

Correspondence.

SPRINGTOWN, SANPETE CO.,

Oct. 22d, 1869.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear brother, for the past two months considerable sickness has prevailed in this place among the children, quite a number of whom are down very low at the present time.

The threshing has been going on very vigorously for the past month. Wheat, peas and potatoes turn out remarkably well. Oats and barley were totally destroyed by the grasshoppers. Quite a number of new comers are making their homes here and feel well satisfied with the location and the facilities that present themselves to them. A good grist and saw mill is much needed here. Quite a number planted sugar cane last spring, which has proved beyond all doubt that we can raise our own molasses. Our fruit trees are doing well; the trees planted two years ago are now loaded with fruit buds, and it is believed that a tolerable crop of apples will be raised here next season.

Yours truly,

GEO. BROUGH.

COALVILLE, Oct. 21, 1869.

Editor Deseret News:—Sir—Yesterday the ceremonies upon the occasion of the commencement of the work on the Coalville and Echo Railroad passed off in a very interesting manner. At 2 o'clock p. m. the citizens of Coalville met at the appointed place; the dedicatory prayer was offered by Bishop Alonzo Winters, the first spade full of soil was turned up by Bishop W. W. Cluff. Appropriate speeches were made by Bishop W. W. Cluff and Judge A. E. Hinkley. Numerous toasts, &c., apropos to the occasion, were given by Col. Thos. Bullock, Judge Hinkley, John Allen and others. A suitable song was sung by Bro. Thos. Dobson. Three cheers each for the C. and E. R. R., the U. C. R. R., and the First Presidency, were given and heartily responded to by the spectators. Bro. Stones, with his miniature brass band discoursed excellent music.

The building of this line of railway is undertaken by the counsel and advice of President Young, who is ever alive to the interests of the people, as is amply shown in the remarkable prosperity of the Territory since its settlement, which in a great measure is due to the wise counsel he has given.

The line has just been located by Bros. J. Fewson Smith and F. T. Perris, Engineers. Great credit is due them and their assistants for the patience and ability they have shown in undertaking to locate the cheapest, practicable and safe line of route. The grade of the line is comparatively light, the deepest cut on the road, until it reaches Echo Creek, is about six feet and the heaviest fill does not exceed eight feet, and both for a very short distance. At Echo Creek is the heaviest work on the road, being a fill about 300 feet long and about twenty-five feet deep. The length of the line from this place to where it intersects the U. P. R. R. is four and two-third miles. It is the intention to complete the road and have it in running order by the close of the year, which, with the completion of the U. C. R. R., will enable the residents of Salt Lake and adjacent counties to procure their fuel at reasonable rates.

The completion of this road will be of great utility in assisting to develop the resources of the country contiguous, which abounds in coal, iron and timber, and by extending it a few miles farther it will be in close proximity to some of the best stone and marble quarries in the country.

Owing to the partial failure of the crops in this county for the last three years it is quite an undertaking for the people here. There is a number of shares in the Railroad stock that are not yet subscribed for, which if a few of the capitalists in your city would subscribe for, they would be of great assistance in pushing the work through.

The capital stock of the company is to be \$250,000; it is divided into 5,000 shares of \$50 each. The Board of Directors are Bp. W. W. Cluff, President; Bp. H. B. Wilde, W. H. Smith, A. L. Smith, and S. S. Phippin. The well known energy and perseverance of the Directors and originators of the road are a good guarantee of its success.

Respectfully, etc.,

WEBER.

FAIRVIEW, Sanpete Co.,

October 24th, 1869.

Editor News:—Sir,—I noticed in your Weekly a mistake to the amount of thirty head of horses, which it was stated had been stolen from Bro. E. Cheeney. I wish to state that Bro. Cheeney has lost no horses, consequently there was a mistake made by your informant. Col. R. N. Allred's report was correct in the main, but it would apply to the County in general, and should not be shouldered on Fairview entirely. Animals belonging to other settlements have been taken by the Indians as well as from our range, which is proof that we are not the only careless ones.

AMASA TUCKER..

PINE VALLEY, U. T.,

October 17th, 1869.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Bro.—Thinking a few lines from our little village inserted in the columns of the DESERET NEWS would be read with satisfaction by the many friends of this "burg," I have taken the opportunity of writing a few items.

We are off some thirty or forty miles from the telegraph line; the consequence is, no news only once a week, and that is the DESERET NEWS. But to-day we hear that Bro. Thales Haskill was wounded in the face by a gun, carelessly discharged, somewhere between here and the Moquis Indian country. (It will be remembered that he was one of the missionaries who were called and sent to the above named Indians.) Report says he was not dangerously wounded.

We have in Pine Valley a Co-operative Store, with Bp. Wm. Snow as President, in good working order, and doing a very good business for so small a place, considering the loss of our crops, etc. We also have a Female Relief Society just organized. I presume it would not be amiss to mention the names of the officers, viz: Mrs. Lois C. Earl, Presidentess; Mrs. Jane M. Snow and Sophia H. Burgess, Counselors; Mrs. Fredonia Forsyth, Treasurer, and Mrs. Maria L. Sargent Secretary.

After giving you the above items, thinking they will be news to some of your many readers, I will close.

Very respectfully,

"LITTLE ANDY."

COLFAX AT SALT LAKE.

Vice-President Colfax seems to have taken upon himself the task of rebuking the Mormon residents of Salt Lake for their opinions. The *Helena Herald* gives the substance of his remarks in that city.

"In referring to the late memorial of the Mormons for the admission of Utah as a State, Mr. Colfax proclaimed the truth that Utah never will be admitted while polygamy remains the dominant power within the Territory—and scarcely while the institution exists at all therein. He refused all invitations and attentions tendered him by the Mormons, justly rebuking them by his rigid reserve, and keeping himself extremely distant from them."

Neither the Vice-President nor the President has a right to make any such statement. There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which authorizes Congress to refuse a Territory admission as a State in the Union on account of its religious or non-religious belief. Polygamy with the Mormons is a matter of religion. It may be a good religion or a bad religion, wise or foolish, divine or an imposture; but with these questions Mr. Colfax has nothing to do. He rejects polygamy. He does well to do so. Another man, deriving inspiration from the Book of Books, accepts it as a divine law. He does well also, if such be his conscientious convictions. So far as polygamy is a question of morals it should stand side by side with other institutions obnoxious to the general moral sentiment. When Congress distinguishes against a State because a portion of its citizens keep mistresses, and another portion support houses of ill-fame, and another portion live by stealing, then it may distinguish against polygamy on moral grounds. Personally we have no sympathy with Mormonism. Whether or not it is sanctioned by the Bible, we believe it to be degradation to the best half of mankind. But we recognize the right of others to come to different conclusions and the possibility that they may be nearer right than ourselves. It is not for Colfax to lay down the law to a community, and say that they must adjure their religious convictions before they can be admitted as members of the Union.—*Golden Era.*

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER S. S. "MINNESOTA," Liverpool, Oct. 6, 1869.

Joseph, Elizabeth, Mary A, John M, and Sarah H Cherry; William, Elizabeth and Julia Jenkinson; Alfred D, Anna B, Joseph A, Anna B, Charles A, Alice A, Harriet S and Alfred E Carewell; Joseph, Fanny, Fanny, Phoebe and Victoria Dilworth; Esther M Parr; Samuel and James Impy; Ellen Probert; Sarah and Ann Harrop; William and Ann Low; Mary and Thomas Burdett; Ellen and John Meason; Thomas Blackburn; Elizabeth Amelia and Leah Royal; Isaiah Cashmore; Isaac, Elizabeth and Mary Birkenhead; Phillip Dell; Singleton, Lizzie, Joshua and Sarah Ferguson; William, Ann and Harriet Woodhead; Charles, Emma, John, Elihu, Emma, Martha Z and Ezatt J Barrell; Hannah, Emmy A and Emily Hepworth; Robert, Mary, John, Isaac and Andrew Wilson; David, Jane, David, Isabella, James, George, John and Janet Shields; George and Ann Cannings; George, Susan, Georgeannah, Joseph W, Eliza A and Emily Naylor; Jemima and Frederick Alsop; Charlotte and Fanny Brown; Jane, Ruth, Ada, Harriet and John Powell; Jane Parks; John, Maria, Elizabeth and Clara Hole; Henry Elizabeth, Mary, Joseph, Hyrum and Amelia Thomas; Elizabeth, Daniel, George, Harriet, John, Jane, Elizabeth and William Knighton; Laura Wiscombe; George Newland; David, Hannah, Ephraim, Dan, Amabella, Clara and Florence Pugh; Lizzie E Mitchell; Mary A, Levina, Alice, Florence, Ada and Edith Johnson; Eleanor Halsall; Caesar Callister; Lydia and Frederick Cave; Emma Bull; Thomas, Ann, Helena, Thomas, Mary, William, Roda Ann and James George Ashment; Elizabeth, Thomas, Robert, Jane, Ellen, Eliza and Gamalia Briscoe; Elizabeth and Mary A Matthews; William and Jemima Clark; Henry, Susannah, William H, Thomas H, John, Martha and Lucy Heaps; John, Mary, Elizabeth, Wemy, Effie, Margaret, John and Robert Kay; Maria Berrill; Elizabeth and Elizabeth Byatt; Richard, Harriet, Henry, Oscar and Charles Collins; Martha Ware; Harriet, Mary A and Elizabeth Mitchell; Ann, Mary and Elizabeth Strange; Thomas, Amelia, Owen, Louisa and George Court; Leonard, Sarah, Leonard, Walter, William, Samuel, Daniel, Sarah and Edmund Jones; James, Ellen and James Hill; Samuel Webb; Sarah, Martha, Levi and Joseph Waite; Maria Parsons; Caroline Hawkins; James Henson; William, Eliza, Emma, Eliza, Mary and Caroline Chivrell; James and Charles Frampton; Caroline Jackson; Jorgen, Pauline, Karen D, Hans P, Laura and Sophus W Olsen; Hans, Jens P and Ane M Pedersen; Ane Jorgensen; Karien Hansdotter; Jens Sorensen; Elvine Hansen; Ane Sorensen; Lauritz and Johanne Christensen; Ane M Christensen; Anders and Maria Hanson; Bengta, Waldemar and Ida C Hansson; Botilda Bengtson; Wm May; Elna Nilson Shill; Nils, Maria C, Maria and Carl Anderson; Emma, Kate, Thomas, John, Louis, Louisa and Agda Ericson; Matilda Mathison; Hakan Halspensen; Hagins Knudsen; John, Ann, Mary, George, Daniel, Ann, Margaret and Mary Perry Jones; James Connell, Thomas Shreeve; Hannah Ball, Elizabeth and Hannah Pagden; James, Harriet and Charlotte Hughes; John Collins; William H, Elizabeth and Rosa A Hamlyn; Charles, Isabella, Franklin, Frederick and Orris Mable; Charles Studare; Henry Smith; Mary Arbon; Lydia and Frederick Stevens; John and Rosa Milgate; Albert Kay; Mrs Richards; Miss Robinson.

Total, 288 souls.

RESULTS OF CO-OPERATION IN GERMANY.

A German financier, Mr. Schultze-Delitzsch, has published a report on German co-operation, which is another striking proof of the spread of the system and of the immediate importance of the problems it involves. Societies for procuring ordinary articles of consumption have especially prospered in Germany, notwithstanding numerous efforts made to hinder their development. According to Mr. Schultze-Delitzsch, these societies in 1866 numbered 199; in 1867 they numbered 316; and in 1868 they increased to 555. The budgets of 75 of these societies show that they consisted of 33,656 members, and that they transacted business to the extent of 2,124,141 thalers. In the Prussian provinces of Brandenburg, Silesia and Saxony, in Wurtemberg, and in several parts of Austria, the different provincial associations have begun to negotiate with each other for the creation of a General United German Association;

and with this view a meeting of the societies in the North of Germany will be held shortly at Magdeburg.

A new feature in the co-operative movement is also gaining ground in Germany. Thirty-six associations in the Prussian Rhine Provinces have been formed for the purchase of seeds, engines, and various agricultural implements. Associations for the purchase of artisans' tools have as yet made no progress.

There are now in Germany 1,558 working men's banks and loan associations, of which 675 are in Prussia, 418 in German Austria, and 288 in Bohemia. Six hundred and sixty-six of these banks possess together 256,337 members, and work upon a capital of 10,231,457 thalers, which is their own, as well as upon a borrowed fund of 33,709,037 thalers. In 1867 the average of the business done increased by twelve per cent, and in 1868 by seventeen per cent. This activity would undoubtedly have been still more considerable but for the war rumors which paralysed trade. The society of Messrs. Söergel, Parrisius & Co., founded at Berlin to serve as an intermediary between high finance and the loan banks, has raised its capital shares from 270,000 to 500,000 thalers, and meditates a further increase for the erection of a branch office at Frankfort-on-the-Main, which would transact business for South Germany.

The greater number of these associations, recognised as commercially sound, have to submit to the stipulations of the new law, which enforces the greatest precision in their accounts. This law has already proved itself of considerable advantage to the stability of the various enterprises. Altogether the co-operative societies which exist in Germany are estimated at about 2,600. They consist of about 1,000,000 members. Their business transactions amounted in 1868 to 220,000,000 thalers, and this they managed on a capital of 15,000,000 thalers belonging to themselves, and 42,000,000 thalers of borrowed money.

HOW WORKINGMEN LIVE IN ENGLAND.

The London correspondent of the *New York Times* gives a most deplorable picture of the poor of the large cities of England. Millions of people in England live almost entirely upon bakers' bread. Here, for example, is the way of life of a sober, hard-working Englishman, who earns 18s. a week, (say \$4.50 gold standard,) and has a wife and six children. He neither drinks nor smokes, and hands over his whole wages to his wife. This is a common practice in well ordered families. She pays 4s. a week for rent; 1s. for coals; candles soap, etc., 9d.; a penny a week each for the six children to a burial club, 6d.; on a doctor's bill due, 1s. Here are 7s. 3d. of the 18s. gone, and nothing to eat. Now the bill of fare for those eight persons: One pound of bread a day for each—the children scarcely taste anything else—comes to 7s. a week; twenty pounds of potatoes, 8d.; one pound of butcher's meat on Sunday, and two pounds of salt pork for week days, 2s.; one pound sugar, half pound butter, one ounce tea, 13d., make up the week's account. No milk, no fruit, no clothing. The only way they can have that is for the children to get work or die; then something would come in from the burial club. Thousands and thousands of men work hard for two thirds of these wages, or less. Plenty, even in large towns, work for 12s. a week. Thousands cannot taste even the Sunday meat dinner. Great numbers never taste butter; they get a little dripping as a substitute. In a London shop on a Saturday night, you will see great heaps of penny and half-penny packets of tea, and pennyworths of brown sugar, ready done up for "people of moderate incomes." I once had the curiosity to buy a half-penny packet of tea—a cent's worth. It resembled musty clover hay, and a decoction tasted as you might fancy drippings from a heap of dead leaves to taste at the end of a hard winter.

An atom of water sometimes makes a great difference in the properties of bodies. Thus, the addition of water to starch converts it into sugar, the subtraction of an atom of water from alcohol converts it into ether. But the most curious change made by the removal of an atom of water from a body has been recently discovered. Morphia is commonly used to delay vomiting, but when morphia has been heated with hydrochloric acid, and an atom of water thereby removed, it is changed into the most active emetic known.