

Celebrating her 90th Anniversary.—On Sunday, December 2nd, Maria Ellis, widow of Wm. Crowle Ellis, rope manufacturer, of Devonshire, England, celebrated the 90th anniversary of her birthday, being hale and hearty and with her mental faculties perfectly clear.

This venerable lady was born Dec. 1st, 1787, at Bishop's Teign-ton, England, where she became the mother of eight children, four of whom are now living. By these she has thirty-eight grandchildren, who are alive and well. She became a member of the church in January, 1851, and was baptized by Elder Charles Phelps, in Lord Edgecomb's Park, England. Two years later she emigrated to Utah, crossing the plains in Captain Jacob Gates' company. Reaching Salt Lake City she settled in the 19th Ward, where she resided about eight years, since which time she has lived with her daughter, Mrs. Emma Wood, at Bountiful, Davis County, where she celebrated the 90th anniversary of her birth, in the midst of her friends and relatives. Notwithstanding her advanced age she frequently goes out alone, making visits and purchases.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Mrs. Sara J. Spencer and Mrs. Sargent, wife of the senator, this morning, asked the President to recommend in his message, legislation by which women would be recognized in foreign as well as domestic appointments; also that he recommend an amendment to the Constitution to secure woman suffrage in the States. The President replied at a future time he might state, in writing, his views on the subject, but would not say that, if Congress should recommend such an amendment to the Constitution, it would meet his approval.

ST. LOUIS, 3.—The case of Thos. Walsh and William K. Patrick, charged with the conspiracy in defrauding the government, in connection with the new Custom House, was called in the United States District Court, to-day. Counsel for defense demanded an immediate trial. District Attorney Bliss stated that he was not quite ready to proceed, and asked the Court to remit the cases to the Circuit Court, which, after considerable argument, was done. They come up at the January term.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 3.—Many rumors are in circulation about Indian depredations on the northern routes, but few can be traced to reliable sources.

On Saturday six men reached Crook City, suffering from exposure and want of food. They report that their camp on Belle Fourch, about forty miles from this city, was attacked by a band of more than 200 Indians. The party kept the Indians at bay for some time, but were finally forced to abandon their camp, leaving their horses, mules, camp equipage, and other property, which was taken by the Indians. During the fight three Indians were killed, but no whites were injured.

A report from another source states that a band of Indians visited Madden's Rancho, at Cheyenne, crossing the Fort Pierre route, and run off all the stock.

A heavy trail was discovered last week leading across the Bismarck road at the intersection. The Indians had placed a crude sketch of an Indian and a white fraternizing, surmounted by three stars.

A ranch on the Sidney road, six miles from Crook City, was attacked, but the inmates escaped to the woods. The Indians ransacked the house and destroyed all the property, and then retired.

The County Commissioners are informed by Gen. Sheridan, by telegraph, to-day, that Gen. Crook has been ordered to afford relief to freighters and settlements in the Hills.

LOUISVILLE, 3.—The Catholic Cathedral, of Louisville, one of the largest in the country, caught fire, and was slightly damaged, to-day. The loss is covered by insurance.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Price asked leave to offer a resolution reciting alleged charges that the 19th joint rule, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building, was being violated, and instructing the officers of the House to enforce the joint rule. The resolution was adopted:

LITTLE ROCK, 4.—Col. Logan H. Roots, treasurer of the Texas and California Stage Company, is in receipt of a telegram saying that the number of troops in Western Texas is now so small that the Indians rob and murder with impunity. Near Stockton, a few days since, the Indians captured a coach, killed the driver, cut up the mail bags, and took off the team. The coach which left for Concha on last Friday, was attacked, but run back to the station so vigorously that but for the pluck of the driver and the speed of the team would have been captured.

NEW YORK, 4.—D. A. Baldwin, formerly president of the West Wisconsin Railroad, hanged himself. An unsatisfactory settlement with the company is said to be the cause.

The *Herald*, commenting on the President's message, says: President Hayes' first message to Congress deserves more commendation for the general soundness of its positions than for its strength of reasoning or apt language. On the great questions relating to currency and public credit it is satisfactory. The President stands firm by his sound southern policy, and he continues to pay to the civil service reform a homage of professions which may mean little or much, but can inspire no great confidence in view of the recent past. There is no allusion to the famous order in which he made his first attempt to carry out his ideas of civil service reform, and the total silence with reference to this remarkable order is a tacit abandonment of it, and an implied confession that it was a mistake. On the great question of currency, which is just now the most important of all, the President is so correct in judgment and so decided in language, that the message will put the country quite at ease.

The *Tribune*, on the subject of finances, says the President speaks in clear and positive terms. He stands manfully up to the doctrines of his inaugural address. Nothing could be more forcible, and more reassuring, more dignified, and more satisfactory in every way than his utterance. It will greatly strengthen the party of hard money and fair dealing, and go far in counteracting the bad effect abroad of the recent vote of the House. Still more effectual, perhaps, in mending our shattered credit, will be this explicit statement of views on the silver question. He bases this declaration upon a high sense of national duty and the clear perception of the moral aspects of the case. Of civil service the President repeats the principles of reform, which he has so often stated and so often allowed his secretaries to violate.

The *Times* says, While the President's message is calculated to allay many apprehensions which have been felt in regard to his position on questions affecting the currency and public credit, it leaves his attitude toward other important issues open to doubt. He has nothing to say on the question of subsidies; next to nothing on practical methods of revenue reform, and but very little that can be called satisfactory regarding civil service reform. The vague intimations of his policy on the last named subject are in striking contrast with his positive and clearly defined principles of his letter of acceptance, and the intimation that there are only a certain number of offices to which the principle of fixity of tenure ought to be applied, looks like a weak surrender of all that clearly marked off the views of the President from those of professional politicians.

The *World* says, the only criticism which the candid men of either party can make upon that portion of the President's message which touches the most vital question of the moment—the question of the currency and its relations to the public faith, will be that he might, with great advantage to all business interests of the country, have found some way of saying, long before this time, what he most explicitly and emphatically explains. He has committed himself now irrevocably. Of the rest of the message not much is to be said, save that it is generally plain, clear, and to the point.

The *Sun* says, Hayes has given the financial question a most anxious and deliberative examination, but adds nothing to the current volume of intelligence respecting them. The message is of very slight account. It makes to Congress no new suggestions of any

value, and it gives the country no information with which it was not familiar.

In the suit of the People against ex-Comptroller Connelly, of Ring notoriety, his counsel said they would not burden the people with a trial, and consented to judgment for the sum claimed, \$8,000,000. The jury accommodated with a verdict for that amount.

CINCINNATI, 4.—Eight of the principal business houses and two dwellings at Athens, Ohio, were burned at 12 o'clock, last night; loss from \$60,000 to \$80,000, insured \$30,000.

The county bridge over the Scioto river, near Chillicothe, Ohio, was burned yesterday; loss estimated at about \$60,000.

BOSTON, 4.—Richard E. Peabody, commission agent for Van Slyke & Merrill, lumber dealers, St. Johnsbury, Vt., has been arrested for forgeries of notes amounting to \$13,000.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The republican Senators, in caucus, to-day, appointed a committee to revise the membership of the committees.

The House judiciary committee has agreed to recommend the repeal of the iron-clad oath and the jurors' test oath, and to report favorably a bill allowing persons charged with crime to testify in their own behalf.

Orders have been issued for the departure of a number of troops of cavalry, artillery and infantry to the Rio Grande in the interest of peace and for the security of the people from raiding parties.

CHICAGO, 4.—The *Inter-Ocean* criticizes the President's message severely as to its civil service, southern policy, and financial features. It says, however, that it is strong in other points, which it will discuss in future.

The *Times* regards it as able and statesmanlike, and immeasurably superior to any emanating from the White House since Johnson's administration. It expresses unreserved approval of every main feature of the document, except the weak method of handling the Mexican question, which it thinks deserves more heroic treatment.

The *Tribune* reviews only that section which discusses the silver dollar. It expresses the bitterest disappointment at what it characterizes as the illegal, illogical and absurd position of the President on this point. It declares that the people, through their representatives, will repudiate the President's sophistries.

Correspondence.

New Meeting House—New Grist Mill—Emigration Fund—Sheep Herd—Silk Raising—Co-operation—Schools—Improvement Associations.

CEDAR CITY, Iron Co.,
Nov. 23, 1877.

Editors *Deseret News*:

Yesterday the Saints of this ward met on the site selected for the erection of our new meeting house, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of said building. The ground was broken and a number of loads of rock hauled some two years ago, but owing to the call made upon us to furnish labor and means to assist in the erection of the St. George Temple, it was thought advisable by our leaders, and in fact I might say given us as counsel, to postpone the work on our house of worship until the completion of the before mentioned Temple. Notwithstanding we have at the present time eleven men and one of our sisters laboring in the interest of the Manti Temple, we have concluded to commence the erection of a house wherein we can meet and worship God.

Bishop C. J. Arthur conducted the ceremonies by calling the Saints to order, when the congregation joined in singing the hymn, "Now let us anew our journey pursue," &c., when counselor Francis Webster offered the opening prayer. Elder Samuel Leigh, superintendent of the building, assisted by the Bishop of this ward, placed the stone in its proper position, when the Bishop declared it firmly laid and invoked the blessings of God upon the same. Counselor Jens Nielson offered the dedicatory prayer after which the Saints joined in singing the hymn, "We thank thee Oh God for a Prophet," when Brother Henry Lunt pronounced the benediction. An excellent spirit prevailed.

The Saints generally manifest a desire to assist with labor and means in the speedy completion of the building. For a number of years past we have been obliged to meet for worship in the Social Hall, which is at present in a dilapidated condition and is far too small to comfortably seat the people.

At a meeting of the Saints of this Ward, held last evening for the purpose of transacting business pertaining to the prosperity of this city, several important steps were taken. The necessity of a good grist mill was strongly urged by our Bishop, and a committee appointed to labor in that interest. This may seem absurd in the eyes of some when we take into consideration the fact of their being at present two grist mills located in this city. But owing to their incapacity to supply the wants of this community, necessitating many to haul their grain to our neighboring settlements, a distance of twenty miles, to get it converted into the stuff of life, you will not wonder at our seeming covetousness to want to keep within ourselves all the means we can, and a good grist mill, armed with a first-class miller, will stop the draining from our midst, hundreds of bushels of wheat that has been paid by the citizens of this place yearly for milling, besides the vast amount of labor that will be saved in not having to cart our grain so great a distance.

I am also pleased to be able to report another very laudable enterprise that was presented to the people, and which met with their hearty co-operation, viz., the appointing of a committee to labor in this ward in the interest of the P. E. F. Two recently returned missionaries have accepted that position, and we have no doubt that their recent experience obtained while laboring in Europe amongst the many poor Saints of that land, will fill them with zeal and impel them to assiduous labor on their part in keeping this matter before the people. Parties who are indebted to the above fund will likely be visited by these brethren and solicited to settle their indebtedness, thereby affording others, that may prove themselves worthy, the privilege of gathering to Zion, where they can assist in building up the kingdom of God on the earth.

Other matters of vital importance to the prosperity of the place were laid before the Saints, who seemed willing to move in the direction pointed out by the authorities of this ward. Home industry is foremost with us as a people. We have one of the finest co-operative sheep herds that can be found in this southern country. About ten years ago we started with about 1,400 head of sheep, which were in a miserable condition. To-day, through the blessings of God and wise management on our part, our sheep herd number about 10,000 head. The past season the shareholders of that institution realized a fair dividend in lambs. Besides furnishing mutton necessary for home use, upwards of 40,000 pounds of wool was clipped and furnished the shareholders. With the facilities within our reach for converting the raw wool into cloth, it is no difficult task for our wives and children to appear in clothing that they may justly claim is the workmanship of their own hands.

In order that our sister settlements may not get entirely out of our reach, in the production of home made fabrics, a committee has been appointed and is laboring earnestly in the interest of silk raising. A suitable tract of land has been purchased with this object in view, and although we may justly pronounce the enterprise in embryo, we are looking forward to the near future with high expectations of happy results.

Co-operation in many branches is meeting with the attention of the Saints in this ward, as we find it to be the only safe plan to move in as a people. The directors of our Co-operative cattle herd have been diligently at work the past few weeks, driving their stock to their winter herd ground, which is admirably adapted for the use of cattle during the severe winter months. Our Co-operative Steam Saw Mill has been rented for the past two years to one of our enterprising citizens, who has proved beyond contradiction that the lumber business, if properly gone into, will pay well, besides furnishing an article that is indispensable to the growth of our city. Our mercantile and manufacturing institution, not-

withstanding the scarcity of cash, seems to be doing a good common business. The shelves are generally well supplied with goods, most of which are produced in the Territory. In fact, we do consider ourselves highly favored. The Lord has greatly blessed the labor of our hands the past season. The farmer has realized a bounteous harvest. We have plenty to do, with willing hearts and hands to perform the labors and duties that devolve upon us from day to day.

Our Sunday school has recently been reorganized and is well attended. Our Young Men's Institution meets regularly once a week, affording ample chance for the young Elders to make themselves acquainted with the principles of the gospel. One of our citizens will lecture this evening in behalf of the institution on the manners and customs of the ancient Jews. The Young Ladies' Society hold their meetings weekly, which all seems to have a tendency to divert the minds of the youth from the path that leads to destruction.

Though last, but by no means least, our worthy sisters of the Relief Society, are looking after the poor and infirm, doing all in their power to roll on the great work of the latter days, which is destined to revolutionize the earth. I am credibly informed that the sisters have been reasonably successful in securing and laying by for a rainy day quite an amount of wheat. This, together with other useful articles in their possession, enables them to take quite an active part in the encouragement of home industry and other laudable enterprises.

The weather for the past month has been very favorable for out door work, and the tillers of the soil have not been slow to take advantage of the same, the result of which is a large breadth of land has been plowed, preparatory to sowing our grain in the Spring. Our experience teaches us that Fall plowing is very beneficial to our grain crops.

Educational matters receive their share of attention. There have been two day schools in successful operation during the summer each of which was taught by female teachers. The district school is now opened and tolerably well attended.

Quite a number of substantial dwelling houses have been erected the past summer, which are creditable to their owners and assist in making the "desert blossom as the rose."

An excellent spirit prevails amongst the people. Our Sunday meetings are well attended, which reveals the fact that while we are progressing in temporal things we are striving to keep in view the spiritual matters, thereby laying up treasures in heaven, where "moth nor rust doth not corrupt nor thieves break through and steal."

Very respectfully,
R. W. H.

BORN.

On Sunday, Dec. 2; to the wife of Wm. Rogers, 21st Ward, a son.

DIED.

In this city, at half-past 5 in the evening, December 3rd, 1877, CLARENCE HERBERT, son of E. D. and Mary Ann Alpin Woolley; born November 21st, 1871.

In this city, November 27, 1877, MARY ANN, wife of Elijah Able, aged 46 years.

At Springville, Utah Co., November 15th, 1877, of marasmus, JOSEPH WHEELER, in the sixty first year of his age.

Deceased was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England; baptized in 1847, emigrated in 1863. He resided in Springville till his death and was respected by all. He lived an exemplary life, true to his God and his religion, and died in full faith of a glorious resurrection.—[Com. and M.]
Millennial Star, please copy.

A Luxury.

The Unique Perfumes made by Dr. Price are indeed a luxury; their fragrance as sweet and exhilarating as a walk in a garden of flowers at evening close. Dr. Price's odors are truly as sweet and natural as flowers freshly gathered. Try his Floral Riches; it is a cologne water of delightful fragrance.