

OUR LOCAL'S CORRESPONDENCE

ON THE U.P.R.R. GRADE, CAMP OF
JOHN W. YOUNG,

Feb. 25th, 1869.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Two days ago I met an old friend in Ogden, and on asking him "whither?" obtained for a reply that he was taking a load of grain to the "new town." This put me on the *qui vive* to see this much talked of place; so when passing north yesterday both eyes were kept open on the lookout for it. Riding leisurely along between Ogden and Willard I "struck" the spot while indulging in a noonday reverie and gazed on it with an amount of admiration which required no effort to conceal. The picture was an expansive one. The streets are probably ten miles wide, as I was unable to see the buildings on either side. The houses, it is to be presumed, are mostly of rock, for huge masses of that substance are piled up to the height of several hundred feet only a few miles off the centre of the city, and must have lain there for some time, as they are deeply covered with snow. I noticed an immense amount of lumber in the rough—very rough, the branches not being lopped off, and the logs occupying a perpendicular position—at various points, among the rocks, mostly towards the summit as if placed there to avoid being crushed by the heavier portion of the building material. These evidences were convincing that immense preparations are made for building a large city; and all that is required is the requisite amount of labor to organize them in fair architectural proportions. But then the town had to be inspected; and, so, the gaze naturally turned to the buildings nearest at hand. A few were convenient to the road, and seemed to be constructed of some light material, neat but rather small, with a door in the end which raised in halves, and as the article of construction was flexible, they did not rise in mass when lifted, but gracefully parted at the top leaving the aperture widest at the bottom, ingress and egress being a simple and easy matter. The inhabitants were busy inside and contiguous to their dwellings, as it was the dinner hour.

Riding on a short distance, and leaving this visible portion of the "new town" behind, I was astonished at reaching its exact counterpart about a mile further on. Evidently I had been deceived, and this was the "new town." The features were precisely the same as in the former instance. The same massive heaps of rock piled up on the right hand, the same abundance of lumber "in the rough," the same expansive distance marking the streets, and the same neat, small dwellings thrown together without regularity. I concluded that either this was another "new town," or an addendum to the former. Musing on this for a short time I had hardly settled the mixed question, when a third "new town" was reached, in all respects like the others. The dinner hour was past, the people were working with spade and shovel, wheelbarrow and pick. It was a grading camp. So were the others. I was disappointed. Such towns are scattered all along the road from Ogden north. Real lively places, with busy men hard at work—men who work for the world's practical good. The disappointment was considerable. I had been hunting a "new town" on the imported principle for some months; had missed "seeing the elephant" at Echo by a few days, having arrived there before the huge beast was exposed to view; and here, with "expectation all agog," the "new town" was so far a myth.

BRIGHAM CITY

Wears a staid, respectable look. There is a considerable amount of business done in it, but it has no air of feverishness. People attend to their own business as if they felt the importance of every-day concerns, yet realized that there are higher and nobler duties than the mere accumulation of wealth.

A FATAL ACCIDENT

Occurred on the night of Friday, the 19th, which made a sad finale to a wedding. On that day a happy couple had come to Brigham City from the town located at the old crossing of Bear river, procured the services of a duly qualified gentleman, and were soon yoked together in the harness of matrimony. On the return to Bear river, Charley Graves from Booth's hotel, was engaged to drive the party; and on arriving the joyous couple caused the whisky to circulate in any desired quantity. The driver drank too freely, drove off the

road coming back, and overturned the carriage, which fell on him injuring him severely. This occurred on Friday night, and he was not discovered until Saturday morning, the overturned carriage having lain upon him all night. He was brought to Brigham City, and Dr. O. C. Ormsby was immediately called in; but it was too late. He lingered on till Sunday, and then died. I understand he was from New York State.

A JUMP

From Brigham City to this camp where I now write will land us about five miles south of Ogden. Here the work is progressing rapidly towards completion, for the cars are expected in a few days. They are said to be now at Strawberry Ford, about five miles from the mouth of the Cañon. Young and Thatcher have done some very heavy cutting on their contract here, and their work presents a nice grade. The land slide which retarded their finishing was simply the sliding in of a mountain, which filled up a deep cut. The track now runs outside of the hill through which the cut was made, and will be ready for the cars by Saturday night. Their work will be completed by that time; and then there will be a clear track from Devil's gate to Weber bridge.

Correspondence.

A NEW "DIXIE" VINICULTURAL AUTHORITY.

Editor News.—The following passage, from the report referred to by Bro. Hemenway is worthy of being quoted and being meditated upon by my southern opponents: "As regards French wines, full reliance cannot be placed on what is furnished to the American traveler at hotels or cafes, or even what is sold to him at the shops, no matter what price he pays. It would, however, be doing French wines a great injustice to judge them by the qualities sold in this way, or exported to America. The great body of American consumers have palates as yet so unskilled, and the merchants of Bordeaux and fabricators and imitators are so adroit, that it seems impossible for the honest wine grower here to come into such relations with the wine drinkers there as shall secure to the latter the benefits, sanitary and moral, which the French people themselves derive from the pure juice of the grape so abundantly produced in this country. It is not an unusual practice for dealers to buy of producers in the back country a coarse, deep red wine for thirty cents per gallon, and a strong white wine for forty-five cents per gallon, mix and bottle them and send them abroad labelled with the high sounding name of 'Medoc,' to sell at enormous profits to unsuspecting foreigners."

The true mission of our "Dixie" vineyardists, if they are wise enough to comprehend it, is to cultivate, exclusively, the foreign and domestic varieties, which are best calculated to produce excellent dry and sweet wines, in order to supply the home and foreign markets with the pure juice of the grape.

Brother Bonelli having ridiculed my humble experiments in grape seedling, I was much pleased to find in this important report the following confession: "As America is destined to become a great wine producing country, her people ought to be better acquainted than they are with the higher grades of foreign wines; but they have as yet drunk so little of these that their standard of excellence remains comparatively low. Now, except in California, none of the European vines will grow in America, and we are compelled to search in our forests, and develop in nurseries and vineyards the varieties which are in the future to be our reliance for competing with foreign producers, and finally it is to be hoped, emancipating ourselves from them altogether." By systematically seeding our native wild types, experimentalists will succeed in originating magnificent varieties of grape.

I will now call your attention to the following stupendous statement of your St. George correspondent:

"In the first place, it is not true that all our wine would be heavy or too alcoholic for any well balanced head. There is a great difference in the quantity of saccharine matter contained in different varieties of grapes; some would make very strong wine, while some other varieties would only make a very light wine. We have the double advantage in a climate in which we can manufacture every grade of wines that are pure. In some colder locations, and more unfavorable soils, the most sugary grapes that could be grown under such conditions, would only make light wines at best."

In France the generic denomination of light wine is given to every grade of more or less delicate wines produced in the Northern or Southern vineyards. Light wines constitute the general drink of the nation, tea and coffee being excluded. For instance, Chamberlain was the favorite beverage of Napoleon the first; Louis Napoleon is very partial to Nuits, the rival of "Clos Vougeot," while Prince Napoleon

prefers Saint Julien, a second class Medoc brand. In a state dinner or in a social banquet, a second class wine, such as Saint Emilion of Bordeaux, or any light Burgundy, are usually adopted for the first course; then another superior light wine is served at the second course; and finally Champagne, best Medoc, Sherry, Madeira, in short, several kinds of choice domestic and foreign brands, appear on the table as dessert wines. Every grade of dry or sweet wines is considered and only used in France, as dessert wines. In England and in America wines are only drunk when the dinner is over and the cloth removed.

As to Brother Hemenway's above statement, I will merely say that, if true, our little "Dixie" is certainly the most favored spot of the whole world for grape culture. Every vineyard now in existence or that may be established there will become an inexhaustible mine of gold for its owner. I humbly confess that all my antiquated vinicultural notions are totally ruined by the above description. Knowing partly by experience and partly by other evidences, that Madeira, Tenerife, Port-wine, Sherry, Malaga raisins, Alicante, Frontignan and Lunel Muscats, Lacryma Christi, Marsalla, Zante currants, Malvoisia of Chypre, Constantia near Cape Town, and twenty other most excellent kinds of raisins and wines, can only be produced in semi-tropical countries, I did naturally draw the conclusion that the same products could be obtained in our Southern counties, which enjoy nearly the same climate.

As to the superior light wines, that is to say Johannesberg, Tokay, the Pride of Hungary, the best Champagne and Burgundy brands, having remarked that they are exclusively produced in cold countries, I had concluded that our northern counties were best calculated to raise them. But I am now informed that our "Dixie's" vineyards are provided with varieties that "would only make a very light wine." So much the better. But as I have never tasted a single drop of American wine, I should be very happy to commence with something good, produced in our "Dixie." I will plant, next April, my large collection of seedlings in Salt Lake City, and I will never cease my experiments on that interesting subject. In the mean time, while wishing our southern vineyardists perfect success in every branch of that noble industry, I will return to my writings on sericulture.

LOUIS A. BERTRAND.

ITEMS.

PREACHING TOUR.—Bishop L. D. Young has just returned from a three weeks' preaching tour in Cache valley. He was accompanied by his son, F. W. Young, and bro. George Lake. The Bishop visited thirteen settlements and attended a great many meetings. He reports the health of the people generally good. He was astonished to find the settlements so populous, and gratified at the evidences of general prosperity; for notwithstanding the visitation of the grasshoppers for the two past seasons, the people throughout that region are in tolerably comfortable circumstances. Nowhere in the Territory has he seen so great a quantity of hay and such excellent sheds for stock, as he witnessed north.

The people of Paradise have changed their location for one more desirable, three miles nearer Wellsville. They have completed a good substantial meeting house.

SEXTON'S REPORT.—Salt Lake City Sexton's report for February, 1869: Males 14, Females 18. Of these, adults 15, children 17. Died of the following causes as reported: Fevers 8; inflammations 5; bowel complaints 3; child bed 3; heart disease 2; consumption 2; chronic rheumatism 1; cancer in bladder 1; gangrene of bladder 1; diabetes mellitis 1; apoplexy 1; liver complaint 1; still born 1; spasms 1; erysipelas 1. Total interments, 32.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

VELOCIPEDES.—A school for training persons to ride the velocipede has been opened at Virginia City, Nevada. The *Enterprise* says the town is getting velocipeded on the brain. "As soon," it says, "as the streets are dry and smooth we walk no more—we mount our velocipede and go forth on wheels in search of items. Our carriers will all use velocipedes in distributing their papers. Jimmy Durant, the old chief of all the carriers, will set the example—he yesterday had the inside seam of his pantaloons' legs measured for a machine. The messengers of the telegraph offices will all be provided with velocipedes, and we expect even to see our Pinte squaws, with their papposes slung upon their backs, charging about the streets, each mounted on her velocipede."

MORONI.—Bro. John Kirkman writes cheerfully from Moroni, on the 1st instant. He says their recently constructed canal is a success, and will furnish plenty of good water to the settlement, and having accomplished that work they now invite settlers. There is room there for from 100 to 200 families more. Farming and hay land can be had for the fencing and getting the water to it. Wood is plentiful. Good coal can be got within five miles, and rock to build with, within one mile of the place. They have two day schools, and one Sunday school in operation. A good many of the children are learning the Deseret Alphabet. The health of the people is good. The Female Relief Society is doing a good work in relieving the sick and the needy.

For the Deseret Evening News.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.
SENATE.

An ineffectual attempt was made to carry the bill for the payment of the Southern Senators; the Army Appropriation bill was discussed and laid aside and the Legislative Appropriation bill taken up.

Several amendments from the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to. The motion to strike out the clause increasing the salaries of the female department clerks, was rejected. An amendment was adopted, giving female employees the same pay as males when they do the same work. An amendment to increase the salary of the Treasurer to \$8,000 was rejected.

The Senate insisted on an amendment to Schenck's bill; a Committee of Conference was appointed.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was agreed to. An amendment was adopted to the Legislative Appropriation Bill, abolishing the office of assistant Secretary to the Navy Department.

An amendment, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits, at the Mint and its branches, of refined gold and silver bullion, suitable for coinage, and to give in payment imported bars at rates upon the rules prescribed by the direction of the Mint, subject to the approval of the Secretary, was laid over through informality.

White offered an amendment to increase the salary of the department employees ten per cent; pending action the Senate took a recess.

The bill to more effectually protect the fur trade in Alaska was amended and passed.

The proviso, relative to receiving at the Mint, deposits of refined gold and silver bullion were agreed to.

The question on the amendment of Whyte, for additional compensation to clerks, was decided out of order.

Morton moved an additional section to repeal the Tenure of Office act. Trumbull, Ferry and others who favor the repeal are opposed to adding to the appropriation bill; the amendment was rejected 22 to 26.

Hendricks moved to omit the appropriation to the Department of education; rejected, and the bill passed.

The Post Office appropriation was taken up. Wilson offered an amendment to the bill to establish an American line of steamships to Europe. Conklin and Grimes opposed it, when it was withdrawn with the remark from Wilson "that it would be offered again." The bill was passed.

HOUSE.

The Senate resolution to continue the contract for printing the debates in the *Globe* was adopted. A resolution, authorizing the transfer of certain lands of the U. P. R. R. to the Denver Pacific Railroad, was passed.

The Senate amendments to the bill to strengthen public credit was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference appointed. The whole of the amendments to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill were taken up; one, granting a hundred and fifty thousand for a branch mint at San Francisco, was adopted; the bill was passed.

The Senate amendments to pay the officers and crew of the *Kearsage* were non-concurred in, and Pile, Mitchell and Haight were appointed a Committee of Conference.

The amendments to the bill fixing the number of judge advocates in the army at a hundred and one were non-concurred in.

The Senate bill, granting lands in Oregon for a wagon road, was amended, limiting the grant to three sections per mile; the bill was passed.

The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was agreed to.

A bill, to pay Wirt \$125,000 in full, for steel guns furnished to the army, was passed.

The business on the Speaker's table was considered. A Committee of Conference was agreed to on the Currency bill. Coburn, Judd and Hooper were appointed.

Banks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a substitute for the Senate's joint resolution tendering sympathy to Spain; the substitute sympathizes with the people of Spain in their efforts to establish the liberty of