

## Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Tuesday Nov. 2nd, 1869.

*Editor Deseret Evening News:*—Dear Bro.—The first company of Missionaries arrived in this City on Saturday night last, at half-past 7 o'clock, too late to take the trains bound East, so we had to lay here over Sunday. We all put up at the Allan House, situated on Sherman street, opposite the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Depot, a very nice place for our people to stop at, every accommodation and the charges very reasonable. It would be well to notify the company that start, on the 20th to stop here if they have to lay over in this city as the house is convenient to all the Railroad routes. I rendered good assistance to this company, as many of them were not used to traveling, and did not know where to go. The first thing I did on arriving at Omaha was to go to the ticket office and procure tickets for those that failed to get them before they started. It would be well also to notify the company that are to start on the 20th, for every person, men and women, to get their tickets at Salt Lake City before they start, as it will save them a great deal of annoyance and be money in their pockets. Some of the sisters who came in our company had to pay full fare.

The company had a good rest here over Sunday and had an opportunity of seeing Chicago. We found in some localities more whiskey shops than anything else, and all in full blast. At the same time the church bells were ringing and the people flocking to their several places of worship, their countenances looking to us as though they were going to a sepulchre.

We were treated very kindly on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; they placed first-class cars at our service. I told the Agent at Omaha that we wanted a car all to ourselves, which was readily granted, and two of them if we needed them. We found better treatment at this end of the Union Pacific than we did at the other end.

We had several visits while traveling between here and Omaha from that Congress Party that came to Salt Lake City two or three days before Mr. Colfax. Governor Ward, of New Jersey, and several others of the party sat in the cars with us and listened attentively to the elders. A great many other passengers in the same train heard we were "Mormons" and they kept hopping in and out to see what we looked like. I could have sold a great many of our Church publications if I had had them. I have met lots of friends and acquaintances here.

Henry McEwan is with me. We called upon Dr. Fuller, who treated us very kindly. I saw the whole of the company off yesterday to their several routes on the Railroad. I start for Detroit this morning to see my relations, and shall go to New York in a week. It would be well to send a lot of Books of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants, Answers to Questions, &c to New York, as I know there will be great call for them.

Praying God to bless His servants at home and abroad, I am your Bro.  
JAMES DWYER.

## HORSE TALK.

What we want, and how to get it.

King Richard III., of bloody memory, when he got into a light place, offered, according to Shakespeare, his kingdom for a horse. This shows how useful that animal is sometimes to the human family. Now, with me, it is the horse for the kingdom. We can only have railroads for the plains, and only a few of them, as the cost is great; and there has not been a single instance of an old railroad having a young one, they do not breed, except debts; therefore the great necessity to provide locomotion for the cañon, to till the soil, to gather our grain, to hunt stock, draw our carriages and buggies, take us to the city, take us to and from meeting—we do but little in these mountains but what the horse can have a hand in.

It is not my purpose here to eulogise the horse; but to ask our people to think of this subject as it is. These mountains are every day filling with people, and stock does not come from the States in freight or emigrant trains as in days past; but, on the contrary, all want teams; and if we do not go to improving our horses, we will have to harness the cow or saddle the ox. To avoid such a result we must take care of what we have and not let them winter kill. Now is the time to build stables. "Well," says one, "I am not able to build a

barn!" But you do not need a barn. In most localities there are stones in the way; take them and lay them up in a wall eight or nine feet high by ten, sixteen or whatever dimensions you want for present use. If you have no shingles, roof with straw. Keep the horses dry and clean, feed and water regularly. One hour spent with your horses in the morning prepares them for use and makes them fit to be seen by your neighbors. In the evening, before going to bed, step in the stable and make the horse a bed of straw or hay that he has picked over, and by this means you will save much currying and make manure for land. I can take ten acres of land and a span of horses, keep them up, and the manure that they make, well applied on the land, will increase the crops so as to raise more than will keep the horses next year.

I have said nothing about the pleasure of driving a good horse! Who is so deficient in taste as not to want at least one of those beautiful friends to mankind? I answer, we all want them—every man, woman and child.

H. J. F.

MANTI CITY, October 30, 1869.

*Editor Deseret News:*—By order No. 1 of W. B. Pace, Brigadier General commanding the Military District of Sanpete, the 27th, 28th and 29th days of October were appointed for the mustering of the forces in the above named District.

At 10 o'clock a. m., on Thursday the 27th inst., the regiments under the respective commands of Colonels Alfred and Beach, were on the muster ground at Camp Hyde, and received the hearty congratulations of the General for their promptitude in responding to the call for muster.

The following distinguished officers from Utah County honored the muster with their presence, and took an active part in the various evolutions: General A. K. Thurber, Col. W. Chipman, Col. L. S. Wood, Lieut. Col. D. Kinsey, Maj. Driggs and Captain John Wimber.

The weather was very genial, and our parade ground could not have been easily surpassed: there was almost an entire absence of dust, owing to its grassy character, and it was unbroken as a bowling green.

President Hyde was on duty in camp and gave instructions to the men as to their duties in a civil, military, and religious capacity.

Whatever might have been the verdict of a thorough disciplinarian, from the schools of Europe or the United States, as to the status of our citizen soldiers in a military point of view, there could be but one decision as to their high physical and moral condition; and I hazard no risk in judgment when I say that with due attention to drill, more effective soldiers never took the field.

The time was occupied in Company, Regimental and Brigade movements, which were pronounced satisfactory by the General and his Staff.

No incident occurred to mar the general peace; and if as much harmony subsists between officers and men throughout the Territory as was here evinced, it will require little effort, whether in peace or war to bring the "b'hoys" to the scratch.

On the evening of the 29th, a complimentary ball was given to the officers by Col. W. Fox, who succeeds Colonel Beach in the command of the 2d regiment of Infantry.

Yours truly,

WM. T. REID.

A. Milton Musser, Esq., of this city has received the following characteristic letter from the Great Eccentric George F. Train:

HOLLY, MICHIGAN.

October 29th, 1869.

Dear A. Milton Musser, Esq.,

Salt Lake City, Utah:

Thank for kind letter, good will and statistics. Facts don't lie—figures can't cheat. Realities are arguments. A community without jails, almshouses, drunkards, gamblers, prostitutes, loafers or paid priests—a religion free from cant, hypocrisy and puritanism—a people who live in their own houses and mind their own business, shall not be again insulted or molested, so long as a million of Irish boys acknowledge me as the leader of the Celtic race. Crowds greet me everywhere with cheers. Truth is mighty and must prevail. Shams exposed, frauds detected, villainy unearthed, psalm singers shewn up, is the result of my teaching. Anna D. and Colfax make a mistake when they place their bull on the track of my locomotive; my guns are double-shotted, my demagoguism means fight. Stand by your co-operative

system. President Young is right. Move to come into the Union. Clean out that Gentile camp. When Congress interferes with Utah, down goes their partition. Regards to friends. Thank Prest. Geo. A. Smith for his kind note, enclosing photograph of organ.

Sincerely,

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

## CARE OF THE HORSE.

It is not the amount of food and care given to the horse that insures his health and good condition, but the times and manner of application. There are times when a horse should have a full feed, and other times when he should have a small one. The heaviest feed should be in the evening after his day's work is done. His appetite is then gratified, he lies down to rest and will most likely lie till morning. By this time his food has digested, his system is rested, he gets up refreshed with a good appetite. His morning meal should not be an over full one—not so full as that of the previous evening. He should be driven or worked moderately for the first hour or two. After that his speed or labor may be increased if there is any urgent necessity for it. His mid-day feed should be smaller than that of morning or evening—it should be the smallest meal of the day, and he will travel or work on it during the afternoon with more vigor and less exhaustion than he would have done on a full feed, and will enjoy his evening meal with a greater relish.

If a horse is very thirsty do not give him over two gallons of water. He will perhaps want four or five, but such a drink would do him more harm than good. He will be more refreshed and better able to perform his duty after drinking two gallons than he would have been after drinking four. It is necessary, sometimes, to restrain the appetite, even with water, and this requires some judgment and discretion.

Never suffer a horse that has been driven or worked through the day to spend the night without first having been well cleaned and his ribs well rubbed down. This operation, if well performed, is worth half a feed—it is worth more to the owner than the price of many feeds. The same operation should be performed again in the morning. In fact a horse should never be taken out of the stable to either work or travel, without first having his limbs well rubbed down. It stimulates the circulation, and opens the pores of the skin—the horse then feels that he has limbs and enjoys a pleasure in using them.

Always cultivate an acquaintance with your horse—be on friendly terms with him—talk to him with a kindly tone of voice, pat him on the neck, and even sing and whistle to him, for he is fond of music, and these little attentions are not lost on him. Pull a handful of grass by the roadside and feed it to him. If he is tired and worn down, it is astonishing how these little attentions will encourage and cheer him up.

Now let me tell you what to not do. Do not swear at nor scold him. Do not whip him. If he has faults, try to coax him out of them by kindly treatment; but if you try to whip him out of them, you will whip him the deeper into them. He has a spirit of resentment, if you rouse it in him, as well as you; and you, having the greater reasoning powers, ought to show the best example.—*North Western Farmer.*

Dr. Lillenthal, a prominent Jewish rabbi, of Cincinnati, has been especially prominent in opposing the efforts of the Roman Catholics to exclude the Bible from the public schools of that city.

A few days ago a party of fishermen in the Yuba river, Cal., failing to procure trout as rapidly with the hook and line as they desired, exploded a small quantity of giant powder in the water. The result was astonishing—all the fish in the immediate vicinity of the explosion, large and small, being killed.

Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of warm water. When cold, stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of thick cream, being particular to beat up all the lumps; stir in as much powdered rosin as will lay on a dime, and throw in half a dozen cloves to give a pleasant odor. Have on the fire a teacup of boiling water, pour the flour mixture in stirring well all the time. In a very few minutes it will be the consistency of mush; let it cool, lay a cover on, and put in a cool place. When needed for use, take out a portion and soften it with water. Paste thus made will last twelve months. It is better than gum, as it does not gloss the paper and can be written on.—*Ex.*

THE Mormons are greatly exercised over the newspaper *colat* given to Vice-President Colfax for "bearding the lion in his den" and daring to denounce polygamy in Salt Lake City. The *Deseret News* indignantly declares "that in no community on the continent can a stranger express himself in antagonism to the views and prejudices of the inhabitants of that community with so great impunity as in Salt Lake City." Hence all this outcry about the daring and courage of Mr. Colfax amounts to no more than froth and feathers."

We cannot quite blame the Mormons for some exhibition of temper over the unfair manner in which they are treated by the press of the country. The absurd stories set afloat in regard to them are enough to try the temper of a saint, let alone a Mormon saint, who is popularly supposed not to be the most patient of mortals under provocation.

There never was a more mistaken notion than that the Mormons dread discussing the question of polygamy with the "Gentiles." We are satisfied, from personal observation, that just the reverse is the case. They plume themselves, indeed, upon the ability with which they can defend their "peculiar institution," both on Scriptural authority and on the ground of morality. There are half a dozen of the Mormon leaders, fluent, adroit speakers, any one of whom would cheerfully tackle even as skilful a disputant as Mr. Colfax, and ask no odds. Brigham Young makes a point of inviting every Gentile preacher who visits Salt Lake City to hold forth in the Tabernacle, inviting free discussion; and, in the opinion of the Mormons at least, he has never failed to vanquish his clerical opponents with great slaughter.

The Mormons need reconstructing pretty badly in the matter of their domestic institutions, but it is just as well to tell the truth about them.—*Washington Star*, Nov. 5.

**DON'T SHOOT THE QUAILS.**—We were waited upon yesterday afternoon by Captain Zabriskie, of Camp Douglas, who informed us that General Gibbon, a short time since, brought to this Territory fourteen pairs of California Quails, and set them at liberty for the purpose of propagation. The Captain informs us that the day before yesterday he saw a pair of these birds that had been shot by some person, and he wished us to make a request for parties fond of sport not to interfere with them, at present, at any rate. They are a very beautiful bird, excellent eating, and multiply very rapidly, and if let alone they will soon be plentiful, but if killed off now an excellent incident will be frustrated.

## Died:

On the 8th inst., at Pleasant Green, Salt Lake County, Dorcas Brown, in the 78th year of her age.

She was born in Chanaanua county, Vermont, August 20, 1792.

In the 20th Ward, on the 9th inst. of inflammation of the chest, William Gideon, son of Mark and Bithlah Lindsey, aged 2 days.

At River Dale, Weber County, on the 6th inst., of consumption, Nancy Marie Ritter, the beloved wife of George M. Ritter and daughter of Lee and Nancy Bybee, aged 20 years, 5 months and 6 days, after an illness of 17 months.

Deceased was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1849. She came to this country with her parents in Captain William McDaniel's company in 1850.

Omaha Herald and Council Bluffs papers please copy.

At Franklin, Cache county, Oct. 28, 1869, Willard Richard, son of William and Mary Whitehead, aged 1 year, 8 months and 27 days.

Mill. Star, please copy.

## ESTRAYS:

I HAVE in my possession the following described animals:

One 2-year old HEIFER, spotted blue, upper bit in left ear, under bit in right; no brands visible.

One Red Yearling BULL, crop and underbit in right ear; no brands.

One Yearling Brindle HEIFER, white on end of the tail; brand on left hip C C; no ear marks.

One 2-year old Red and White STEER, branded with a Spanish brand on left hip; no ear marks.

One Yearling Dark Red HEIFER, lined back, white under the belly, crop off right ear, under bit in left, branded on left hip.

One 2-year old Red STEER, crop and slit in left ear, under half crop and slope in right; branded N on left side.

One 4-year old Red COW, with a calf, crop off right ear, crop and under half crop in left; no brands.

One 4-year old Red COW, under half crop in right ear, H on left shoulder, blotched brand on right.

One Yearling BULL, Red and White, crop and under half crop in left ear; illegible brand on left hip.

One Red Yearling HEIFER, white tail, crop off right ear, brand on right shoulder illegible.

The above Animals are not claimed before December 13, they will be disposed of according to law.

ISAAC GRACE,  
Poundkeeper, Nephi.