

Correspondence.

GOOD HORSES, AND HOW TO GET THEM.

Now we come to the paying part of horse raising. According to English history we have the extraordinary case of "Eclipse" that was brought on the New Market race course in 1770, and in his day won for his owners (\$125,000) one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and was afterwards used as a breeder; and produced 334 winners, who in their turn, returned to their owners the enormous sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, besides plates, cups &c. Now we come to one of the sons of "Eclipse," "Flying Childers," who was even more fortunate: he sired no less than 497 winners, who returned to their owners, in winnings one million dollars, besides the pleasure which can never be put on paper.

But some one remarks: "we live here in Utah and neither need nor want race horses;" but I hold that if we do, we can drive a good horse in a buggy or carriage, and besides the pleasure thus derived we are enabled to sell him to our neighbors at splendid prices.

Now, you may look at our country's history. We have imported fine horses from England from time to time, and now we can export a great many, and we can to-day beat any nation on earth trotting. Thirty years ago the best horse the land afforded would hardly bring three thousand dollars, while to-day we have many that bring twenty-five thousand, thirty thousand, some fifty thousand and one that is worth one hundred thousand dollars. The demand is constantly increasing, it being greater to-day than ever before. Robert Bonner has just paid twenty thousand dollars for an old horse, and has offered one hundred thousand dollars for the mate to Dexter. If we had the breed here we could raise just as valuable and as fine horses as the world affords. The climate is good, the feed just as good, and some of the same kind of men here as you will find anywhere else. All we lack, then, is the fine breeds. How to get them is our purpose. Let every city, village or neighborhood of farmers form an association and take shares, and thereby raise one thousand five hundred or two thousand dollars. Then send East by one man; let him go and buy for all, and ship together, whereby the expense would be lessened. The money thus invested will reward the members of the community, and many years will not pass before we can more than supply our neighbors North and South, besides sending the best trotters to San Francisco or East at a handsome price. This will be better than sending to other places for stock, as we will most assuredly have to do ere long.

If we had now one hundred good horses, and they worth one thousand dollars each, then double that and we would at least have some means. How to make trotters we will learn by the time we get the breeds.

More anon.

H. J. F.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 14, 1869.

Editor Deseret News:—Here we are, being detained by the non-arrival of an eastern train, said to be in the snow. The day has been stormy, but is now clear, and the wind perfectly boisterous.

In conversation with parties here, I learn that the "Vigilantes" have commenced the exercise of their power, in the absence of city rule.

Last evening, one Burr, formerly city marshal, Allen, and the notorious Dutch John, were ordered to leave before daylight this morning, on penalty of "swinging," if caught after. Parties in search to-day, report "not found." Cause of complaint—robbery and inflicting great personal injury.

Business is said to be active here, and consists in every man watching his neighbor to see who he can "take in" or swindle the worst, and no opportunity is lost that presents itself.

We have had no detention since leaving Ogden on Monday morning, and snow sheds and breaks are being extensively erected along the line where most likely to be blockaded. The cause of our detention is, we learn, removed by making its way on to a side track, for us to pass, and we are ordered forward with a locomotive fit-out that certainly looks satisfactory, consisting of three powerful engines. As the train starts I stop writing.

Omaha, 15th.

We arrived here this evening, fully up to time, about 3 P. M., Salt Lake City

time—4.10 Omaha time. I learn that Bro. Staines has gone East, and I shall pass on in the morning.

It is said that workmen at Council Bluffs have been engaged, for some time past, grading down a spur of the hills on Pierce street, known as the "Old Mormon Grave-yard."

Ever Yours,
S. W. RICHARDS.

CLEVELAND, O. Nov., 11, 1869.

My Dear Brother George:—I am grateful unto our Father that I am able to say I am well in health and spirits. I trust all is prosperous with you, notwithstanding I have done nothing up to the present time for your good. I remarked in my last letter I intended leaving here last Monday. I have been delayed until the present time in consequence of our friends manifesting more interest in my comfort—which, they conclude, consists in proclaiming the truth as I believe it. I have been invited to visit a number of influential citizens and converse upon our policy, religiously, politically and socially, in which I have felt much comfort through the spirit God has given me.

I procured a hall last Thursday, where I held forth on the nights of the 8th and 9th instant, after giving due notice of the same through the public print.

I shall probably return here next week in time to attend the Manx festival, to be held here on Thursday night, the 17th inst. Most of my congregations have been Manx and I find more of that element in the vicinity of Cleveland than I anticipated. I have formed some very agreeable acquaintances in this place and I believe my stay will effect much by way of allaying prejudice, if no one should embrace the truth by complying with the requirements of the gospel at the present time. One lady was much wrought upon by my testimony. I have engagements to call and visit all that I can possibly do while I am here.

I held a very agreeable conversation with Mr. Harris, who came and spoke to me last evening after my meeting. He is a brother-in-law to brother Royal Barney; he desired to procure a Book of Mormon and is one of the oldest and best looking editors of Cleveland, and although he has discontinued publishing he is by no means worn out.

I have appointed another meeting for Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Although last night was a more disagreeable night, I had a much larger attendance than I had the night before. "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country and amongst those of his own kindred."

Cousin Thomas Whitehead took me to visit the "Shakers" last Tuesday, eight miles distant. I was gratified to find them an industrious, happy and prosperous people. Elder Curtis received me with marked respect, notwithstanding he was informed I was a believer in Celestial Marriage. I was shown through their houses, workshops, factories and mill, and are informed that they are misrepresented by the world inasmuch as they are not opposed to marriage, but believe that if men marry for the purpose of fulfilling the first great command of God, it is no matter whether they have one or several wives, as long as they are governed by principle. They believe us to be far in advance of the world who traduce us, inasmuch as the latter live in their degradation and lasciviousness. It is true the Shakers live together as a community, in one family, and do not retain persons in their community after they desire to marry; yet they are far from condemning those who wish to marry. Elder John P. Root, who used to be well acquainted with Uncle John Young, sends his kind love to him; he is at the present time head man of the Shakers.

Yours truly,
ANGUS M. CANNON.

A GENTILE'S VIEW OF THE MORMONS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 17, 1869.

I am a stranger in your midst, having arrived here for the first time some weeks since; consequently, what I may say in this brief article is but the first impression of a stranger.

I have often heard, as I presume others have, what a wicked people the "Mormons" are, and how dangerous it is for Gentiles to go among them, to remain even for a brief period, as their lives are in danger. I have already proven the falsity of this assertion, and, believing that justice should be given where it is due, I write to contradict this falsehood as well as others which I will mention. I have repeatedly heard

ideas advanced, in regard to your people, touching their daily lives, which, upon acquaintance with them, I find entirely false and without foundation. I had been led to believe that some of your religious ideas lead directly to immorality, and that I should find you very low in spiritual culture, while abounding in grossness and sensuality of every description. In this I find I was also much mistaken. I have travelled somewhat extensively in our country, and resided in nine different States, and frequently in different towns and cities in the same State. I have spent much time in Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other large towns and cities, and feel competent to speak understandingly of what is called the first circles of society among the evangelical churches, and those considered orthodox in religious faith; and truth compels me to say, I have never met with a people so free from those habits that lead directly to sensualism, and immorality of every kind as I meet here.

One of the first things I noticed upon our arrival in your settlements, was an entire freedom from drunkenness and profanity. This being so marked, and different from what I had ever seen before, it at once arrested my attention. As we were passing through one of the southern settlements, a man came to our wagon and asked if we had any wine which we could spare, as his wife had been sick a long time, he thought a little would benefit her; but he could procure none in town. Thus I learned that it was not sold or used by the people, and being the first town I was ever in in my life where liquor could not be procured in abundance, I could thank God that I had found one spot on earth where the demon alcohol was not sold, to degrade and destroy man and their families. I have not seen a single instance of intoxication in your city since our arrival, now some five weeks ago. I am much pleased with your habits of temperance and total abstinence in many directions, not only in the use of alcoholic drinks, but in that of tobacco, tea and coffee. The use of tobacco by man is truly abominable. How extremely offensive to those unaccustomed to its fumes! How repulsive it makes those who use it; their breath is so offensive as frequently to produce nausea and sickness upon persons of sensitive organizations. I have suffered much by being compelled to sit for an hour or two in church, or lecture-room near those using the filthy weed, to say nothing of those who have the audacity to go into peoples' presence with a pipe or cigar in their mouths, thus polluting the atmosphere others are compelled to breathe.

I have heard, also, there is not a gambling house or house of prostitution in your whole city, and although I am not a "Mormon," I must admit that your habits of life are a thousand per cent superior to those of the persons who denounce you so bitterly. I have said this much in commendation of the habits of your citizens, because I love sobriety, chastity and uprightness among any people, and I find your citizens, as a class, possess more practical christianity in many things, than any class of people I have ever met before.

Yours for truth and justice,

OLIVE N. ROBINSON.

To the Inhabitants of Utah.

—O:—

THE BIG COTTONWOOD DISTILLERY having reverted back into the hands of the subscriber, he is about to make such alterations and improvements as to give the public entire satisfaction in the quality of the WHISKY to be produced.

In consequence of the Low Tax on WHISKY, and the Cheapness of Wheat, he will sell for as low a price as it has ever been offered at in this country.

The following quotation he trusts will be satisfactory:

WHISKY, from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per gallon
ACCORDING TO AGE.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers
The Branch House on the State Road is open or the sale of Liquor as formerly.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

BIG COTTONWOOD,
Dec. 1st, 1869. d9w44-1m

\$20 REWARD.

WE will pay the above for the delivery to us of a Gray HORSE, about 15 hands high, branded AA on left hip, strayed or stolen from F. Little's Pasture, west of Jordan, two months since.
w47-8 GILMER & SALISBURY.

STRAY MULES AND HORSES

At the Farmer's Feed Stable, S. L. City

One pair of Dark Bay Mare MULES; one is collar marked on the neck, branded A on left shoulder; the other has white spots on the saddle place, sides and collar place, scar on the tail and off hip.

One pair of PONES, one of them is a Black Horse, four years old, white marks on the saddle place; the other, a Dark Roan Mare, eight years old, branded J on left shoulder.

Owners please fetch them away and pay expenses.
d27-2w47-1 JAMES MITCHELL.

Having recently Purchased the
Watt, Sleater & Ajax Stock
from the Assignee

On favorable terms, we have on hand

A GREAT VARIETY

OF

FANCY GOODS,

TOYS

AND

NOTIONS

Suitable for the Season, in addition to
our Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Which we have also

Largely Replenished,

WE WILL

EXCHANGE FOR RAILROAD PAPER, DRIED

PEACHES, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Woodmansee & Bro.

w45-4



B. YOUNG'S

COTTON FACTORY

AT WASHINGTON,

IS MAKING

Cotton Yarn from 9 to 18,

ALSO

CARPET, STOCKING & CROCHET YARN,

And COTTON BATTING. Also making with
Power Looms,

FACTORY, DENIMS,

HICKORY, BED TICK,

COTTON and WOOLEN JEANS,

And LINSEYS,

Which we intend shall not be justly complained of, and which we will exchange for COTTON, WOOL or WOOLEN YARN, spun at the Factories to better advantage than it can be woven at home.

We will also exchange for CATTLE, SHEEP, WHEAT, FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, &c., at corresponding prices to our Goods.

Call and see us, and you will realize the advantage of Home Production.

J. BIRCH,

AGENT.

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