

Correspondence.

FAIRVIEW, Sanpete Co., Utah,
July 3rd, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Two days' meetings were held at this place on Saturday and Sunday, June 29 and 30th, 1872, commencing on Saturday at 10 a.m. Present of the missionaries—Elders C. H. Wheelock, Ed. Cliff of Mount Pleasant, and—Larsen of Spring city. In the morning the congregation was addressed by Elder Cliff upon the goodness of God, and the many places and times that the same had been made manifest in the delivery and protection of his people in different dispensations; Elder Wheelock quoted the remarks of Pres. Young, made at Ogden, in regard to attending meetings, bore testimony, and made interesting remarks upon the principle of obedience.

In the afternoon Elder John Dorius of Ephraim, home missionary, came in. Elder Larsen bore testimony, exhorted to diligence in the performance of our duties, spoke in regard to the Indians, and made excellent remarks upon obedience. Bro. John Anderson and wife sang a colloquy upon the principles of the gospel. Elder Dorius exhorted to punctuality in attendance of meetings, and made some remarks upon the principle of plurality of wives. Elder Wheelock bore testimony, invited the sisters to attend meetings rather than stay at home to fix up extras for the missionaries or friends that might be in attendance during these meetings, spoke upon jealousy and the attending evils springing therefrom.

Sunday morning, 30th, the audience were compelled to assemble in the meeting house, instead of the bowery, on account of the inclement weather. Still many were present from other settlements. I noticed on the stand, in addition to those there yesterday, Pres. O. Hyde, Bishop Wm. Seely, and Elder C. C. A. Christensen. Pres. Hyde exhorted to payment of debts, and spoke also on other subjects. Many brethren and sisters from Mount Pleasant came in during his remarks, among them the choir of that place. Elder C. C. A. Christensen made remarks upon the pleasure of an unbounded reliance upon the conversation and promises of those with whom we associate, &c. Pres. Hyde made further remarks upon the subject of punctuality in our business relations.

In the afternoon Bishop Seely explained the course to pursue in order to increase and retain confidence one in another, and also spoke of the Indians, their traditions, &c., and upon tithing. Elder R. N. Alfred spoke upon the partaking of the sacrament and other subjects, and closed by exhorting to reform in the practice of our known duties.

Pres. Hyde gave counsel in regard to guarding ourselves against depredations of the Indians. Bishop Tucker made a few remarks in a spirited manner, exhorting to diligence. Pres. Hyde spoke of our fine location and our commodious meeting house and earnestly exhorted all Saints to be up and doing, not forgetting to pray, &c.

H. W. SANDERSON, Reporter.

FILLMORE, July 5th, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

The great drawback to the building up of this place in the past has been a lack of lumber, but, thanks to the enterprise of our Co-operative Mercantile Institution, with Pres. Thos. Callister at its head, that want will shortly be supplied by a fine steam mill, which is now being placed in position up the south fork of Chalk Creek. The building of a suitable place for worship has been for some time under consideration, but the scarcity of lumber made the steam mill a first necessity.

Good health and excellent prospects for fruit and grain prevail.

The ever glorious "Fourth," was quietly enjoyed by the citizens at our monthly fast meeting, as both fell on the same day, the speakers expressing joy at each return of the "Day of Freedom." The enjoyment of the day however, was marred by a few slight specimens of civilization of the character of "forty-rod imbibition and consequent excitement and quarrelling, etc.

A fine orderly dance closed the day's proceedings. Respectfully,

A. S. CRIBBLER.

MONROE, Sevier Co., July 5, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir—Once more our national birthday, the 4th of July, has arrived,

and we have celebrated it here in its usual way, with speaking, singing, racing and dancing in the evening and night, and we all have had a very good and lively time of it.

Our general prospects here are very good, and if peace can be maintained with the Indians, we expect in a few years to be behind none of the other and older settlements in the Territory. Spring came rather late this season for us, and as we have had a great share of public work to do, so our harvest will come off rather late, nevertheless the prospects are for a pretty fair crop. We have upwards of a hundred settlers here, and there is room for a good many more, as we have plenty of land, and the Sevier river has got plenty of good water. It is for us to get our canal finished, and we wish for a good number of the Saints to come and help us bring the river out, occupy the land, which is lying waiting for them, and make themselves comfortable homes here.

Our co-operative store is in a good condition, and doing considerable business, our Sunday school is well attended, and we are in general trying to keep up with the spirit of the times.

R. S.

LEHI CITY, July 8, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Sir—I wish to disclose a discovery that I have made to the apiarists of Utah, with regard to crippled bees, the cause, and the remedy. The large podded milkweed is sure death, either directly or indirectly, to every bee that lights on it, the bees either stick on the top of it or carry away a small scale that sticks to their feet. The bees then pull their feet off, trying to get it away from them. That is the cause of the bees carrying live bees away constantly. Destroy that weed and the remedy is effected.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY E. NORTON.

PROVO, July 6, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir:—On the morning of the 4th, at 10 o'clock, being fast day, a meeting was held in the meeting house. The services were opened by prayer by President Smoot, who prayed that the Constitution might be preserved, after which the choir sang "The Spirit of God," &c. The meeting was then addressed by President Smoot, Bishop Wm. Miller, Elders J. B. Milner and Jas. Hart and others, upon the history of the day. Meeting was closed by a benediction by Bishop Tanner. In the afternoon I was invited to a picnic, which was held in the grounds of Brother Graves. Although living in Provo so many years, I had not visited those grounds until then, and to my surprise I could fancy myself in my native land. It is situated about a mile from the meeting-house, and is known by the appellation of Perseverance Cottage. Going along the Springville road you come to a row of locust trees, about sixty rods long, by the side of the road. The house stands about 200 yards back from the road, with a lawn in front, three-fourths of an acre, three sides surrounded by avenues of trees, walnut, mulberry and locust, so that tables can be set for about 300 persons to sit in the shade. On one side of the avenue leading to the house, is a carriage drive, shaded on both sides. On the south side is a peach orchard and a young apple orchard, and on the north side, near the house, is another apple, etc., orchard. At the front and side of the house, is the mammoth grape vine, which Bro. Graves tells me covers over 1,800 square feet, loaded with grapes. In the rear is his vineyard. He has an acre planted. His bearing vines are heavily laden; he also has six or seven fig trees. The grounds are laid out in a picturesque and fanciful manner, with rare shrubs and flowers, etc.

A party of about 100 young and old, from the 1st Ward, sat down to the picnic. The tables were spread on the north side of the lawn, in the avenue, and we sat down to them about 3 o'clock, blessing was asked by Bishop Johnson, and after justice had been done to the good things provided, we tripped the fantastic toe to the violin and the dulcimer, under the shade of the green trees. About 4 o'clock the Provo military band drove up and enlivened the scene with their martial music. Just before dusk, after enjoying ourselves in a rational and pleasing manner, we all returned home, satisfied, wishing Bro. Graves and his family success in this life, and joy and peace hereafter, and hoping that the

time was not far distant when we should see many such places around the cities of the Saints.

Yours respectfully,
OBSERVER.

THE NEW POSTAL CODE.

REGULATIONS WITH WHICH EVERY-BODY SHOULD BE ACQUAINTED.

The following are the new portions of the revised regulations just issued under the new postal code by the Postmaster General. The portions not given below, are mere repetitions of existing regulations:

Drop or local letters, at letter-carrier offices, for each half ounce or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamps, 1 cent.

Postal cards, with postage stamps impressed on them, 1 cent.

NOTE.—By section 107 of the new postal code, the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to furnish and to issue "postal cards," with postage stamps impressed upon them, to be transmitted through the mails at one cent each for messages, orders, notices and other short communications; and until such cards are issued by the Department, which will be done in due time, the law cannot go into effect, as there is no provision allowing of postal cards other than such as may be furnished by the Department, with stamps impressed upon them.

All domestic letters, deposited in any post-office for mailing, on which the postage is wholly unpaid or paid less than one full rate, as required by law, except letters lawfully free, and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States, shall be sent by the postmaster to the dead-letter office in Washington: *Provided*, That in large cities and adjacent districts of dense population, having two or more post-offices within a distance of three miles of each other, any letter mailed at one of such offices, which shall have been inadvertently prepaid at the drop or local letter-rate of postage only, may be forwarded to its destination through the proper office, charged with the amount of the deficient postage, to be collected on delivery.

All letters published as non-delivered, shall be charged with one cent addition to the regular postage, to be accounted for as a part of the postal revenue.

The compensation for publishing the non-delivered letters shall in no case exceed one cent for each letter published.

Manuscripts for publication in newspapers, magazines or periodicals, are subject to letter postage.

NEWSPAPERS.

The following are the quarterly rates of postage, when paid quarterly or yearly in advance, on newspapers and periodicals issued once a week or more frequently, and sent to actual subscribers from a known office of publication:

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent by publishers to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

Newspapers and periodicals, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, sent to any part of the United States, weekly 5 cents; semi-weekly, 10 cents; tri-weekly, 15 cents; 6 times a week, 30 cents; daily, 35 cents; exceeding four ounces and not exceeding eight ounces, 10, 20, 30, 60 and 70 cents; exceeding 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 15, 30, 45, 90 and \$1.05; exceeding 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 20, 40, 60, \$1.20 and \$1.40.

The following are the quarterly rates of postage, when paid quarterly or yearly in advance, on newspapers and periodicals issued less frequently than once a week, and sent to actual subscribers from a known office of publication:

Newspapers, magazines, and other periodical publications, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, sent to any part of the United States, semi-monthly, 6 cents, monthly 3 cents, quarterly 1 cent; exceeding 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 12 cents, 6 cents, 2 cents; exceeding 8 ounces, and not exceeding 12 ounces, 18 cents, 9 cents, 3 cents.

The rate of postage on newspapers, excepting weeklies, periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, and circulars, when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers, shall be uniform at one cent each; but periodicals weighing more than two ounces shall be subject to a postage of two cents each, and these rates be prepaid by stamps.

One cent per ounce shall be charged for books, samples of metals, ores, minerals, and merchandise prepaid by postage stamps.

Packages of woolen, cotton or linen clothing, not exceeding two pounds in weight, may be sent through the mail to any non-commissioned officer or private in the army of the United States, if prepaid at the rate of one cent for one ounce or fraction thereof, subject to such regulation as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

Free matter will be governed by the old regulations, except so far as they may be modified by the following new paragraphs:

All publications sent or received by the Smithsonian Institution, marked on each package "Smithsonian Exchange."

Weekly newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber within the county where the same is printed and published; but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless postage is paid upon them at the usual rates.

Medals, certificates of thanks, or other testimonials, which have been or may be awarded by the Legislatures of the several States and Territories to the soldiers thereof, to be sent by the Adjutant Generals of said States and Territories, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Free registration for currency sent for redemption, is provided for as follows:

All postmasters are hereby authorized to register, in the manner prescribed by law, but without payment of any registration fee, all letters containing fractional or other currency of the United States, which shall be by them sent by mail to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, to register, in like manner without charge, all letters containing new currency returned for currency redeemed, which shall be received by him from the said Treasurer, in sealed packages, marked with the word "register" over the official signature of the said Treasurer.

Under this section, it is the duty of Postmasters to register, without fee, all letters containing fractional or other currency of the United States sent to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption, and delivered to them for mailing.

There are fifteen paragraphs more, but they are mere repetitions of existing regulations.—*Ec.*

WHAT IS AN ACRE?—The answer to this question may appear to be very simple, says the *Irish Farmers' Gazette*, but it is not so in reality:

The "statute" acre defines 4,840 yards as the correct measurement; the Irish, Lancashire, and plantation acre, 7,840 yards; the Scotch standard, over 6,104 yards; the Cunninghamham, 6,250 yards; the Cheshire or Staffordshire, 10,240 yards; the West Derby, 9,000 yards; in North Wales the "customary acre" is said to be 3,240 yards, and the "erw," or "true acre," 4,320 yards; Leicester is satisfied with 2,308½ yards; while Westmoreland claims 6,760 yards, and so on, for the list is not exhausted.

The foregoing facts illustrate the state of things in Great Britain, as regards many terms of measurement, dimensions and weight.

Life will always be, to a great extent, what we ourselves make it. The cheerful man makes a cheerful world, the gloomy man a gloomy one. We usually find but our own temperament reflected in the disposition of those above us. A person returning from an evening party not long ago, complained to a policeman on his beat, that an ill-looking fellow was following him; it turned out to be his own shadow! And such usually is human life to each of us for the most part, but the reflection of ourselves. Every man has his peculiarities of manner and character, as he has peculiarities of form and feature; and we must have forbearance in dealing with them, as we expect them to have forbearance in dealing with us. We may not be conscious of our own peculiarities, yet they exist nevertheless.

A drunken Irishman, on being told that his intemperate habits would soon make his poor wife a widow, was quite affected and exclaimed: "Oh, faith! it ud make me the wretchedest man in the world to see Mrs. Coons a widow."