

papers are on "Mormon" affairs. For example the Liverpool Post says: "General Gar. Field, the next President of the United States, comes from splendid stock. He is a brother of Cyrus J. Field."

John Bright the English parliamentary orator frequently gets off a good thing at the expense of the "upper class." In the debate on the Bradlaugh case he expressed his conviction that the lower orders thought as little of religious forms as the aristocrats of religious practice. It was too true for dispute.

The Rev. Dr. Hodge, a leading Baptist clergyman of Richmond, Va., is now traveling in Palestine, and writes that the river Jordan is deep enough to swim in. He desires to controvert the statement which has been made by prejudiced persons that there is not sufficient depth of water there for baptism by immersion.

Complaints about the census are made in a great many large cities of the Union which desire to stand high in the list of population. St. Louis calls it "The census infamy." We believe that in Utah great care has been exercised, and a desire for correctness has animated the enumerators, and particularly the Supervisor of the Territory.

It is not surprising that every few years we hear of the sufferings of the famine stricken people of Egypt, when the small amount of cultivated land compared with the population is taken into consideration. The country is naturally barren, but millions of acres of land are made fertile by the annual overflow of the Nile. Notwithstanding the country has a population of about 7,000,000, the entire land under cultivation is said not to exceed the State of New Jersey in extent.

The population of this Territory, it is supposed from the census returns, will foot up to about 135,000. Ten years ago it was placed at 83,786. While it is quite likely that some individuals and families have escaped the notice of the enumerators, we think the census has been taken far more closely than in 1870. The population of Salt Lake City is placed at about 21,000. For some time it has been guessed at 25,000.

Elder George Crane writing on May 31st to the *Millennial Star*, in reference to the work in the Liverpool Conference, reports fourteen more baptisms since his letter of May 10th, when he reported seven baptisms. Brother Charles Wade, of Devonport, reports one recent baptism with seven more preparing for the ordinance. Elder John G. Jones, in giving an account of his missionary labors previous to leaving for Utah, reports two hundred and one baptisms in the Welsh Conference since June 30, 1878. Thus the work goes on.

Not only is Europe shipping its scores of thousands of emigrants to America, but Canada is sending large numbers over the border. The *Port Huron (Ontario) Times* says that 57,000 Canadians have left that vicinity within the last eight months, and that all of them came into the United States to locate permanently. Newspapers in other localities report equally as large an exodus. The immigrants are mainly mechanics, farmers, and laboring men, and many of them come to the States provided with means to purchase homes.

The *Farm and Fireside* gives the following plan for a cheap refrigerator: "Take two wooden boxes, one three inches larger every way than the other. Line the inside box with zinc. Fill the space surrounding it with dry sawdust, or, better, with fine charcoal. Let the cover to the inside box be covered with a piece of woolen blanket. Let a small piece of pipe pass from the bottom of the inner box down through the bottom of the lower box, so as to allow the water from the melted ice to flow off. This is just as good as many of the patent ice chests at less than one-fourth the cost."

Dr. H. S. Tanner, who is announced for exhibition as a forty-day faster, claims that he has previously gone without food for forty-two consecutive days and nights. Dr. W. A. Hammond, who disputes the facts in all of the alleged long fastings which have attracted public attention, offered Tanner \$1,000 through a New York paper, if Tanner would prove his fastings, but it appears that while he continues skeptical he has backed down on the financial question. Tanner is now giving an exhibition of his powers, but the whole thing looks too much like a walking match or horse race speculation to command much scientific attention.

The following account of a case of perseverance under difficulties is given by the *Scientific American* as a good lesson to young people inclined to exaggerate the hindrances to their success in life, and to think that their chances are too poor to justify honest exertion. "A young colored man of Columbus, Ohio, F. P. Williams by name, is now serving in that city as census enumerator. Several years ago he was run over by a train of cars, his arms being so mutilated that both had to be taken off near the shoulder. Lacking hands he learned to write legibly by holding the pencil between his teeth. He writes quite rapidly, and in his work of enumerator takes an average of 200 names a day."

Do not put your trust in experts. According to the *New York Star*, one of the experts in the Whittaker will case has been tested and found wanting. He said that in his opinion one specimen was shoulder writing and another wrist writing. And then it was shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the writing the expert said showed shoulder work was done by a woman who had lived thirty-three years without arms, and had written by holding the pen between her toes, and that the chirography designated as wrist work was that of a man who had lost both forearms and held the pen between his elbows. But even this proof did not shake the expert's confidence in his own opinion. He said that the writing looked like shoulder and wrist writing, and that that was all he had pretended to claim.

ARIZONA NEWS.

The following letter, which we are permitted to publish, is written by Elder A. F. Macdonald, and will be perused with interest by many of our readers:

MESA CITY, Maricopa County, Arizona Territory, May 31, 1880.

Elder John Wan Cott, Salt Lake City:

Dear Bro.—After so long a silence, and repeated resolutions to write, I make the effort to redeem my promise made to you last October. One feature of my delay will be that I am now prepared to speak much more correctly and definitely in regard to this region than when I first came into it last February. Last Friday we got home from St. David, San Pedro Valley, a small settlement of our people in charge of P. C. Merrill, near the Mexican line south and east of here about 170 miles. Elder D. P. Kimball accompanied me and we had a very agreeable visit with the Saints there, who were glad to see us, not having been visited by any of the Elders for over a year past. The first year they were quite sickly with chills on the San Pedro River, but have been working in the mountains, and have just returned to commence work on their town plot, which we aided them to lay out, calling it St. David in honor of the martyr David W. Patten, of Missouri. There are 13 families there at present; they have a beautiful valley for stock and sheep-raising, from the mouth of San Pedro to the Mexican line, 110 miles, and ranging from 20 to 30 miles wide, to the foot of the mountains, and the river bottom is from one to five miles wide; excellent land and rich abundance of grass, with as even and pleasant a climate as you could well desire. On our journey out we were met by ranchers or persons running away from their farms, because of the war Apaches, who were killing settlers on the Gila and Lower San Pedro. We changed our road and kept a good look out, trusting in the Lord, and got there and back safely. We traveled through the ancient city of Tucson, and found that the Southern Pacific Railroad had reached San Pedro Valley, about five miles below St. David and about 20 miles from Tombstone Mining District. This place Mesa has about 25 families, and Jonesville, three miles north has about fifteen families, and there are several more writing from Utah and purpose being here this fall. The Salt River is a most excellent stream, about three times as large as the Provo River, the water is of a very healthy character, soft

and pleasant withal. It is taken out by whites and Indians on both sides by canals for agriculture, the Pima and Maricopa Indian tribes growing the best wheat that is now produced in this or any country, in fact, the best grain I ever saw; they are a very peaceably disposed people, the opposite of the Apaches, who are a warlike, bloody race, and probably a pure remnant of Laman or Gadianton bands. In my explorations for herd ground, timber, grass and water I found in the mountains ruins of rock buildings, having as many as six, twelve, and in some cases eighteen or twenty rooms, with wall or enclosure around; they are mostly on high points and headlands, with trails leading down to springs of water, and arranged as strongholds of defense, and doubtless where the mountain robbers lived, and from which resorts they would make incursions into the valleys below, plundering their more industrious and wealthy neighbors.

This valley of Salt River is a very extensive desert plain, and when the water is taken out and run on the land, is most rich and fertile. The climate is very much as at St. George, but the country is opener, and I think the climate is even. All kinds of crops do well; considerable barley and wheat is now cut, and people are now arranging and putting in summer crops of cane, corn, vegetables, etc. Lucerne grows very heavy, it is cut six times a year, and makes good pasture also when used as such. The feed dries up on the ranges in the valley, but on the mountain ravines we have excellent range for cattle, with good grass and water; and beef can be got as we are now arranging all the year round.

Our people have got the two upper ditches nearest the mountains and mouth of cañon, and the Mesa Canal Company have utilized what is called the old Montezuma canal, a heavy cut some three miles long, which brings out the water on this bench, or as the Mexicans call it Mesa, which extends across to the Gila River, a distance of 23 miles, and the country is quite level and old irrigation ditches can be traced half way across this great plain; on this plain, four or five miles south of the river, is Mesa City, located with a canal coming to it from the river dam, a distance of eight miles; here grapes, figs, olives, pears, peaches and other fruits will grow in profusion. Jonesville is on the river bottom, where they have some 4000 acres of excellent land, for grain and fruit.

Grain has been selling at 2 cents per pound, and will likely go at 1 cent after harvest. All the produce of this valley is consumed in the surrounding mining districts. Butter sells from 25 to 30 cents per pound; Eggs, 25 cents; Flour, 3 to 4 cents per pound; Pork and Bacon, 12 to 15 cents per pound; cash and ready sale in the mining towns. The toll for grinding wheat into flour, is one half, or one hundred pounds for grinding another. The thrasher gets one eighth, or every eighth hundred. Merchandise is from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than in Salt Lake City, at retail. As the country settles up this will become modified.

The Southern Pacific Railroad station of Maricopa, is about 30 miles from this town and going eastward to El Paso. We saw the grading camp of over 1000 Chinamen, besides whites, well diggers, surveyors, builders, etc., a town of tents. They are making the best railroad I have seen in this country; good grading, ties of redwood, steel rails, and the telegraph poles of redwood, brought from California. There is more desert and unsettled country in this Territory than in Utah; this portion or valley may be called the Cache or Sanpete, for production, and with the railroad, much more mineral wealth will be developed than there is even in Utah, with all its richness.

POPULATION OF SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 28, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

In a correspondence from the Sandwich Islands, published in the daily *Herald* on the 26th, the following paragraph appears, relating to the number of the native population at the present time: "I need only to say that in 1778 the population of this group of islands was estimated by Captain Cook, who in that year first discovered the

islands, to be 400,000, and in 1878, just 100 years later, they had dwindled down to 57,985, and in 1880 a statistician, in showing the deterioration of the race, puts the native population at 47,508. In following up, or down, the decadence of the nation, following the same rule of mortality as shown in the past, the entire extinction of the race will take place in 1952."

The last official census of the Hawaiian Kingdom was taken on the 27th of December, 1878, with the following results:

Natives,	44,088
Half casts,	3,420
Chinese,	5,916
Americans,	1,276
Hawaiians, born of foreign parents,	947
British,	883
Portuguese,	436
Germans,	272
French,	81
Other foreigners,	666
Total,	57,985.

Thus it will be seen that the total population of the whole Hawaiian group at the date above given was 57,985, the native population being nearly one quarter less than that amount, which is quite an item when estimating the longevity of the native race.

Respectfully, R.

SPRING LAKE, Utah County, June 21st, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

In the semi-weekly *News* of the 12th inst., is an article headed "Another Lake Monster," in which you give an account, as narrated by two boys of Provo, who claimed to have seen a huge animal in Utah Lake.

As is well known, the "monster" sensation ran pretty high a few years ago, especially in the vicinity of Bear Lake. It was alleged to have been seen by those whose veracity was unimpeachable. I myself have interviewed some who saw with their own eyes that mighty monarch of the deep ploughing the water at railroad speed, apparently seeking whom it might devour.

The alleged "monster" alluded to on the 12th is not the first spied in Utah Lake. He was seen years ago at different times and in different places, also by individuals whose word was as "good as the bank."

To accuse any of these parties of wilful or deliberate misrepresentation would be unjust indeed, but it seems time that this imaginative "monster" should be laid upon the shelf. I have been on and around Utah Lake hundreds of times during the last 25 years, have seen animals of almost every imaginable size and shape, also large vessels, floating logs, etc., but they always turned out to be rushes, bunches of moss, pelicans, else some kind of ordinary animal or fowl, which being magnified upon the water, multiply their proportions to a great degree. At times a rush not larger than a man's finger drifting at a distance, looks like a mammoth saw log, and any one at first seeing it would declare it to be such. Plenty of testimony can be produced to substantiate these facts.

Now I would ask why it is that fishermen and those who are constantly on or near these bodies of water, never get a glimpse of his monstrous majesty, whilst if perchance a stranger—one who has never sought an interview, happens to pass by, he has the advantage of a free exhibition. If there is anybody who resides near the haunts of these creatures, who will assert having seen one, why not give such information at once? But let said person know whereof he speaks.

Yours, respectfully, D. T. LEBARON, JR.

Correction.

BEAVER, June 25th, 1880.

Editors Deseret News.

I perceive from Monday's issue of the *EVENING NEWS* that I have placed the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in February, 1847. This is an error, and will not appear in "Battalion History" when published. Please do me the favor to publish this correction.

Truly yours, DANIEL TYLER.

[The dates in Brother Tyler's letter were not examined, as it was taken for granted that it was correct. The time should have been placed at February 2, 1848.—ED.]


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