his ears tingling, he stammered out something like, "Madam I—that is to say—excuse—I did not—I was not aware—that is—I had no intention." A gentleman, who happened to be acquainted with both parties, while nearly exploding with merriment, took in the situation at a glance, and went forward to the rescue of our friend from the northern settlement and the affair terminated amicably.

Native Pigments.—To-day we were shown, by Brother M. W. Dalton, of Willard, Box Elder Co., some specimens of pigments taken from an immense deposit situated about three miles east of that place. They consist of amber and sienas, and the products of those attained by the process of burning. There were two kinds of sienas, one of which was of undoubted richness, probably not exceeded in that particular by any other article of the kind used. We unhesitatingly state that there is no doubt in our mind regarding the good quality of those pigments, and Brother Dalton informs us that the deposit is apparently inexhaustible, being about twelve feet thick and about six rods wide. The gentlemen interested in this valuable claim are M. W. Dalton, James and Albert Dalton, sons of the first named, John Thayne, and Charles Harden. These gentlemen are taking steps toward purchasing the necessary machinery for grinding, etc., with a view to putting the production in the market in a prepared condition.

We were also shown some specimens of graining, in imitation of oak, mahogany, and walnut, done with this coloring, which were placed in juxtaposition with similar specimens done with imported pigments, and there was no perceptible difference to the eye. It is intended, as soon as practicable, to export this product to other markets. Specimens of it can be seen at the Deseret Museum.

The Jones Election Case.—In the District Court yesterday afternoon counsel in this case concluded their arguments, and this morning the Court charged the jury, in substance, as follows—

The Court read the statute under which the indictment was found, and then instructed the jury that they could not convict the respondent unless they were convinced of his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. There was no question about the respondent being a policeman and the party struck being a deputy U. S. Marshal, and both were therefore conservators of the peace. Even if the crowd in front of the City Hall on election day were not what might be strictly speaking in a state of riot, yet if they were creating a disturbance of the peace the respondent, as a conservator of the peace, had a right to disperse the crowd, and to use such force as might be necessary under the circumstances, to accomplish that object. As, for instance, if a disturbance was going on by a crowd, outside of this Court House, and although the disturbance might not amount to a riot, if the business of the Court were hindered by it, the Court would have a right to order the Marshal out to disperse the crowd and use such force as might be needed to enable him to do so successfully, and the Marshal would be excusable. If they found, however, that there was no disturbance, then the respondent was wholly in the wrong. If there was a disturbance so as to render it necessary for the officers to quell it, and if the respondent used no more force than was necessary, he was excusable. If the jury found from the evidence that Whittemore had nothing to do with the disturbance, then the respondent was not excusable. If, however, the respondent believed that this man took part in the disturbance, and that he was about to commit an assault and he did what the respondent did to prevent him, and used such means as were necessary, even if there was no prospect of an assault and he believed, from surrounding circumstances, that there was, then he was justified.

If the jury found from the facts, however, that the respondent acted in a wanton manner when he struck Whittemore, as, for instance, if he struck him after he was down, then he was not excusable.

The jury then, about twenty minutes past nine, retired to their room, in charge of an officer.

About one o'clock the jury came into Court with a verdict of "not guilty."

Spring at Last.—The Winter seems to have broken again, and Spring to have re-appeared this beautiful day.

Probate Court.—In the Probate Court of this county, to-day, a decree of divorce was granted in the matter of the application of Mary Anderson vs. William Anderson. The applicant is daughter to Mr. C. H. Bassett, of this City.

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FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 10.

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any body can give any light on the subject we shall take pleasure in publishing it in the columns of the NEWS.

Lost His Horse and Wagon.—Last evening Dr. Plant tied his horse, with wagon attached, to a hitching post, on First South St., while he went into a house on business. When he came out his horse and wagon were *non est*, and he was diligently hunting for them this morning.

The Reynolds Appeal.—The appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory of the defendant in the case of the People, &c., vs. George Reynolds, convicted of polygamy, was perfected this afternoon, the U. S. District Attorney reserving the privilege of throwing any additional light on the mode of perfecting that may happen to strike him in future.

Not Recovered.—It will be remembered that Brother Joseph Robinson was terribly injured last Fall, on North Temple Street, caused by his team running away. He was so severely hurt in the back as to paralyze his body from the loins downward. We regret to learn that he has not recovered yet, but hopes are entertained that he will yet regain the use of his limbs, as sensation is gradually, though very slowly, returning to them.

The Other Case.—Mr. Sutherland, one of the defendant's counsel in the case of the People &c., vs. George Q. Cannon, indicted for lasc. cohab., made an attempt to dispose of that case this afternoon. The U. S. District Attorney stated that he was not ready, and it was agreed by the attorneys on each side and by the Court that the matter should be submitted on briefs, which the Court will examine at leisure and give his decision, probably at an early day.

George Reynolds Sentenced.—Mr. George Reynolds, convicted of polygamy a short time since, appeared in the Third District Court this morning, with his attorneys, for the purpose of receiving the judgment of the court. In sentencing the respondent his honor, Judge Emerson, remarked in substance, that it was not the severity of the law that tended to deter people from perpetrating criminal acts, and he did not wish, as a representative of the government, to appear vindictive; he therefore sentenced the respondent to be imprisoned in the Territorial penitentiary, at hard labor, for one year, and to pay a fine of three hundred dollars.

Mr. Reynolds entered into a bond of \$5,000 to abide the decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory, John Sharp, Esq., and Hon. W. Jennings being sureties.

There was some discussion between the U. S. District attorney and the attorneys of the defendant relative to the mode of taking an appeal as prescribed by law.

Special Meeting Z. C. M. I.—At a special meeting this afternoon of the Z. C. M. I. stockholders, in the New Tabernacle, it was resolved that the Institution should build a store and warehouses in which to conduct its business; that the selling part of the business should be conducted at both wholesale and retail; and that a committee of seventeen shareholders be appointed to consider the kind of building to be erected, and the site therefor. The following gentlemen were appointed said committee—

G. Q. Cannon, D. O. Calder, N. Grosbeck, John Sharp, E. D. Woolley, G. Romney, A. Miner, H. Grow, A. O. Smoot, A. M. Cannon, A. P. Rockwood, H. S. Eldredge, J. P. Freeze, Anson Call, J. Winder, W. Woodruff, W. Price.

The committee were requested to meet at President Young's office at 7 o'clock this evening.

At a meeting of the Directors held subsequent to the stockholders' meeting, H. B. Clawson and Theodore McKean, Esqs., were appointed to superintend the business of the Institution, to succeed Hon. W. H. Hooper, whose resignation took effect on the 6th inst.

The Codling Moth.—The adjourned meeting at the Old Tabernacle, last evening, convened for the purpose of adopting efficient measures for the destruction of the codling moth, was numerously attended, W. Woodruff in the chair.

Thomas H. Woodbury, John Reading and James McKnight, the