

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 1.

QUERY.—"How do you pronounce the name of this Territory? Please answer and oblige many disputants."

"SUBSCRIBER."

We pronounce it Youtaw, with the accent on the You. That is what we have always understood to be the proper pronunciation, and such certainly has always been the common usage.

SEXTON'S REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.—Males, 34; Females, 37. Of these, Adults, 13; Children, 58.

Causes of death as reported: Teething and bowel complaint, 42; brain disease, 5; lung disease, 5; consumption, 3; fevers, 3; premature birth, 2; child bed, 1; marasmus, 1; liver complaint, 1; dropsy, 1; old age, 1; measles, 1; croup, 1; hemorrhage, 1; hemorrhoids, 1; effects of injuries (crushed), 1; shot, 1. Total interments, 71.

Jos. E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

ENGLAND.—From the *Millennial Star* of September 10th, we condense the following—

Elder Oliver G. Snow wrote from Hull, August 31, that he had baptized 20 persons during that month. The priesthood were endeavoring to disseminate the truth by indoor and outdoor meetings and by other available means.

A district meeting was held at Nottingham, Sept. 1, Elder Thomas Dobson presiding. Elders Joseph Morley represented the Nottingham branch, John G. Smith the Leicester, Henry Parks the Eastwood, Alfred Wright the Arnold, John Lomax the Derby, John Staniforth the Calverton, Benjamin Hayes the Sheepshead, — Freeston the Whitwick, and — Davis the Loughborough. The meeting was addressed by Elders Thomas Dobson, John Mendenhall, and Thomas Morley. The Branches generally were in fair condition, some held encouraging outdoor meetings, and several had good Sunday schools.

EXHIBITION AT PAROWAN.—W. C. McGregor, Esq., of Parowan, writing on the 23rd instant, says:

"A fair or exhibition of the products of this settlement was held here on the 20th and 21st inst., under the direction of the managing committee, Thomas Durham, Wm. Adams, Lars Mortensen, Wm. Dalley, and Stephen S. Barton. It was a complete success, and a fine display of home products was put on exhibition, consisting of all kinds of fruit, vegetables, grain, poultry, horses, stock, &c. The Ladies' Department was especially well represented, with all kinds of home-made cloth, beautiful quilts, and coverlets, also all kinds of fancy work. The hall where the fair was held was most tastefully decorated by Wm. D. Hobbs, assisted by a number of the sisters. Altogether it was quite a surprise to ourselves, many remarking that they did not think Parowan could have done so well. The brass and martial bands were in attendance during the two days of the fair, their enlivening strains adding to the pleasure of the visitors. Good has been done, and the spirit of old emulation aroused.

"A co-operative store room, the walls built entirely of rock, with a fine basement story, has been completed and the roof just put on. Size 40 by 27 feet."

AN EXCURSION.—A company of leading citizens, by invitation of President Brigham Young, made an excursion yesterday afternoon on the Utah Southern to the end of the track at Lehi. In the party were three distinguished German gentlemen, who had brought letters of introduction from Hon. W. H. Seward to President Young: Herr Von Schleiden, a member of the German Parliament, but formerly minister plenipotentiary at Washington from the Hanseatic cities, in which capacity he acted thirty years, and also at the court of St. James; Herr Johannes Rosing, L. L. D., Consul General of the German Empire at New York; and Herr Leopold Von Bierwirth, formerly President of the Oriental Insurance Co., but now in mercantile business at New York. The trip was a very interesting one to the entire party, but especially to the gentlemen above-named.

On the return of the company the car stopped at the Saturn Smelting Works. The examination of these works was most interesting. The furnaces are doing fine business, and they were viewed in the darkness of evening to excellent advantage. Mr. G. W. Gerrish, Superintendent of the work, explained the process of smelting to the visitors. Some idea of the results that are being accomplished there may be formed from the statement of Mr. Gerrish, that from 7 o'clock on Saturday morning until the same hour on Sunday morning they ran off forty-two tons of ore, only 29 per cent. of which was lead, and the per centage of slag was very small, not exceeding from one to one and a quarter. A large force of hands is employed at these works, many of whom are old residents of the Territory.

ST. GEORGE.—We had the pleasure of a call this morning from Brother J. E. Johnson, of St. George, editor of the *Pomologist*, he and Brother Henry Miller having come as a delegation from the people of St. George to represent them and their products at the coming Territorial Fair in

this city. They bring, among other things, a fine display of fruits, flowers and vegetables, including more than fifty varieties of grapes, also specimens of sweet potatoes, rasins, pears, medicines and medical oils distilled from native plants, and a variety of other articles, calculated to give some idea of the productiveness and capabilities of "Our Dixie."

For grapes, wine making, peaches and pears Bro. Johnson thinks that part of Utah Territory cannot be surpassed by any country in the world. The grape crop is unusually large this year, and when he left, a few days ago, the wine-making season had just commenced. Pear trees grow there as readily as weeds here; and, with stock raised from the seed and budded with the "Bartlett," he in five years gathered pears eighteen ounces in weight.

Enough grain has been raised in Southern Utah this season to supply the people, the yield in Pine Valley alone being 10,000 bushels. Health prevails generally among the people. The Indians are quiet, and in the smallest settlements their presence creates no feeling of insecurity. Prosperity is general, the only thing needed to its rapid increase being more settlers to help to build up and develop the country, there being now, when the amount of work necessary to be done is taken into consideration, not more than half the number needed.

President Erastus Snow left St. George a week yesterday for this city. He is traveling by the Sevier route, and will probably be here to-day or to-morrow.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 2.

HIGH.—We are reliably informed that a couple of weeks ago, the Colorado River was twenty feet above high water mark. This is higher than it was ever known to be by that "venerable individual," the "oldest settler."

"UGH."—Yesterday we were shown a formidable looking tarantula. It was alive, but its feet were securely pinned to a piece of card board. From the tip of one of its legs to the tip of the opposite one measured over five inches, yet we were told it was a young one.

NATURALIZATION.—Many people living in the country who are desirous of obtaining their final naturalization papers are put to serious inconvenience through not knowing the days appointed by the Court for the naturalizing of applicants for citizenship. We understand that a portion of Wednesday of each week is devoted to that class of business by the Third District Court, while it is in session.

MORE BIG TURNIPS.—Bro. Wm. H. Anderson writes from Portage, Sept. 29th, as follows—

"I see by last paper that Wm. Howard has raised a large turnip. Bro. Isaac Allen, Senr., came into my office this morning with one that measures 34 inches around, and weighs 14½ pounds. Now do you think you can beat South Portage?"

"Weather fine, nights cold, some ice on water standing in tubs, health good. What wheat we have is splendid."

RETURNED MISSIONARY.—Arni Christiansen, a missionary just home from Sweden, called yesterday. He left this Territory for Scandinavia on the 11th of May, 1867, and traveled and preached in Norway for three years, and baptized one hundred and forty persons. Finally, having baptized eighteen in one place, the police got on his track, and the authorities compelled him to leave the country. He went to Sweden, and labored there till August last, baptizing in that country one hundred and sixty more, making three hundred converts as the fruits of his labors. During the last fourteen or fifteen months of his labors in Sweden, he was president of the Jonkopings Conference.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—We are informed, by Brother John Rider, who lately arrived from Kanab, that Major Powell, the Colorado explorer, came very near losing his life a little over two weeks ago. The Major, Professor Thompson and several members of the expedition were "shooting" the rapids of the river, a very dangerous feat, and the Major was standing up in the stern of the boat, giving directions, when, by a sudden lurch of the little craft, he was thrown headlong into a seething whirlpool. The boat was upset and all who were in it were also thrown into the water, all but the Major, however were cast into a place from which they scrambled without much difficulty, and were enabled to rescue the Major from his perilous situation. After he was safely landed he remarked that he thought for certain that the time had come for him to "hand over his checks."

THE TEMPLE.—The masons on the Temple Block are engaged in laying two additional courses of rock on the walls of the Temple. The courses on the east wall are nearly completed, which enables a person to form a better idea than formerly of the magnificent character of the building and what it will be when it is completed. The progress being made in the erection of the house of God cannot be otherwise than gratifying to every true-hearted Latter-day Saint. The greatest care is exercised in the performance of the work in the building of this house. All the mortar used is put through a horse power

mill and ground before it is applied to the structure, in order that it may be rendered as fine as possible, making it impervious to air and moisture, and thus precluding the possibility of early decay. The greatest nicety is manifested by Brother Angell, who superintends the work, in having the stone laid to a "hair's breadth." Several car loads of granite were brought to the block this morning, by locomotive, which is a frequent occurrence.

EASTERN NOTES.

Memphis drunks cost \$50 each.

A seat for loafers, with a galvanic battery attachment, is out.

A misguided Minnesota County Fair offers premiums for the three heaviest women.

The Presbytery of Niagara has issued a letter to the churches condemning the purchase of "prize-packages."

The New York police commissioners appointed three colored men to be inspectors of election.

The elevated railroad in New York has finally got into working order, and is doing a good and growing business.

Preaching and practice are different things the world around. The "Gospel Aid Society," of Atlanta, Ga., got into so bad a row that the police arrested the entire organization.

The irrepressible Cedar Rapids Republican has discovered a sure cure for warts on a cow's teats, viz; if they are small, cut off the warts; if they are large, cut off the cow.

Middlesex county, Massachusetts, proposes to settle the bifurcating question at its forthcoming agricultural exhibition. Prizes are offered for the best specimens of female straddlewise equestrianism, and, to guard against females who are already too well posted on the subject, the committee carefully specify that none but "ladies of good moral character" will be allowed to compete.

A St. Louis Dutchman lately complained to the mayor that if the boys didn't stop going in swimming in the river where his daughters could see them, he would make trouble. "Ah, Mr. Schemerhorn," replied the Mayor, "if I remember rightly, your house is half a mile or more from the river." "Yaw, dat ish so, but den you see my gals dey got spyglasses."

A Hartford gentleman, weary with travel, put up at a hotel at Westerly, Conn., one evening, and on awaking the next morning heard a planing-mill next door in full blast, and the people pursuing their usual avocations. "Great heavens," said he, "have I slept till Monday morning?" The landlord explained that the toilers were Seventh-day Baptists.

Newfoundlanders are wondering why their island, with its sea mines of fish, its millions of acres of arable land, and its extensive mineral deposits, is not more settled and prosperous. They are calling for American capital and American energy to develop their resources, and they will get them when Americans have more than energy and capital enough to give to the development of their own.

As several children were playing in the yard of the 7th-street Congregational Church, in Cincinnati, one of them, a little five or six year old son of the sexton, was induced to descend to the bottom of a dry cistern. After he got to the bottom his little playfellows called to him that "now he was shut down forever," and closed the cap over him for two or three minutes. When he was taken out it was discovered he had lost his reason from fright. The distressed mother, it is said, is crazed in consequence.

A nice old lady of sixty summers, who was just married for the first time, caused some merriment in the Meriden depot, by her anxiety to have everybody rejoice with her. On meeting a friend, she said in a low tone, evidently intending to be heard by all in the room: "I am married, and am takin' my weddin' tower, and these are my weddin' clothes, and that's my husband a-comin'" and the old fellow seemed to be as delighted as his wife.

The Legislature of Georgia, with a view to the encouragement of manufacturing and industrial enterprises, has adopted a law exempting, for a period of ten years, all cotton and woolen mills that may be built in that state, from taxation. The exemption includes county and municipal as well as State taxes, and embraces the real estate, buildings, machinery, and other property employed in the business. The act covers not only new enterprises to be undertaken hereafter, but all additions to existing establishments.

Correspondence.

MIDWAY, Wasatch County, September 25, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

I arrived at this interesting little town last evening, and, contrary to my expectations, found it to be a place abounding in interest and importance. Many residents of the Territory are not aware of the existence of such a place, and although I am perhaps as well acquainted with the various towns and cities of the Territory as any other person, having visited nearly every one, I had no conception, until I came here, of the location or magnitude of Midway. It is one of the most pleasantly situated towns I ever visited. The site is a southern slope at the mouth of Snake Creek, about four miles west of Heber City, in Provo Valley. It is just below what was known in years past as Mound City, and midway between there and a small settlement established in the lower part of the valley in 1860, hence its name—Midway. In 1866 the two small settlements mentioned were abandoned, and the present site of Midway substituted by the settlers, as being more easily defended against the attacks of Indians. The settlement now numbers upwards of eighty families, most of whom are Swiss, who, by the way, make the best of citizens.

On entering this valley north of Heber City and looking in this direction, my attention was attracted by something resembling a huge sheet of ice, glistening in the sunlight on the hillside. A tin roof to some enterprising citizen's house, doubtless, but not a closer scrutiny reveals a number of smaller glistening objects. They cannot be accounted for in that way. Arrived here I inquire the cause of the phenomenon, I am told it is the water running down the sides of the "pots." The pots! Well, I am about as wise as before. I subside into silence and try to imagine what the pots can be, and await the approach of daylight to reveal them to my curious vision. Daylight comes and I behold the town, a pretty little town containing a number of good and two really handsome dwelling houses. The surface of terra firma for the most part is covered with a stratum of porous limestone formation, which in some places is quarried up in chunks to build walls of. But I look in vain for the "pots." Presently brother Van Wagoner proposes to show me around town and among other sights to visit the "pots." We ride over a bed of the aforementioned limestone extending towards the mountains and ascend a mound down the sides of which water is running and spreading out like a sheet. My phenomenon is partially solved. We trace the water to its source at the summit and there gaze into the cavernous depths of a spring, throwing up, apparently out of the solid rock, warm water so strongly impregnated with lime as to deposit in its course a sediment or formation of limestone similar to that on which the town is built. I am informed that this is a "pot." On looking around I see numerous other mounds, shaped like an Indian's wick-i-up, and varying in size from that rude structure to a pyramid 150 feet in height and still growing. They are really shaped like a bulging pot, the inner sides receding from the top downwards, and extending down, no one knows how far. The springs in some are extinct, while in others the surface of the water is far below the top of the pot. The limestone exposed to the air becomes exceedingly hard, but will decompose and become pulverized from the action of manure, so that the citizens manage to work it up into pretty good soil.

Near the mountains the soil is very rich, four hundred bushels of potatoes being an average crop per acre, and 587 bushels having been raised on less than an acre of ground.

Just now, I see a man leading a pack horse loaded with boxes towards the mountains, and I am told that he is freighting butter and eggs for the citizens to the mines of Little Cottonwood, Big Cottonwood and American Fork, distant from this place only nine miles over the mountains west. The small "coop" store here does a big business and the inhabitants of H. S. Alexander's Ward are alive. When the narrow gauge railroad now started between Echo and Coalville, shall have extended on through this valley, the curiosities of this locality will be sought out by scientific men and curiosity seekers, and the fine marble quarry and the illimitable quarry of red sandstone near Heber City will be more extensively utilized.

G. C. L.