

geology, etc., as the results of work already accomplished during the one-and-a-half field seasons which have elapsed since Congress provided for the organization of the survey. Among the volumes will be elaborately practical (as well as scientific) treatises upon: "The Precious Metals," by Clarence King; "The Geology and Mining Industry of Leadville, Colorado," by S. F. Emmons; "The History of the Comstock Lode," by Elliot Lord; "The Geology of the Comstock," by Geo. F. Becker; "The Mechanical Appliances used in Mining and Milling on the Comstock Lode," by W. R. Eckert; "Geology of the Eureka Mining District, Nevada," by Arnold Hague; "Lesser Metals and General Mineral Resources," Raphael Pumpely. I have so arranged the initial work of the survey that special volumes on the most important geological subjects and mining industries in the four western divisions of the survey shall be brought to prompt publication. There can be hardly two opinions on the desirability of immediately working out such problems in these great districts which in the past and present history offers samples of instructive geological structures and great bullion yield, and which have required of mining men special mechanical skill and a large outlay of capital. Proper scientific reports on such typical districts become records of remarkable phenomena in the field of industrial geology, and chronicles of distinguished success in the department of mining engineering. Among the great number of mining districts which merit the most careful and rigid investigation. I have chosen three, which more than others seemed to offer harvests of technical information of which the mining population stands in immediate need. Leadville, the extraordinary district in Middle Colorado, Eureka, Nev., which, for 15 years, has been the most productive silver lead district in America and the incomparable Comstock lode, are chosen as the first three districts to be illustrated by special monographs. Further on in this preliminary report the director remarks that although foremost among all nations in the production of precious metals, ranking first in the resources of petroleum, coal and iron, and abundantly endowed with nearly every mineral substances demanded by the civilized arts and sciences, the United States has conspicuously failed to gather and publish systematic statistical knowledge of the yearly mineral productions. He adds: "It is estimated that the mere raw products of mineral industries do not fall far short of four hundred millions of dollars annually, and it requires no gift of extraordinary foresight to reach a conclusion that a few years will bring the yield to a thousand millions. Until Congress extends the field of geological survey over the region east of the one hundredth meridian, this bureau will confine its operations in the department of mineral statistics to the industries of the far West. He says: An appropriation of \$50,000 per year will be sufficient to carry on all the work that is desirable over the whole United States, and submit that so small an appropriation as this would not be an excessive contribution towards the development of so vast a field of American enterprise.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court will retire from the bench before the 1st of January, and Justice Swayne intends to retire as soon as Strong's successor shall have been confirmed by the Senate. They are both eligible for retirement on full pay, each being over seventy years of age, and have served ten years. They cannot both leave the bench at the same time without breaking the constitutional quorum for the Supreme Court (which is six of the total nine), because Justice Clifford and Hunt are each physically if not mentally unable to perform any judicial labor. Although permanently disabled, neither Clifford or Hunt is willing to resign, the first having long ago declared that he would not retire unless he could be succeeded by a democrat, and Hunt being not yet eligible to retirement with pay. If they do not resign, or if Justice Hunt is not provided for by a special act of Congress, there is considerable probability that a law will be passed providing for the appointment of two additional members of the Supreme Court whose places shall not be filled until the total number is reduced again to nine. This would give the court its full complement of membership both before and after the death of

retirement of Clifford and Hunt. It is practically certain that ex-Senator Stanley Matthews will succeed Justice Swayne, and it is for this reason that he has withdrawn from the contest for the Senatorship.

Early next week a proclamation will be issued by president Hayes, placing China on the same footing as Great Britain and other nations with the matter of tonnage duties in this country. The proclamation will, in short, declare "that Chinese vessels are not subject to any discriminating duties. The official announcement will probably be issued as soon as Monday or Tuesday. Additional information received here by telegraph from China makes it certain that the new treaty on the subject of immigration will be entirely satisfactory to the Pacific coast sentiment, as stated in a special dispatch to the California Associated Press last Monday. It does not attempt to regulate the subject minutely, but broadly clears the way for congressional action to restrict the immigration of Chinese laborers to any extent that the United States may deem advisable.

NEW YORK, 27.—Stocks, after a strong opening, soon declined, but a tendency to advance was manifested all day, and there was a net advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Enormous earnings are recorded by the railroads. The St. Paul road is earning at the rate of 17 per cent., and the Northwestern 24 per cent. The Lake Shore lacks 9,000 freight cars to accommodate its business, and as many as that are at Buffalo blockaded and filled with grain and flour. The western demand for coal is greater than the facilities for transportation. The demand has largely increased, and the market takes all produced. It is stated from Boston that Vanderbilt is about to complete the purchase of a block of Union Pacific stock at 120.

The Union Pacific Railroad earnings for the first 23 days in November show an increase of \$420,000. Gould is reported to have bought largely of Atchison & Topeka from Boston parties. It is said that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Co. is about to make a large cash payment to the Hannibal Company, and with the cash surplus now in the company's treasury, there will be an accumulation of funds equal to about 4 per cent. on the common stock.

An Ottawa, Ontario dispatch says: The European, American and Canadian cable will apply to Parliament for an act of incorporation the coming session. The eastern end of the cable will land on Scilly Island, connecting with the government cable at Sable Island, which will be laid early in the Spring. They will be allowed to land on Sable Island, but not allowed to take the cable off, this being Chief Engineer Gisborne's plan for destroying the cable monopoly. The bill will limit the rate to one shilling per word. English representatives of the company had an interview with Sir John A. Macdonald who has promised to support the bill.

COLOADO SPRINGS, Col., 27.—At a meeting of the Denver & Rio Grande stockholders, President Palmer, in his report gave the following interesting points: Six hundred and thirty-five miles are now completed and it is expected 902 miles will be open in April, unless delayed by snow. The last named would have been in operation already, but for the impossibility of retaining enough laborers. Winter having approached, all the men required are now obtainable, and four to five thousand men and three thousand animals are now working on the company's extensions. The gross earnings from an average of 453 miles operated since the fifth of last April, when the company resumed possession of the road, to the first of November, were \$2,283,594; the net earnings were \$1,200,069 during the same period. The fixed charges including equipment payments were \$813,886, leaving a surplus of \$386,203. The road opened to Leadville July 1st.

DENVER, Col., 28.—There seems to be some mystery about the shooting of Lieut. Governor Robinson at Robinson's camp last night. Particulars, so far as heard, are these: There is a dispute about the possession of a mine there, and a guard had been placed to watch it. Last night, Gov. Robinson and the manager of the mine went to it after dark, and the guard not recognizing them and not hearing an answer to his inquiry of who they were, fired, he says, into the rock overhead. Gov. Robinson fell shot in four places. He is still living, but the wounds are believed to be fatal. The fact

that there has been trouble between the miners and manager during the last week, the guard's story and the peculiarity of the wounds makes the theory that it was accidental unsatisfactory.

Train No. 1, on the Denver & Rio Grande was thrown from the track by a broken rail, to-day, between Pueblo and Colorado Springs. Engineer Dickman and fireman Sy. Masurett were both killed, none of the passengers were seriously injured.

CHICAGO, 28.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Gen. Miles arrived to-day and the squabble over the signal service appointment has broken out afresh. It is understood that both Hayes and Garfield favor Hazen, and it is now believed he will be appointed. Ord will be retired and Miles given his place. But it is understood Ord objects to retirement unless McDowell is retired. Ord is, nevertheless, past retiring age and his disinclination is considered ungracious. It is likewise understood that Schofield will, by permission, take a year's absence, and this will simplify matters, for as he leaves West Point there will be no place for him unless a new department be created.

NEW YORK, 28.—General Grant and ex-minister Romero, of Mexico, attended service to-day in Beecher's Church, Brooklyn. The congregation became aware of the presence of the distinguished gentlemen and remained in their seats after the benediction and doxology. Mr. Beecher informed the people that the services were ended, and asked that they leave the church. There was no manifestation nor disposition on the part of the congregation to leave before Grant and Romero. Mr. Beecher then said: "This house is for the worship of God, not of man," and appealed to the assembly to disperse. Seats being still retained, Grant and Romero left quickly followed by the whole congregation.

Father Gavazzi, the noted Italian clergyman, has arrived. He comes to collect funds for the support of the Free Church of Italy. Father Gavazzi was advertised to speak during the day in three churches. His steamer, *Algeria*, some days overdue, arrived in the morning and he was thus enabled to appear according to announcement. He was accompanied by Signor Arrighi, representative of the Free Church in Italy, in this country, and by Rev. John N. Thompson. The latter will accompany Father Gavazzi on his tour through the country, and will return with him to Italy next August.

John Sharp, one of the twenty-one Mormon bishops, is here, he is President and Superintendent of the Utah Central and Utah Southern Railroads, and Vice-President and Superintendent of Utah Southern Extension, also a director of the Union Pacific. Being interviewed, he said: The death of Brigham Young had not altered the Mormon policy. We do not expect railroad extension or mine developments to interfere with us, as Mormons, or with Mormon institutions in the least. Along the lines of our new roads we seek all classes of settlers and capitalists, they give us no trouble and we do not interfere with them—we aid each other. There are, of course, some noisy, troublesome doers, and a smattering of busy bodies always trying to create a sensation and always attributing their failure to get up in the world to Mormonism, but they don't amount to much. Eight tenths of the people are Mormons and very few of the younger people leave the faith, while additions are constantly being made by immigration. Two thousand immigrants arrived at Salt Lake this season from Europe. The quorum of the Twelve which became head of the Church at the death of Brigham Young still retain their power, their function as apostles have been in no way abridged by the election in October of John Taylor as President or by two counselors chosen to act with him. He further said Utah was anxious to be admitted as a State and added, "not only is polygamy a part of the Mormon faith, but it is obligatory, those who say otherwise are not true Mormons or do not know what they are talking of. Some make their consciences easy with only one wife, on one pretext or other, and doubtless in some individual cases polygamy is imprudent or perhaps impossible; it is not compulsory as there are no penalties, but is obligatory as a part of our religious faith and it cannot be rooted out. Since the decision of the Reynolds case there has perhaps been a comparative de-

crease in polygamy, but that is not due to the decision any more than it is to the fact that Mormon girls are devotees of style and fashion as much as New York girls, and young men find it somewhat harder to support more than one family, than their fathers and grandfathers did." Before Reynolds's decision was made we did not believe that the anti-polygamy law of 1862 was constitutional, and paid no attention to it, but of course now it is law and it has a certain effect.

MACON, Ga., 29.—A double collision occurred yesterday on the Georgia Central, caused by a passenger train breaking in two. The result was the death of the engineer of the freight train following, and of engineer Crosby of the passenger train, who was found jammed against the hot boiler, his hand on the lever and his body roasted and disemboweled. The president and secretary of the road escaped through the windows of the sleeper. Several persons were slightly injured.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 27.—In his speech to-day at the Liberal demonstration in Hanley, Staffordshire, Earl Granville, foreign secretary, said: It is a humiliating and disgraceful fact that in Ireland there is a want of security for life and property. It is impossible for this state of things to continue. The public has a right to expect that the government will not merely introduce a measure which is likely to cope with the present emergency, but will provide for the future. After referring to the successive phases of the Eastern question, he said: No new proposition relative to Greece has been made since that of France, but it is impossible for the Greek question to remain without solution.

He then gave the particulars of England's proposal to occupy Smyrna. Greece and Russia accepted the proposal and Austria at first promised assistance, but afterwards declined to take any part in maritime operations. France thereupon declared that if Austria absented herself she also would be unable to join. Germany took the same course. In the meantime news reached Constantinople of the Smyrnan proposal, which acted as a stimulus to the Sultan, who categorically promised to surrender Dulcigno. Earl Granville defended the European concert which, he said, existed at this moment and he hoped it would long continue. Austria, he said, has been most anxious for a settlement of the Dulcigno question. The relations between England and Russia were most friendly. Germany and Italy helped to maintain the concert. He concluded by saying: The government were not ashamed of their foreign policy, and would adhere to it, endeavoring to withhold the concert of Europe, while retaining full liberty of judgment and action among the nations of the world.

There is no change for the better in Irish affairs, and notwithstanding the efforts of the Land League officers to prevent acts of violence, numerous disgraceful crimes are being committed to-day. These crimes, if they do not bring about the enactment of repressive measures by Parliament, will at any rate greatly injure the Land League cause in the minds of the Conservative people here and in Ireland. A threatening letter to an Irish landlord, just made public, says if he will not accept Griffith's valuation, worms will have him for a Christmas dinner. Statistics say there is no decrease in the number of crimes in Ireland compared with the year 1870. Probably the case is that newspapers are paying more attention to crime in Ireland now, thus creating the impression that it is on the increase.

Correspondence.

THE CYPRESS.

VERNON, Alabama,
November 11, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

Cypress is an evergreen tree closely allied to the cedar. It grows in or near the water or on wet land and is of a thrifty growth. In this country it grows to be four or five feet in diameter. Its wood is firm but soft, easy dressed, free from knots and free to split. Workmen say they would rather manufacture it than any other timber. It is said to be the most lasting wood growing in the south. Shingles made of pine soon decay in this climate while those of the cypress remain in

as sound a state of preservation as when placed on the building.

The seeds of the cypress grow in round balls, weighing about one half ounce each with about ten seeds in a ball and mature at this time of the year.

It is my belief that if a sufficient quantity of these seeds were planted around our lakes and in our swamps or wet lands in Utah, we would in a few years have an inestimable amount of this valuable timber. We have thousands and thousands of acres where I think this tree will grow, at least there will be no harm in trying it.

Now if any one has a suitable place to plant the cypress, and wishes to try the experiment, and will send me stamps to pay the postage on a few seeds, with their address in full, I will try to forward them the same at once, free of charge.

The seed should be planted this fall if possible. Those wishing seed should address me at once at Vernon, Lamar Co., Ala.

Your brother in the gospel,
C. H. BLISS.

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This is the case with the Mexican Mustang Liniment. Every mail brings intelligence of valuable horses saved, the agony of an awful cold or burn subdued, the horrors of rheumatism overcome, and of a thousand and 3 other blessings and mercies performed by the old reliable Mexican Mustang Liniment.

All forms of outward disease are speedily cured by the

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Mustang Liniment. It penetrates muscle, membrane and tissue, to the very bone, banishing pain and curing disease with a power that never fails. It is a medicine needed by everybody, from the ranchero, who rides his

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over the solitary plains, to the merchant prince, and the wood-chopper who splits his foot with the axe. It cures Rheumatism when all other applications fail. This wonderful

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speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as

Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease.

It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and accidents to which the BREAST CREATION are subject that has ever been known. It cures

Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Horns, Sore Feet, Scabs, Holes, Horns, Scalds, Windgalls, Spavin, Farcy, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

A twenty-five cent bottle of Mexican Mustang Liniment has often saved a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of torture.

It heals without a scar. It goes to the very root of the matter, penetrating even the bone.

It cures everybody, and disappoints no one. It has been in steady use for more than twenty-five years, and is positively

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.