

admitting the State to representation in Congress.

The members of the House have resolved to continue their opposition to the Northern Pacific railroad bill, until allowed time for discussion and amendments.

The department of agriculture reports that the winter grains are small and of poor growth, but generally of good color and ready to start under the influences of falling rain in the spring.

Last night, a column, supporting the gallery of the colored Baptist church in third street, gave way, causing the gallery to settle about a foot. The congregation rushed to the door, some jumping from the first and second story windows. One was taken into a house insensible, another had his left side bruised, and a third had his foot injured severely, and several were bruised.

SANDUSKY, O., 9.—Dr. T. Tilden, one of the most distinguished physicians in northern Ohio, died to-day.

CINCINNATI, 9.—The will of the late Bishop Kingsley was admitted to Probate yesterday; his estate was valued at \$15,000, all to go to his wife.

BOSTON.—The interior of Paul's Bay State moulding factory, 441 Tremont street, has been destroyed by fire; loss \$40,000, insured 35,000.

NEW ORLEANS, 10.—The Mace-Allen excursion left at five this morning, being a large crowd. Among them were prominent merchants, lawyers, physicians, ex-officers of the Union and Confederate armies, from the grade of General down, and well known sporting men from all portions of the country. Seventy metropolitan police accompanied the train to preserve order. The train consisted of ten passenger cars, with seven hundred passengers, most of whom were of the better classes of citizens. The members of the Chicago base ball club were among the excursionists. The train proceeded to a point three miles above Kinnersville parish, where the party disembarked. Betting was three to two on Mace, though Allen's friends were very confident. The weather was clear and pleasant. Both men were in splendid condition. Allen's weight was 173, Mace's 168. At 8.50 time was called, and both men were in the ring.

First Round.—Some time was consumed in feinting, both men smiling. Mace made the first blow, hitting Allen under the right eye, and got away laughing. Mace hit Allen on the nose slightly, and claimed blood; but this was not allowed. There were then quick interchanges, when both men went down, Allen under.

Second Round.—Allen led off on Mace's forehead, Mace returning on Allen's mouth. First blood for Mace. Severe fighting ensued, Allen getting two heavy blows nearly together on Mace's stomach. Mace fell short on Allen's neck, the latter returning on Mace's vest. Mace then got under Allen's left eye, and then a severe cut on his right eye, Allen going down.

Third Round.—Allen struck Mace lightly, the latter going down.

Fourth Round.—Same as the last.

Fifth Round.—Allen sent in a blow under Mace's right arm, the latter returning it. Allen slipped down, but was quickly up, when they clinched, and Mace threw Allen.

Sixth Round.—Some little sparring, when the men again clinched, Allen throwing Mace and falling on him heavily. Claims of foul were not allowed.

Seventh Round.—In this round Allen's right eye was completely closed, Mace getting a heavy one on Allen's nose. Allen then gave Mace a body blow. Quick interchanges ensued, both men falling together.

Eighth Round.—The men clinched, Mace getting in several blows and was then thrown by Allen.

Ninth Round.—A slight hit for Allen, who then struck Mace a heavy blow under the left ear, knocking him clean down. The first knock down for Allen.

Tenth and last Round.—Allen gave Mace a body blow, then, after feinting some time, both rested several seconds, when coming up, Allen hit Mace, the latter returning with two heavy cuts under Allen's left eye, blood flowing freely, when the men again retired against the stakes, going to their corners, where they sponged off and advanced again, when hard fighting ensued, Mace in favor, when the men clinched and fell heavily, Mace's arm around Allen's neck. Allen was carried to his corner and when time was called, Coburn threw up the sponge, saying Allen's arm was dislocated. Mace was then declared the winner, in 45 minutes. Allen was badly punished about the face, Mace was without a scratch. The crowd was very orderly.

## Correspondence.

By the courtesy of President G. A. Smith, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following interesting letter on Iron Manufacture in Utah:

IRON CITY, IRON COUNTY,  
April, 30, 1870.

President George A. Smith:—Dear Brother—As our superintendent of iron works purposes to visit your city, and desires to see you, to whom I have given him a letter of introduction, it appears time for us to report progress, as you will learn from him that which, up to this time, we have been careful not to report, to wit—the certainty of success in producing a good article of grey cast iron.

We commenced here a year ago last July, ignorant of the process of reducing our iron ores into merchantable iron, or of the material from which a proof fire brick could be made, both of which obstacles we have overcome and have now sent for engine crusher, and other machinery to New York, and anticipate that before the fourth day of July next we shall be producing daily from three to five tons of as good grey cast iron as can be made in the United States. From the fact of our iron ores being the richest known (assaying seventy-two per cent) which we reduce with charcoal, we shall be able to offer the best of cast iron, highly charged with carbon and silicon, from which the finest steel, by the Bessemer process, can be made, also wrought iron unsurpassed in any country.

The great query, "can iron be made in Utah?" being now solved, another arises, "can it be produced at figures to compete with the eastern market?" Yes. We will contract, obligate and bind ourselves to furnish as good an article of grey cast iron, (or other) delivered at our works, for the price charged for the freight for the like amount from Chicago to Salt Lake, with the addition of one cent per pound. The only query with us is, having made the iron, can we sell it? Or shall we be forced, with our limited means, to erect foundries and cast our iron into stoves, grates, and sadd irons, or manipulate it into wrought iron, before we can dispose of it? Or shall we be encouraged in the hope that those having capital will see the greatest enterprise of the day opened up for them to bless their labors and prove themselves benefactors to the citizens of Utah by erecting a foundry to cast our pig iron into stoves, &c., and also work it up into wrought iron, furnishing nails, horse shoes and the thousand other demands on iron daily required for home consumption, thereby saving to the people the tens of thousands of dollars annually sent east and west for the very article that our mountains are filled with, which can be produced and obtained for the product of the farm, the orchard, the vineyard, the cotton mill, the woollen manufactory, the tan yard, dairy and work shop?

We invite capitalists to visit us, or other friends to bring or send their experts and examine for themselves our works, with our advantages to perform what we propose; and should none be found to aid this enterprise, the present stock holders: E. Hanks, Homer Duncan, Chapman Duncan, Peter Shirts, Dr. Scheuner, (our Superintendent,) and your humble servant, with a small subsidy from the Legislature or aid through the Deseret Agricultural Society or otherwise, will accomplish our object, viz: furnish Utah, Eastern Nevada, the settlements on our borders in New Mexico, and Arizona, their iron. The demand for mining machinery, protected by the (tarif) freight, is alone an item that demands an expenditure of tens of thousands annually, which must and will be purchased of us provided we can furnish it.

Having said so much on our prospects, hopes, desires and purposes, I will add that we have laid out a town site, known as Iron City, and have a Post Office established here. Our location is in the midst of an inexhaustible forest of cedar, good water, good range for cattle and other stock. Our lands are good, though limited for agricultural purposes. Our iron ores are close by our works. Our place is twenty-three miles west of Cedar City, sixty miles from Pecoche, and forty-five north of St. George. The climate about the same as your city.

We anticipated and hoped we should have had the honor of President Young and party giving us a passing call, but we will not be disappointed. He will come by next time he visits our Dixie.

You will please accept the best wishes of the members of the company for the encouragement given to the iron business by yourself, the President, and others in by-gones, with a hope that you may kindly remember that the "lost cause" is revived; and we feel an assurance that our appeal will not be in vain for that encouragement that we all appreciate,—your blessing on our labors. A word from you, Brother Woodruff, or any friend of home manufactures will be much appreciated by us.

Truly yours in the new covenant,  
SETH M. BLAIR,  
Director Union Iron Works,  
Iron City, Utah.

42 ISLINGTON, Laie, Oahu, S. I.  
April 20, 1870.

Editor Deseret News.—Dear Brother:

Knowing that you have great interest in regard to the prosperity and perpetuity of the Gospel among the people of these Islands, I venture to write a little more about things here.

A conference was held here on the 6th, 7th, and 10th of this month, there being a good attendance, quite a number having come from other islands.

In the opening remarks, bro. Nebeker said he felt gratified to meet the saints in conference and to see the improvements they were making, not only in obedience but in their dress, they being better clad than heretofore.

The condition of the mission at the present time and prospects for its future development are encouraging. The saints in Zion are progressing, which should stimulate us to renewed diligence in the cause in which we are engaged.

The reports of the native elders who had returned from their missions to the several islands to attend conference, were very flattering. Kaleohana, who visited Kauai, baptized 38 and rebaptized 30, making in all 360 members on that island.

The lukewarm spirit pervading the members on Hawaii heretofore, seems to have been eradicated; and the elders who lately returned from there, had good success, having baptized 30 new members. Other elders reported favorably.

Eleven elders were called to go to the different islands in this group to preach.

Benjamin Cluff was released at the conference to return home and William King appointed to take his place.

During conference, 19 persons were baptized and confirmed.

Mr. Gibson has again made a "fizzle" in his speculative matters: he returned, some time ago, from California accompanied by a few families whom he had duped into the belief that the Sandwich Islands were under his thumb and that mammoth cash was to be coined on "his estate." Each man was to have 12 acres of the best tillable land to cultivate with good, efficient teams, and farming utensils to carry on the same. Thus induced, a small colony of 30 or more persons were transplanted from the Golden State to the dignity of pedestrians on the volcanic isle. But what an "angelic" fall was there! The sun arose beautiful and warm with a gentle breeze, and with it the new colony were up and sallied forth to hear the song of the morning lark and survey the prospects, which before, in imagination, were like the "palace by the lake of Como;" but a blighting wind just then prevailed and they for the first time found themselves completely sold. A few scrawny cows without horns, mules with all ears, oxen so poor that they had to lean against the wall to breathe, plows with but one or no handle at all, while the land seemed equally as dejecting as were the prospects before them. Some have returned to California and the others are at hard service in Honolulu to raise means to take them there.

About all the natives who formerly sustained Gibson, have left him. Some just recently came here and expressed a determination to renew their diligence in the Church, being satisfied with the evil intentions of Gibson.

Our little colony seems jubilant and not at all discouraged because our friends do not use more sugar and have a large supply on hand. The cane we are now cultivating seems to have understood the fact and hence it has not grown very rapidly of late; but by the time the people are ready for a new supply, the mill will commence operations; but don't tell the people, when the next supply is sent, that it was manufactured by missionaries; and, in the mean time, would it not be an excellent idea to manufacture a few hundred hogheads of vinegar and send to the Territory to counteract the overstock of sugar? for we

can, I believe, deliver that article to the merchants there as "cheap as it can be had in any other market."

Bro. Nebeker and family, accompanied by Benjamin Cluff and family and a bro. Davidson, will start home about the 1st of May, the former on a visit and to attend to business for the good of the mission here.

The health of our colony is generally good.

With respects to yourself and J. F. Smith, in which the brethren join.

I remain yours truly,

H. H. CLUFF.

Since writing the above, I learn that the company who were in with Gibson, have entered a suit against him, and that he is disposing of the "estate" to evade the law. H. H. C.

## DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

THE completion of the Union and Central Pacific lines of railroad, a year ago, added greatly to the number of visitors to this city last summer, and the saying "distinguished excursion parties" became flat and stale by constant repetition.

Owing to the completion of the Utah Central a much larger number of tourists, travelers and pleasure seekers may be expected this summer than last, for then many, doubtless, went direct to the East or the West rather than endure the forty miles staging between the terminus and this city; but now that uninterrupted steam communication exists hundreds more of the classes referred to above will be sure to avail themselves of the improved facilities afforded for seeing the Capital of Utah Territory.

If the telegrams yesterday be true a highly distinguished and very numerous party of excursionists will shortly start for the Pacific, and it may not be unreasonable to expect that they will visit Salt Lake City. The party is to consist, according to the programme, of the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayors of Boston and several neighboring towns, President Grant and his Cabinet and the Members of Congress, both House and Senate.

If this party should come, not, however, that we think it very likely, we shall probably have as guests in Salt Lake City, for a very short time, such a collection of the leading men in intellect, power and influence,—of the nation as has seldom been seen in any city at one time. We feel assured, however, that if they do honor our city with their presence, every mark of respect and welcome, due to such a distinguished assemblage, will be shown to them by our citizens; and though the demonstrations at some places in the East and on the Pacific may be more imposing and magnificent in character, owing to the possession by the people there of more pecuniary means than the people here, in no place will the welcome be more hearty, cordial and sincere than in Salt Lake City.

We are glad to hear that such a visit is contemplated, and we hope it will take place. It would be efficacious in allaying the prejudice, engendered by misrepresentation, now so general, and in certain quarters so invidiously manifested towards the people of Utah. The better and more generally known, the better are we as a people liked, and on this ground our citizens are ever pleased to extend welcome to honorable men, no matter how numerous nor whence they come. The more real knowledge the less prejudice, is a general principle whose truth none will deny; especially is this the case in respect to the people of Utah and "Mormonism." Hence, we say to the honorable of the earth, come one, come all, and learn the ways of Zion.

Betray no trust.

A full purse never lacks friends.

Whatever you dislike in another take care to correct in yourself.

"I have lost my watch overboard. Is there any way to recover it?" "Oh, yes, divers ways."

The *Tomahawk*, the satirical English paper and lampooner of royalty, is owned by Russell, a member of Parliament for Norwich.

Umbrellas, with windows in the sides, so that a man can look out and see when it has stopped raining, are the latest invention.

Drinking-glasses were made for man, and looking-glasses for women. Both make the head unsteady, one with liquor and the other with vanity.