

## Correspondence.

Editor Deseret News:

"How are the mighty fallen"—  
DAVID.

"O Zion, let thy princes put on the robes of sackcloth and mourn for thy young men, for verily many have gone astray from the shining paths of honor, integrity and virtue. They have left the holy sanctuary for the saloon, they have forsaken the Lord's Supper for feasts of vanity. They have revelled and raffled at the races. They have joined hands with strangers, whiffed the fumes of tobacco, and drowned their convictions in the cup of intoxication. The sacred closets, that were wont to witness their pure breathings and spiritual devotions, are now forgotten. Fast meetings and offerings for the poor are neglected. The thoughts of building temples, and gathering God's chosen from the four winds comes not into their minds. The redemption of their covenants and the prospects of a bright future have fled from them as the dreams of a night vision.

How is the fine gold become dim!—SELAH.

O Zion, thy daughters are in mourning, for many of their fair sisters also. They have returned the smiles of strangers to their hurt. Mothers have seen this and have not chided them. Fathers have given no counsel to check the weaknesses of their daughters, who have taken for granted that what suits their tastes is all right, without consulting the whisperings of the Holy Spirit. One step after another in the dark has weakened their confidence in themselves and in the truth, and finally they have yielded to outside influence, lost their faith, and given themselves up to lust after the fashions and abominations of the harlots of Babylon, the voice and the soft whisperings of that gentle Spirit that once they listened to with such attention and firmness to obey, have fled from them.

O daughters of Zion, the cup you are mixing is bitter with gall and wormwood.—SELAH. A. Z.

BLOOMINGTON,  
Oneida Co., Idaho,  
November 3rd, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

A Conference of this Stake of Zion was held in Paris, commencing Nov. 1.

FIRST DAY—10 a. m.

PRESIDENT C. C. RICH made a few remarks, and called for reports from the Presiding Elders as to the condition of their Wards.

ELDER SAMUEL PIKE, of Alma, Wyoming Territory, gave a very interesting report of the condition of the Saints in that place. The brethren were nearly all engaged, for the time being, in coal mining, receiving cash for their wages, and paying their tithing better than formerly, many paying in their own settlements. They numbered at present 175 members, had a good Sunday school of 75 scholars, and a flourishing co-operative butcher and provision store.

Evanston branch, Wyoming Territory, was also reported by Elder Pike as in good condition and numbering 30 or 40 members.

Randolph and Woodruff, Utah Territory, were represented by Elder Randolph Stewart, who thought the Saints of those places would come up to an average. He was afraid, however, that some were led more by speculation than faith. Randolph had a good Sunday school.

Meadowville and Ithaca, U. T., in the absence of their bishops, were reported by PRESIDENT KIMBALL and BISHOP BUDGE as in a flourishing condition.

Fish Haven was reported by ELDER HUGH FINDLAY to number 12 families, with a Sunday school. The majority were trying to be faithful.

St. Charles, Idaho, was represented by ELDER JOHN A. HUNT to be in a flourishing condition, numbering 60 families, with a baptismal record of 50 for the past year. They had a good Sunday school. The Saints generally attended to their meetings, and the teachers were diligent in laboring with the people.

2 p. m.

The following Wards were represented—Bloomington, Paris, Pres-

ton, Nounan Valley, Ovid, Liberty, Georgetown, Montpelier and Bennington. Some of these settlements are small, with conditions favorable for a large number of settlers. They are all situated in Oneida county, Idaho. The reports of the Elders were similar to those already given. There are co-operative stores and relief societies in a few of the settlements, and Sunday schools in nearly all.

The Conference was addressed by Prest. D. P. Kimball on co-operation, followed by Bishop Budge.

7 p. m.

A priesthood meeting was held, which was addressed by Presidents C. C. Rich and D. P. Kimball and Bishop Wm. Budge. Co-operation was the principal subject of discourse and steps were taken to organize a co-operative tannery at Paris.

SECOND DAY.—10 a. m.

BISHOP WM. BUDGE read a portion of a discourse on tithing by Elder Orson Pratt.

PREST. C. C. RICH said the existing difference between rich and poor was not pleasing to the Lord. If a preference existed it should be in favor of those who do nearest right. We had had more than forty years teaching in the church to make us good Saints, and we had not yet made much progress. He urged the adoption of co-operative principles and thought we should not hold back because some were unwilling to adopt them.

President Rich then presented a few estimates and said, "We spend in this Stake over \$60,000 in cash for store goods, in stock at a low rate, and grain at a cent per pound. The largest portion of this can be saved by our making our own leather, boots and shoes, and most of our clothing. Unless we change our present course we will always be poor and the Lord will not accept us. The sisters should co-operate with the brethren and throw aside the foolish and expensive fashions of the world. Some of us degrade ourselves below the level of the wicked, when it is really our mission to teach and elevate them."

Prest. Rich then made some remarks on dancing, recommending wholesome restrictions with regard to this amusement, so that it might not be an injury to the young. He also recommended young people to consult their parents or persons of experience before entering into marriage, and counselled everybody to say or do nothing they were not willing for the whole world to know, and to write nothing they were not willing to see published in the papers.

PREST. KIMBALL made a few remarks on education and other important subjects.

2 p. m.

The Sacrament was administered. BISHOP WM. BUDGE gave some counsel to the bishops, showing the comprehensive nature of their duties, and the obligation of all to recognize and sustain the local priesthood. The bishops should take great care of the tithing entrusted to their care, and let nothing go to waste. The speaker also showed how easily a little neglect will cause a man to fall behind in his tithing.

The general authorities of the church were unanimously sustained.

The following authorities of this stake of Zion were represented and unanimously sustained—

Charles C. Rich, President of the Bear Lake and Bear River region.

David P. Kimball, President of this stake of Zion.

Joseph C. Rich and James H. Hart, his counselors.

William Budge Presiding Bishop. The bishops of the settlements were also sustained in their order.

The following brethren were unanimously sustained as members of the High Council—Geo. Osmond, Thos. Sleight, John A. Hunt, Geo. W. Sirrine, Anders Beck, Solomon Wixom, John U. Stucki, Alonzo Bingham, Neils C. Eddlefsen, Neils Wilhelmsen, Edwin A. Austin, Miner Willcox, and Hyrum S. Rich.

The following were presented and sustained as home missionaries—John A. Hunt, Nathan Davis, and Neils C. Wilhelmsen, of St. Charles; G. Osmond and P. Greenhalgh, of Bloomington; Thomas Sleight and Robert Price, of Paris; Wm. P. Nebeker, of Ithaca; Archibald McKinnon and Edwin Spencer, of Bear River Valley.

The following brethren were appointed a committee to locate a more direct road from Round Valley to Hyrum Canyon—John A. Hunt, James Carroll, Josiah Tafts and Nathaniel Hodger.

PRESIDENT RICH made some remarks advising our young people to marry only those in the church, and also recommended marriage for eternity.

The teachings of the elders were very applicable to our present circumstances and must result in a great deal of good.

Conference was adjourned *sine die* and the people went home with an apparent determination to profit by the valuable teachings imparted.

Yours respectfully,  
GEORGE OSMOND.

MALAD CITY, Oneida Co.,  
Idaho, Nov. 4, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

We have just received a pleasant visit from our beloved President, Lorenzo Snow and other Elders from Brigham City, which has created a new impulse in Malad City and the surrounding settlements.

The people of this valley are greatly blessed this season with good crops of grain, hay, &c. Our settlements are increasing rapidly. We have a Co-operative Mercantile Institution, doing a thriving business and under good management; also a co-operative grist mill. The people here are full of co-operation. Much attention is now being paid to the establishment of a co-operative dairy and cheese factory, cattle and sheep herd, and butcher shop.

Two days' meetings were held in the meeting house, Malad City, Nov. 1st and 2nd, 1873. On the stand were President Lorenzo Snow, and Elders Jonathan C. Wright, Jensen, Chester Loveland, Hunsacker, Oliver Snow, John D. Rees and Thomas Harper, and a number of leading Elders of Malad valley.

Saturday, 2 p. m., meeting commenced. The congregation was addressed by Elders Jensen, Hunsacker, Oliver Snow, and Jonathan C. Wright, upon the ordinances of the gospel, co-operation, the condition of the people, conditionality of the promises of God, confidence, celestial law, etc.

On Sunday morning the congregation was addressed by Elder John D. Rees, Thomas Harper, and Chester Loveland, on co-operation, the gospel, revelation, etc.

In the afternoon the congregation was addressed by President L. Snow, on his travels in the old world, relationship to God, genuine religion, the mission of Jesus, the restoration of all things, etc.

In the evening the meeting was addressed by several Elders, followed by President L. Snow, on co-operation, tithing, a Relief Society for Malad, etc.

DANIEL DANIELS,  
per D. R. Jones.

PORTAGE, U. T., Nov. 4, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

We have had a visit from Brother L. Snow and his associates. They held meeting as they went to Malad city on Friday night, on Saturday held meetings in Samana, Sunday held meetings in Malad City, and on Monday afternoon in New Portage, also in the evening, when Bro. Isaac Allen, Sen., was appointed by unanimous vote to be presiding teacher of Old Portage, on east side of Malad river. The brethren gave us some good counsel and taught us principles which if carried out will be for our eternal glory and the upbuilding of the kingdom here upon the earth. Co-operation was not only preached by them but the brethren here showed their faith by their works in going into the same very liberally. Weather is pleasant, but there is a prospect for a storm.

REPORTER.

Large Yield of Potatoes.

PINE KANYON, Tooele Co.,  
November 8, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Sir—For the information of the Agriculturist, I wish to furnish for the columns of the News the following incontrovertible facts, in relation to a new kind of potato called the "Compton Surprise." This potato, says B. K. Bliss & Sons in their *Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of potatoes for seed*, won-

derful for its fine quality and productiveness, size and beauty, is now offered to the public for sale for the first time. It is a seedling of the Prince Albert, fertilized with the pollen of the long Pinkeye, and was originated in 1870 by Mr. D. Compton of Hawley, Penn.

One pound of this "Compton's Surprise" was purchased by James I. Steel and Mr. Peter A. Droubay, of Pine Canyon, in the spring of the present year, for three dollars, the price at which the potatoes were sold by B. K. Bliss & Sons, New York.

From the said potatoes, namely, one pound, there were sixty-three eyes cut and planted on the 18th of April, 1873, and dug on the 16th of Oct. The yield or product of the said 63 eyes is 350 pounds.

The process of cultivation was in the following order—The soil was new, dug twelve inches deep and spread over with hog manure, two inches deep, which was then dug in with a spade. I then made three drills or trenches, about six inches deep, planting the potatoes, or rather sets, by measurement, twenty-two inches apart each way. I had three rows, with twenty-one sets in each row. They were weeded and irrigated, as other field crops. The vines grew very bushy, lengthy and strong, entirely covering the hills with their foliage, smothering all ordinary weeds to death. The potatoes are very fine shaped, in color much darker than the Boston Blue.

Premiums to those who could raise the most in weight from one pound, were offered by B. K. Bliss & Sons as follows—

First,	-	\$100.00.
Second,	-	75.00.
Third,	-	50.00.
Fourth,	-	25.00.

The rules of competing for the prizes required a description of the soil, which is a sandy loam, and the manner and method of cultivation. Also to have the potatoes dug before two witnesses, who could swear before a justice of the peace to the production or yield.

The potatoes were dug before two witnesses, namely, Mr. Moses Martin, President of Pine canyon, and Mr. Thomas Howells, President of the Pine Canyon Agricultural Society. Before Mr. Andrew Galloway, justice of the peace, the result of the potatoes was sworn to and the product was 350 pounds. The county seal of Tooele county was put upon the documents, and posted for New York, to B. K. Bliss & Sons, who have received the papers and have expressed their satisfaction concerning the result.

The awards will be made by the committee, composed of the following well known gentlemen in the agricultural community—Professor George Thurber, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, Dr. F. M. Examer, small fruit nurseryman, P. T. Quin, Horticultural editor of the *New York Weekly Tribune*, whose report will be published and a copy mailed to each competitor. I have been thus carefully plain in making out the report, as no doubt very many may be very doubtful about the result of such an extraordinary yield from one pound of potatoes. One pound producing 350 pounds will be at the rate of 3,500 bushels to the acre at ten bushels of seed.

Be it definitely understood that no claim of any extra productiveness is attached to the soil.

The potatoes are white when cooked, flavor unsurpassed.

JAMES STEEL.

## MONTANA NOTES.

Major Maginnis says last year the product of Montana's placer mines was eight millions; that this year, in spite of the cry of hard times, expressmen and bankers say it will be quite as large; and that there need be no fear that the industry will dwindle for the next 50 years.

The fall fights have commenced, we should judge, from the number of large sized heads which are now being worn around the streets.—*Helena Gazette*.

Judge W. B. Dance has purchased 2,000 head of sheep in Washington Territory, and driven them to Horse Prairie, near Bannack, where they will be wintered.

The *Helena Gazette* says that Mr. Dennis Manton, one of the oldest residents of Beartown, was shot through the breast and killed by a boy, Tom Connor, nephew to Mrs. Manton, Nov. 2. Mr. Manton was

not expected to recover. Mrs. Manton, the bereaved wife, is the woman elected as constable of the town at the last election, and it belongs to her office to arrest her nephew for murdering her husband.

In the Trapper Creek mines, fifteen tons of ore, of \$400 to \$500 working value to the ton, have been taken out for shipment.

## TERRITORIAL DISPATCHES.

PER DESERET TELEGRAPH LINE.

ST. GEORGE, Nov. 10, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Conference commenced on Friday and closed yesterday. The attendance was large and the weather fine. President Snow, and Elders Snow, McDonald, Cannon, and Bleak and Bishops Lunt, Bunker, Stewart, Crosby, Robinson, Willis, McArthur and others were the speakers. The various wards of the South were represented as harmonious, peaceful and prosperous. The crops of grain, produce and fruit were everywhere small, and yet a reasonable plenty was stored. An excellent spirit prevailed, and a good time was enjoyed.

Health is moderate.

Young Morris, injured by the discharge of a gun, is recovering without very serious harm.

The steam saw-mill, for Mount Trumbull, fifty miles south, is on wheels, and is to be started to-day for its destination.

The walls of President Young's house are up.

The mercury is 76 in the shade.  
CACTI.

MAJOR INGALLS AND THE SHOSHONES.—Major N. W. Ingalls, acting under his brother, who is Special Indian Commissioner for the Utah and Nevada Shoshones, will return from Belmont this evening, and will meet the Shoshones of this vicinity to-morrow. When here, he informed us that he intended to make an effort to induce the Shoshones to go on a reservation on lands north of the railroad. This is something which neither the Indians nor the whites desire. The Shoshones of this vicinity were born and have always lived here; they are quiet, tractable and industrious, and are useful to the whites. The Reese River Valley Shoshones, under Toitot, perform labor on the ranches, and the farmers in the valley could ill afford to dispense with their services. They are well clothed, well fed and contented, and Major Ingalls, or any one else will find it impossible to induce them to leave the place of their birth and go on a reservation in, to them, an unknown land, without the persuasion is accompanied by force. They are weak in numbers and will not fight with the whites, and therefore would succumb to force; but it is the generally expressed wish of the people here that they should not be disturbed. They are a hindrance to no one, rather a benefit.

The argument that they are demoralized by contact with the whites is not a correct one; in the majority of cases they are benefited. Prostitution is not practiced by them to any great extent, and cases of drunkenness are very rare. Major Ingalls is of the opinion that eating wheat flour is a cause of decimation among them. This is not so; they are not being decimated from any cause, but are a healthy and happy lot.—*Reese River Reveille*, Nov. 5.

—Latest phase of the panic—"There's a silver lining to every cloud."

—Whisky is recommended for corpulent people—it makes them lean.

—Mr. Field's patent drop gallows a paper describes as "working like a charm."

—With a total lack of professional courtesy, some Sherburne county, Minn., wolves chased a couple of lawyers five miles.

—Gen. Butler predicts that there will be a dozen bills to repeal the salary act introduced within ten minutes after Congress assembles.

—The Colorado people thank God that Governor Evans hasn't got a special tax on the pure air of that Territory. He has everything else taxed.

—Somebody in a Georgia court applauded, whereupon the judge (we quote from the *Griffin News*) indignantly remarked: "Now, dry that up; I will let you know that this is no camp meeting."

—"What shall I give my boy to make him honored and respected?" writes an affectionate father. Education and moral precepts were once required to accomplish this purpose; but a diamond pin now covers the ground.