

GRAIN-SAVING POLICY.

The policy of saving grain and having a good supply of breadstuffs on hand, is one that has been unremittently urged upon the people from the time when grain was first harvested in this valley until the present. The scarcity of food in the first years of the settlement, and afterwards in 1855-6, through the destruction of the crops by grasshoppers, has given point to the counsels of those who have urged this policy upon the people. Every one who shared in the privations of those periods retains very vivid recollections of the straits to which the people were reduced. Provisions could not be obtained from a distance in sufficient quantities to be of any avail; and had the people not been united, and willing to divide one with another, there would have been considerable suffering, and, probably, many deaths from starvation.

Our position is rather a peculiar one. We have no navigable waters, by which communication can be maintained with other countries, or other portions of our own country; we have no railroads; and the only means of transportation is by wagon, with which, over the long distances that stretch between us and other sources of supply, but little could be brought if a failure of crops in this Territory were ever to compel us to have recourse to such a method of obtaining food. If the people of this country, therefore, were to make no provision for the future; but to live from hand to mouth as the working classes of many countries do, a failure of crops here would be attended with most disastrous results. Sufficient relief by importations of food could not be obtained, and gaunt famine would be left to perform its fell work without any possibility of succor. Imagination can readily comprehend the horrors in which the people would be involved under such circumstances.

It has been with a view to avert all possibility of such a calamity that the accumulating of, at least, a year's supply of breadstuffs ahead has been urged so persistently upon the people. There is no better grain-growing district on the continent, that we are acquainted with, than ours. When we have had crops at all there has never been any lack of grain. It has been a drug in the market. Its very abundance has, in the estimation of many, lessened its value. We have heard of money burning holes in people's pockets; but it really has seemed as though some of our people entertained fears of their grain burning up their bins and granaries, they have been so anxious to dispose of it. It has been bartered off for everything that happened to strike the fancy, and at ruinously low figures. If grain thus traded off were kept in the country, it would make but little difference; it would still be here, and, if needed, could be procured. But it has been carried off, and been used up in various ways, placing it entirely out of the reach of the inhabitants of this Territory. Such a practice as this is suicidal.

The plea is made by many that they have been compelled by their necessities to dispose of their grain in this manner. While fully recognizing the existence of such necessities, we still think there is one necessity pressing upon everyone, which is paramount to all others—the necessity of providing food for our wives, children and selves. There is no merely human necessity greater than this. It over-rides all others.

Too much can not be said to press this subject home to the minds of the people. At the present time there is a more than usual interest felt respecting this matter. The recent visitation of grasshoppers, and the depositing of their eggs in some localities, have awakened an interest in many quarters that verbal appeals have failed to do.

It is not only necessary, however, for the people to feel interested about their bread, when menaced by scarcity, but they should adopt it as an inflexible rule to always have, at least, one year's supply of food on hand. This should be kept steadily in view by every householder. When once established as a rule, it will be found no more difficult to follow than the practice of living from hand to mouth. Debts can be paid, engagements can be met, and all the business of life can be attended to as regularly and punctually under this system as under the other. In fact, men who adopt this policy are not so likely to become stringent in their feelings at the prospect of a failure of crops as those who neglect it. When scarcity threatens, the latter are apt to become alarmed and to conclude that they must postpone the payment of their obligations until a more convenient season. This would be a wrong in the other direction, and should be avoided, as it would involve others in difficulty.

We do not anticipate that there will be any suffering in this Territory for want of food. But the proper way to avoid the possibility of want, is for the people to take the counsel given. If the Latter-day Saints will comply with the requirements made upon them, they have promises made on which they can rely.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

MORE EARTHQUAKES IN THE WEST INDIES!

CONGRESSIONAL!

Fenian Demonstrations in Ireland! VERY SEVERE STORM EAST!

Railroad Accident!

DENVER THE CAPITAL OF COLORADO!

Stanton's Delinquency!

VIRGINIA ABOUT TO TEST THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT!

Havana, 11. It is reported that the bay of Samana has been tendered to the United States, for the loan of a million dollars in gold. A revolution in Curacao has failed. Montez has attempted to escape from Hayti.

Great suffering prevails in Jamaica from continued rains. Earthquake shocks continue; some small islands have disappeared.

Cleveland, Ohio, 12. A heavy north east storm of wind and snow prevails, and the trains in all directions are abandoned.

Washington 12. The Senate resolution is adopted, forbidding the Executive Department to contract for stationery for a longer period than one year.

The bill requiring the money arising from the sale of captured and abandoned property to be paid into the Treasury was further discussed and postponed till Monday.

On Drake's resolution, censuring the President's Message being brought up, Johnson opposed its passage.

In the House a number of resolutions were introduced of minor importance. The lines are working very badly, and it is difficult to get a report from the South.

London, 12. Several British soldiers who participated in the Fenian funerals in Dublin, were yesterday placed under arrest to be court-martialed.

Dispatches from all parts of the island give accounts of demonstrations of sympathy for the Fenians hung at Manchester.

Sandusky, O., 12. The severest storm of wind and snow ever known has been raging here for twenty hours. The water in the bay rose five feet, and much damage was done to the shipping and warehouses.

Fort Monroe, 12. The steamer Desoto has arrived in six days from St. Thomas, and brings the Danish Commissioners, also the Rev. Hawley, who was sent to secure the consent of the people of the island to annexation; also the crew of the *Monongahela* which was wrecked off St. Croix and five men drowned. Admiral Palmer was very ill of yellow fever at St. Thomas.

Baltimore, 12. A heavy north east storm of wind and snow prevailed.

Chicago, 12. The storm is not very severe here. It has done some damage to the shipping.

Washington, 12. A caucus of the Republican Senators was held to consider the propriety of a new election of officers for the Senate. It is probable that no change will be made.

Montpelier, 12. An accident occurred on the Vermont Central Railroad yesterday by which 15 were killed, and other casualties happened to over 40 more; many of which are very severe. It is feared many will die. The storm prevents more details being received.

Chicago, 12. In Ottawa the House of Commons yesterday passed resolutions with reference to the North West Territory by a large majority.

Dublin, 12. The Lord-Lieutenant has issued a proclamation declaring the holding of public funerals in honor of the Fenians executed at Manchester seditious, and prohibiting such demonstrations in future.

London, 12. The *Times* comments on the prospective abolition of the cotton tax by Congress. It says the financial difficulties of the United States are extreme, and it expects the country will be compelled to resort to increased internal taxation and a higher tariff. It believes the people will disavow the payment of bonds in paper.

Florence, 12. Paccini, the celebrated operatic composer is dead.

Montgomery, 12. The Council of the Union League in this city denounces the new constitution, and calls the colored leaguers' defeat an infamous fraud on the rights of the people by the Conservatives. They are organizing clubs throughout the State in opposition to the constitution.

Washington, 12. House.—A large number of bills and resolutions were introduced.

A resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, requiring diplomatic and consular representatives to Hayti, Liberia, and other parts of Africa, to be selected from colored citizens. A joint resolution was referred for retaining volunteer officers of the Freedman's Bureau in service till July.

Some other unimportant business was transacted and the House adjourned.

The President sent to the Senate an official notice of the suspension of Secretary Stanton, with the reasons therefor, which was referred to the Judiciary. The document covers some official correspondence with Stanton. It says that Gen. Baird in '66 telegraphed Stanton that the Convention was about to assemble at New Orleans, and said the city authorities intended to break it up. The General asked Stanton for instructions immediately, and Stanton neither gave instructions nor informed the President of the reception of the dispatch who knew nothing of its existence till after the riot had occurred. The President takes the ground therefore, that Stanton is responsible for delinquency, for if he had been informed that General Baird had asked advice, the riot might have been prevented.

The President adds that so far as the public interests are concerned, there is no cause for regret at his removal, because his successor, by measures of economy, has saved millions of dollars to the Government.

Chicago, 13. The *Times'* Omaha special says the Governor of Colorado has signed the bill removing the capital to Denver.

Montana papers contain the veto on the bill for removing the capital to Virginia City.

The *Times'* Richmond special says, the Conservative Convention has met, and is composed of the ablest men in the State. Nine hundred delegates were present. The grandson of Thomas Jefferson was temporary President. A. H. Stewart, former Secretary of the Interior is permanent chairman. Resolutions have been introduced, which recognize the abolition of slavery; assert the right of Virginia to restoration into the Union, when she has declared

her intention to perform the duties of the Union in good faith; protest against governing Virginia in a manner defined by the Federal Constitution, and disclaim hostility to the black race, but declare that white men should retain control of the government. Measures are to be taken to test the constitutionality of the reconstruction act, and a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people.

Havana, 12. Passengers from Truxillo, Honduras, report severe shocks of an earthquake on the 26th, at Isabel, near the Gulf. Reports are that Seafidillakey (?) in the said Gulf, has disappeared, and that the inhabitants are drowned.

A letter from Mexico states that the ministry is desirous of resigning, but retain their places till Congress is fully organized. It is expected that Juarez will renominate the same Cabinet that accompanied him to Del Norte during the intervention.

President Cabral officially denies that his Government intends to part with any portion of the Dominican Territory.

Atlanta, 12. The Convention has passed a relief ordinance, suspending levies under execution.

Chicago, 13. The fourth article of the treaty for the purchase of St. Thomas declares that the cession shall be deemed complete and absolute, on the exchange of the ratifications, without waiting for the formal delivery.

Late advices say the Danish Government has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the island, couched in the most affectionate terms.

It has been arranged that the delivery shall take place on January first.

Two or three shocking deaths have been reported within the last week from a thoughtless use of coal oil lamps. A few simple rules carefully observed would obviate nearly every accident of this kind. Lamps should be kept in good repair. If burned every evening they should be cleaned and filled every day by daylight. It is a dangerous practice to draw oil or fill lamps by artificial light, and it ought never to be done. If the burner is subject to undue heat it ought at once to be repaired or replaced by a new one. It often happens that the oil takes fire, and the lamp explodes by reason of some imperfection of the burner or want of attention in cleaning it. Coal oil lamps should be used as little as possible as hand lamps, and the larger ones should not be moved from their place while burning; and great care should be taken that they be not upset or broken when in use. Careful attention to these points would save life and suffering, and sometimes property. —[Hawk-Eye.]

It appears that the gold and silver plate at Windsor Castle, for the Queen and the court, weighs nearly thirty tons, and that its value may be roughly estimated at \$3,000,000. It is secured in stone chambers with vaulted ceilings, which form part of the original buildings, and are thoroughly proof against burglars. Among the plate is a single dish, not of silver gilt, but of solid gold, made by order of George IV., and representing all the orders, both domestic and foreign, which that sovereign wore or was entitled to wear; it is estimated at \$8,000. Grand and magnificent as the assortment of plate is, our readers will be astonished to hear that very little of it is old or curious, most of the plate used by former sovereigns having been melted down and remodelled by George IV.

A GOOD PIPE.—An anti-tobacconist in addressing a company of sailors, warned them against chewing and smoking, and declared that every kind of pipe was bad; however moderately indulged in. "Avast there!" exclaimed an old salt, "I know a pipe that never hurt anybody." "What is it?" blandly asked the lecturer. "A hornpipe!" yelled the old tar, and the lecturer was extinguished in a flood of laughter.

Tortola, one of the virgin islands in the West Indies, belongs to England, and is described as about twelve miles in length by four in width, the interior rising to an elevation of 1,600 feet above the ocean. We have been told lately that the whole island has been submerged during the recent tornado and every living thing drowned.

From 12,000 to 14,000 acres of land are included in the rose fields of Adrianople. The value of the ottar of roses in 1866 was not far from \$100,000. The oil is much adulterated before it reaches London, where it sells more readily than if pure.