

for each to form his own conjecture. Some of the sisters complain that the water is bitter, and occasionally sweeten it with tea, in which operation they obtain all needed assistance from the brethren. The town of Washington, formerly noted for its chills, has not had a regular case this season, and St. George is so healthy that her only two physicians have summered elsewhere; one of whom is now in this City.

WEATHER ITEMS, DEC. 11.—Kaysville, four inches of snow and still snowing; Logan, cloudy, snowed one inch last night; American Fork, snowing, but mild, three inches deep; Provo, snowing very hard but warm, snow about three inches; Springville, snowing and three inches now; Spanish Fork, very cloudy, snow two inches; Payson, quite cool and snowing, four inches deep; Nephi, storming very hard and has been all night, snow four inches deep; Fountain Green, very warm and pleasant, snowing now, three inches on the ground; Springtown, snowing very hard but warm; Mt. Pleasant, snowing, three inches on the ground; Moroni, quite warm, snowing; Gunnison, mild, but snowing a little; Fillmore, been snowing since nine p.m. last night, now about five inches deep; Cove Creek, rather mild but snowing very hard, four inches on the ground; Beaver, snowing hard; Parowan, snow been falling all night, still snowing; Cedar, very mild and cloudy, snowing but thawing as fast as it falls; Toker, cloudy but warm; St. George, rained the greater part of last night, cloudy and thermometer at 50.

GOING AHEAD.—Brother B. H. Young, who left Echo Canon on Sunday evening last, says that he has no doubt but that the rails will be laid to the head of Echo within six days, and also thinks they will be laid to the mouth of the canyon by Christmas. A largeswitch is being laid half a mile below the upper station for the heavy engines.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

GAMBLERS ROUTED.—Last night, at about 9 o'clock, the police made a descent on a gambling house over the Miners' National Bank, and arrested the parties present and took possession of the implements of the profession. This morning at 4 o'clock the officers perpetrated a similar piece of rudeness in a gambling hole situated up stairs, next door to the Merchants' Exchange. The several offenders made their bow before His Honor Justice Clinton this morning, and at the close of their interview left a hundred dollars each for city purposes.

Gentlemen of this profession who may be visiting our city, will find that gambling will not pay here. Our police officers are keen of eye and scent.

FLOODED STREETS.—We have heard repeated inquiries made within a few days by the citizens of South Temple Street, and others who travel on that street as to where the water-master could be. The street is in a disgraceful condition through the overflowing of the water. It is suffered to run down the ditches of an evening, and they soon freeze up and dam the water, and it finds egress through the middle of the street, and makes the crossings impassable except at the risk of getting wet feet. Other streets are in the same condition. We saw some children attempting to cross the street this morning, but they did not get over without wetting their feet. In summer this might not be very hurtful; but at the present season it is dangerous to life and health, and speedy measures should be taken to remove this evil. If, when the weather is warm, the street of which we speak is covered with much ice and water, when it is cold and freezing it is covered with a sheet of glare ice, which makes walking exceedingly dangerous to ladies and infirm and aged persons. We believe there has been some action taken by the City Council in relation to the water, under which the city Water-master is authorized to turn all the water into the main stream upon and after the 1st of November of each year, until again needed for irrigating purposes. We do not think our gentlemanly and efficient Water-master is altogether to blame for the wretched condition of our streets; some of the citizens who want water doubtless take the liberty of hoisting the gates, without his knowledge, and turning the water into the ditches; but the public blame him, as they think he ought to take effectual measures to prevent everybody from taking such liberties.

FLOATING WESTWARD.—Some of the public journals give interesting and graphic descriptions of the heterogeneous crowd of desperately reckless characters that are gradually floating westward as they are driven from the towns on the Union Pacific railroad by vigilance committees. Hear what the Humboldt Register says: "Persons just down from the upper Humboldt state that cut-throats, garroters, and desperadoes of every name and grade, are coming westward in perfect shoals, as they are driven out from the new towns on the Union Pacific road by the terror of vigilance committees. Many of this lawless class of wretches care no more for the life of a man than for that of a coyote, and only the fear of a rope in the hands of an outraged community deters them from indiscriminate crime and murder. From present appearances they promise to make it lively along the railroad this winter." It is an excellent proverb that "fore-warned is fore-armed." There is no harm in our citizens being amply prepared, so that should a surplus of scoundrelism float this way during the present winter, and attempt to ply their hellish practices in this city we may be prepared to give them a proper reception.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER.—We have received by Deseret Telegraph a brief

account of a highway robbery and murder, perpetrated yesterday at about 1 p.m., not far from Lehi, on the west side of Jordan river. Two men named Chauncey Mayfield and Harlam P. Swett, and a third, whose name is not given, but who had been hired as a teamster, were en route with three ox teams laden with freight for White Pine, Nevada. The train stopped for dinner not far from W. C. Naile's place. Mayfield was sitting in front of his wagon, and was startled by the report of a pistol close at hand. On looking round he saw Swett lying dead on the ground, the hired man standing by him, pistol in hand. Mayfield asked him he had done that, and received in reply a ball in his hand. Mayfield ran, and the assassin fired several shots after him. Dr. Tait started last evening to attend the wounded man. The murderer, it is stated, started off in the direction of Cedar Valley.

ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to learn that on the afternoon of Wednesday last, Bro. John Dravey, of Plain City, while working near the mouth of Weber Cañon, on Bernard Snow's job, got his leg broken, through a "cave" of dirt.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—In the morning Elder Dymock B. Huntington and Gardner Snow addressed the congregation.

In the afternoon Elder John Taylor discoursed in a very interesting manner on the gospel of Jesus Christ, as understood by the Latter-day Saints, and the religious notions of the sects of Christendom. His remarks were reported.

STATE OF THE WEATHER.—Dec. 14th, 12 m.—Ogden, clear and frosty; Willard, clear but very cold; Wellsville, clear, sun shining brightly; Logan, clear and pleasant; American Fork, very pleasant but frosty; Provo, sun shining and very pleasant, freezes very hard at night; Springville, quite pleasant but frosty; Spanish Fork, very fine, but some snow on the ground; Mount Pleasant, beautiful morning; Fillmore, tolerably clear and fine, but quite cold—six inches of snow; Cove Creek, clear and beautiful, but very cold—five inches of snow; Beaver, warm and clear, thawing very fast; Parowan, clear and pleasant; Cedar City, clear and pleasant, froze very hard last night; Toker, clear and pleasant, no snow; St. George, clear and warm, no signs of storming. Thermometer 59.

DIED.—At Mona, Juab county, on the 6th of September, of cancer in the breast, Rachel B. wife of Almon Newell, aged 58 years and 3 months.

MANTI.—Bishop Moffitt, of Manti, called on Saturday. He reports all well at Manti, and that the health of the people of Sanpete generally is good. Co-operation is to be inaugurated at Manti on New Year's day. The Bishop says the prospects for peace and prosperity through Sanpete valley are brighter than they have been for some years, all signs of Indian troubles having now disappeared. A few days ago the Bishop of Mount Pleasant, Springtown, Moroni, Fort Ephraim and Manti, and a party of eight men were called out by President Orson Hyde, and under his personal direction and supervision proceeded to locate a canal, in order to carry off the waters of the Sanpitch from above what is called the Three Bridges, to the west side, where the river again forms a channel. The party was out three days, and succeeded in effecting their object. The work will be commenced at as early a day as possible, and when completed it will drain several thousand acres of now useless land, and convert them into good hay land.

WENT TO PROVO.—Presidents Brigham Young and Geo. A. Smith, General Chetlain U. S. Assessor of Internal Revenue, and wife, John A. Clark, Esq., Surveyor General of the Territory, and General R. T. Burton, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, left for Provo this morning. They expect to be absent a few days.

Correspondence.

SPRINGTOWN, Dec. 4, 1868.

Dear Brother Cannon:—On the 1st of November last we were visited by the Indians Tah-be-u-ner, Un-gitz-rib and Tah-rue-good of the Utah tribe, who wished to know our feelings in relation to peace. They came well recommended by the interpreter at the Uinta reservation, and were said to be men of influence. They said they wanted a "big talk" and to make a "big peace." In the eye of the law, we did not consider ourselves authorized to treat with them, this being a matter over which the Government exercises exclusive jurisdiction; but on second thought, we concluded that we would do something, as it appeared to us a very opportune time to establish a permanent understanding with them, and as there were no Government officers present, we thought there could be no harm in doing good of ourselves; and that the Government would not be jealous at our action in the case.

They wanted pay for the killing of Sanpitch and the men that were with him, and they wanted pretty large pay in the shape of horses, beef-cattle, blankets, guns, ammunition, flour, shirts, tobacco and different articles of clothing. On the 3d of November our Bishops all came together and we told them that we felt very differently towards them from what we should, if we had begun the war; but the war was begun by them; that they had stolen our horses and cattle, and had killed our men, women and children. They did not like to admit

that they began the war; but, after a little conversation, and the introduction of testimony, they did admit it. We told them we had nothing to give them for the killing of Sanpitch and his men; that they were in prison, and if they had remained there quietly, they would no doubt have been alive and with them to-day; but as they broke jail and attempted to escape they were shot down by the guard, they not being able to capture them without.

We told them that it was the laws of the land to shoot down any prisoner that attempted to escape from prison, if he could not be captured without; that if the Mormons had been in prison and attempted to escape, they would have been shot down just as Sanpitch and his men were; hence, we told them we had nothing to give them for the killing of those prisoners; but we told them we would make them a present of something before they left; that we wanted peace, and that we always wanted it, and never wanted war. We told them that they owed us more than they could ever pay; consequently we should ask them for nothing. We told them they had taken our horses and our cattle, and we had none to give them: we had plenty of guns and ammunition and intended to keep them—that the grasshoppers had eaten up our wheat and therefore had not much flour; but we would, nevertheless, still show them favor, as they were inclined for peace. So we gave them two hundred dollars in money and divided it among them (by their own request), according to their rank and influence, sending fifty dollars of it to Tabby, and ten hundred pounds of flour with other smaller presents, such as shirts, tobacco, etc.

They appeared highly satisfied and said they were not lying to us; that no more of our men should be killed by the Indians, and after seeing our order in council and the union of sentiment among us, they lamented that they had not captained us we had. They said they should tell Tabby and all the Indians that I was a father to the Mormons and also to the Indians. Two of our brethren, Jackson Alfred, our interpreter, and Reuben, his brother, accompanied them to their camp near the head of Spanish Fork, and were there treated in the most friendly manner by all the Indians, and finally parted with them with the strongest assurances of peace and good will.

Yours in the Gospel,
ORSON HYDE.

BRIGHAM CITY, Dec. 9th, '68.

This morning, before day break, a messenger from the grading camp this side of the Promontory brought in the sad news that Bishop Wm. Hyde was kicked by a mule right on the temple. Brother Snow sent his carriage immediately to bring him in.

Twenty more days of fine weather will enable us to finish the work of President Snow's contract, extending from the county line to the Promontory, with the exception of certain cuts and fillings, which can be worked at during any kind of winter weather. The Railroad company has a temporary depot of supplies here. The engineers are very favorably known among us. General Hurd is the superintendent for this part. He is accompanied by his cousin, Dr. Hurd.

Mr. Langrishe's troupe has been performing at the court house hall several nights. As I have been absent at such times I cannot judge, but the people are highly pleased with the various plays.

A considerable number of strangers are staying in our midst this winter. Mr. Rosenbaum's hotel is over crowded. Mr. H. P. Jensen is about converting his new building into a hotel for their accommodation. In our private residences we have not room enough for the convenience of our families, which makes it rather hard for anybody to rent.

SALT LAKE CITY,
Dec. 10, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—In keeping before your readers the subject of sericulture I would not weary them. I hope that I am properly and reasonably impressed with its importance to our people, for I would not be found giving to it undue interest, nor would I create expectations of results and profits from it that cannot be realized. It is time that we opened our eyes to see the hollow pretensions of all hopes for future competency that are not founded upon the productions of our country and the hand labor of our own people.

Quantities of money are now being made on the Railway, and are as readily being spent, without bettering our homes, agricultural or manufacturing

interests. Preparations are being made in almost all our settlements to import largely of manufactured goods from abroad, or to purchase them in Salt Lake City, while but little is said or done by the great majority of our influential and wealthy citizens to lay sure foundations at home to increase the raw material in quantities for the employment of home labor. Goods from abroad may be placed in the hands of our people, perhaps at cheaper rates, and combinations of wealth and influence for this purpose may for a time accomplish a purpose to be reached, but a system that has for its object the importation of manufactured goods from abroad, to sell to a depending people, can never enrich them and give them self-maintained competency; but it must, in time, entail upon them and their children continued and badly paid toil and hopeless poverty. Could we have manufactured goods from abroad given to us for nothing, it would be still better to make our supplies at home, to be sure of them, and to form a school for agricultural and mechanical knowledge combined, which we could not otherwise possess, for true religion and these underlie all human refinement and all true greatness.

Do the people of Utah want a constant and sure supply of money? Do they wish to reach a position in which they will have the raw and manufactured material to sell and have none to buy? Do they wish to cease parting with the products of their toil to enrich and build up strangers abroad? If they do, let them turn their attention to the multiplication of those products suited to this climate and soil, that will supply their wants at home, and command a ready market abroad. The great Railroad may prove a very uncertain means of conveying goods to us, prejudice, persecution, an Indian war, a deep snow, great floods, national troubles, and other unforeseen circumstances may occur to cut off our supplies. If these should never occur, that road will surely take away all our money and bring comparatively little to us. This may cripple our commercial trade and hurl bankruptcy upon our citizens engaged in it.

In this view it may be a God-sent blessing to the Mormon people in showing them the uncertainty of wealth in money, without the wealth of home production and home labor to manufacture all they need. Do the people of Utah want to take the first steps towards competency and independence? If so, let them grow millions of mulberry trees for the production of silk, these will give to them clothing and money both, build up other industries in the country, and give influence and importance abroad to our institutions.

An acre of land planted with mulberry cuttings in rows three feet and a half apart, and six inches apart in the row, will produce the first year eight tons of good leaves, and with proper pruning and culture, will produce the second year sixty thousand pounds. It is reckoned by a California silk grower, that one million of cocoons produced by the large Chinese race of worms, will consume seventy-eight tons of mulberry leaves. These cocoons will weigh one thousand four hundred pounds after being well dried, and will produce four hundred and twenty pounds of reeled or raw silk. This, at seven dollars a pound, gives the handsome sum of two thousand nine hundred and forty dollars for two and one half acres of mulberry trees the second year after planting the cuttings. The expenses of feeding and reeling will reach nine hundred and fifty-two dollars, leaving about two thousand dollars for two and a half acres, or eight hundred dollars nett per acre.

There is no culture from which we can reap so soon such grand results. By it we can produce a vast quantity of raw material almost at once. The establishment of this glorious industry will open up a bright future to our mountain home, give assurance and stability to trade, and create a profitable and safe investment for surplus wealth and labor.

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