

ga muscatel which has no equal as a raisin, the White Nice of which the Sherry is made, the Black Prince (Port wine), together with innumerable others of less note. All these, except the Zagors are too tender for Northern Utah, but promise to be a perfect success here. If they were raised without irrigation in Northern Utah, especially in the localities where the ameliorating influence of the larger lakes are distributed, the Black Prince may also be raised; the Pineau is hardy enough to grow on rich bottom land as a table grape, but for wine the bench land must be chosen. As for raisins, Northern Utah cannot produce them, as they must mature before August to receive an out door temperature of 110 degrees Fah. for 12 or 15 consecutive days, which is not attained north of the rim of the basin. Kilm drying might be resorted to; but the heat is not sufficient during the season of maturation in those localities to produce sugar enough in the grape for its preservation. All raisin grapes have a large berry, a thin skin, and very small and few seeds, often none at all; they are all of vigorous growth, and if they are irrigated after the seeds have hardened or much rain falls, or they grow in rich soil, they will burst and rot. The Malaga Muscatel, of which the best raisins in the world are made, has a little thicker skin, but, being tender even in the fair climate of the coast of Spain, it is yet uncertain whether it is hardy enough for St. George and vicinity or not. Grape culture being with us in its infancy, there is as yet no chance of writing a reliable manual on viniculture adapted to these regions, nor will there be until more extended experiments shall have been made; when that time arrives, if there can be found no abler hand than mine to apply to the production of such a work, a great necessity, I will endeavor to apply myself to it with all the zeal which the production of the grape itself now receives at my hands; but no doubt there will be better talent in the field by that time, to which I hope there may be no opposition raised.

Yours, most respectfully,

DANIEL BONELLI.

MANTI, SANPETE COUNTY.

Oct. 25, 1868.

*Editor Deseret News:*—Dear Sir—As I take a great pleasure in reading accounts of things transpiring in other localities, I thought I would trouble you with a communication, thinking that others of your readers might have like interests as myself. We have had delightful weather for some length of time, and the agriculturists as well as the mechanics are making good use of the same. A vast amount of plowing and sowing are being done in this county, also building houses, improving roads, bridges, &c., and penetrating the cañons for timber, poles and wood. While all these are going on, the people are not forgetting the formation of societies for education and advancement in the arts and sciences, to meet the present as well as future necessities, sustaining their friends, building up home and making it desirable.

We have had our spirits greatly revived by the late visit of President Young and company, and at a later period by that of Hon. Erastus Snow and those with him. Their teachings were lively, fatherly and encouraging, and humbly received by the people, who manifest an increase of faith and good works.

On the 19th, 20th and 21st, the militia of this county assembled at Camp Hyde near Ephraim, and held a three days' drill. Several hundreds of men from this county are absent working on the railroad; notwithstanding this drawback, there was a large and respectable turn-out. We are indebted to General W. B. Pace, commander of this district, for his abilities displayed in arranging camp and conducting the drill, assisted by Colonels Nuttall, Chipman, Wood and McClenon, all of Utah county. The brass bands of Mount Pleasant, Manti and Ephraim, and the marshal bands of the two latter places, favored us with their presence, performing well their parts as musicians. On the third day President Hyde, and Generals Erastus Snow and Lutz paid a visit to the parade ground. They were received at a present arms by the entire brigade, a salute being fired by the first company of artillery. The brigade performed several military evolutions; and after marching in review, formed a square, when the troops were addressed by President Hyde, Generals E. Snow and W. B. Pace. Their remarks were eulogistic of the discipline, arms and equip-

ment of the Sanpete militia, not surpassed by any other militia in the Territory. A good feeling prevailed with the officers and soldiers during the drill; and in camp, which broke up in good order at 2 p. m.

The Manti troops gave a grand ball in the evening of the 21st, and were favored with the presence of General Pace and fellow officers, from Utah county, all joining in the pleasures of the evening.

The people of this county have passed through three years of Indian hostilities, losing by brutal massacre some fifty of their number and hundreds of thousands of dollars by stealings and destruction by Indians, and this year the larger portion of their crops were destroyed by grasshoppers. Comparing these scenes with the improvements and advancement made, I am lead to say that my eulogistic language would fall, were I to make an attempt to do them justice. We do not feel to despair knowing that it will never do to give it up so.

GEO. PEACOCK.

## ITEMS.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

**THEATRICAL.**—The fine melo-drama "The Gunmaker of Moscow," and Professor Bosco's side-splitting Shadow Pantomime make a strong bill for this evening, and one that should crowd the house. We look for good playing in the drama; and for the pantomime to go even better than on Wednesday night. The youngsters enjoy the fun and exaggerated pictures of the Shadows, in a high degree.

**CHANGE OF TIME.**—Postmaster Street informs us this morning that he had got a wrong understanding from Wells, Fargo, & Co., with regard to the departure of the eastern mails. The mail for the east, on and after to-day, will leave at 5.30 p. m., instead of at 6 p. m., as announced yesterday evening.

**BOARD OF REGENTS.**—Last night the Regency of the University of Deseret met in President Young's office, and a quorum being present, proceeded to business. Professor D. O. Calder being appointed Chancellor *pro tem*, in the absence of Professor Albert Carrington.

The subject before the Board was the dissemination of works in the Deseret Alphabet. Ten thousand copies each of the First and Second Readers have arrived, and now require to be distributed among the scholars throughout the Territory. They are well printed, on good paper, profusely illustrated, and make the beginning of a very excellent series of elementary works. The work was done by Russell Bros., New York, and reflects much credit upon them. Some errors have unavoidably crept in, but these will be corrected in a list of errata, and a printed sheet containing the corrections will be placed in each copy. Professor Calder reported in part his labors in the east in connection with their publication; and said the idea embodied in the series of school books of which these are the first, is the very thing to which several large publishing firms have sought to give a practical form. A committee of three gentlemen—Professor Orson Pratt, Sen. G. D. Watt, Esq., and Superintendent H. L. Campbell—was appointed to get up a list of errata, fix the prices of the books, and dispose of them to the schools in behalf of the Board of Regents. The Regency adjourned till Friday evening next.

We are not in a position to say the exact price of the books yet; but it will be so trifling that no one need lack a copy of each. The advantages of phonetics and phonotypy have been dwelt upon so often and are so well understood, that almost every person—if not every one—in the Territory capable of comprehending must be more or less familiar with them. We hope therefore that school teachers will promptly exhaust the supply of these First and Second Readers; and that parents will assist the efforts of the teachers by having the books placed in the hands of their children, until every pupil and student in the Territory is thoroughly conversant with phonetic spelling and with the Deseret Alphabet.

**TELEGRAPHIC.**—Mark Croxall, Esq., business manager of the W. U. Telegraph Company's office in this city, courteously furnishes us the following:

Salt Lake City, Oct. 31st.

All our eastern wires are cut near Alkali, by Indians. The railroad wire is not interrupted as yet. The Cheyenne operator says a fireman is killed. The railroad wire is busy, and we cannot get any particulars at present.

**A BEAUTIFUL RUG.**—California woolen manufacturers have been highly spoken of by all who have any knowledge of them, and we have heard it stated that cloths and blankets manufactured in that State are in demand in the Eastern States, being superior to anything of the kind made there. We have seen better and finer blankets imported from California than we ever saw anywhere. But we were scarcely prepared to see so fine a quality of traveling rug of California manufacture as a friend has just presented to us. It is two yards and a quarter long and a yard and a half wide, with a fringe of a little over six inches deep on each side, and weighs seven pounds and a half. Of course, being so heavy, it must necessarily be thick; but it is soft and yielding. It seems to be woven in two pieces; it is so ingeniously fastened together, however, that it is like one substance. On one side is tan-colored, and the other is woven in alternate stripes of variegated colors, red, black, blue, orange, gray, brown and white, which give it a very gay and attractive appearance. For a carriage or sleigh such a robe will answer splendidly.

This robe, with the other woolen articles of California manufacture, are very suggestive to us. They show us what we can do in the manufacture of fabrics in this Territory, if we are so disposed. California is no better adapted for the production of wool than is our Territory, under the plan suggested by President Young of keeping the flocks of sheep traveling from the north to the south in the Fall and from the south to

the north in the Spring and Summer. But we must pay attention to our sheep. Wool has been in such poor demand until lately, there being no machinery to manufacture it in any quantity, that no wide-spread and continuous efforts have been made to improve the quality of our flocks. We have machinery now, and there is a market for wool, and the demand will steadily increase, especially for the finer grades. Every man who keeps sheep should invest judiciously in stock animals that will raise the quality of his flock. It will pay.

Our Local, who is something of a judge of weaving, says the two pieces of the rug are woven together, which speaks still higher for the skill of the manufacturer.

**A USEFUL INVENTION.**—Yesterday afternoon Bro. George Worstenholme brought us one of the neatest and most useful little inventions that we have seen for some time, and one that he has patented. It is a small circular box, so to speak, for being inserted into stove piping to regulate the draught. It can be made to fit any stove pipe, and can be attached to any stove in ten minutes. Its value was tested practically before a number of gentlemen present, by a small piece of paper being lighted and put under the piping to which it was attached, which threw out a larger amount of heat than it seemed could possibly be thrown off by so trifling a combustible; while not a particle of smoke was to be seen. It is called a "registering damper." It preserves the entire heat given out by the fire in a heating or cooking stove in the apartment where it is used, and yet sufficient ventilation is secured to the fire. Its price is trifling—a couple of dollars—and it will save twice its cost per month during the winter, in a regularly used stove in fuel. Bro. Worstenholme, the inventor, works at the tin shop of the late R. C. Sharkey, where he will fill all orders for it. We can strongly recommend it to the public as an excellent economiser of heat and fuel. Those who saw it tested in our office yesterday afternoon, immediately determined to procure them.

**OPENED.**—Professor D. O. Calder opened the business portion of his department of the University of Deseret to the public to-day, in the lower story of the Council House. The principal apartment is arranged as a tasteful bazaar, well stocked with a choice selection of goods, the students conducting the sales. Two wholesale rooms are adjoining the retail sale room.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

**SABBATH MEETINGS.**—Elder J. Francis, missionary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, on the U.P.R.R. between Omaha and Sacramento, occupied the forenoon, taking for his text the 9th verse of the 5th chapter of Hebrews.

In the afternoon Elder Orson Pratt delivered a discourse on the nature of the gospel and the blessings which it will secure to all who are faithful to its principles.

**PROFESSOR CALDER'S BAZAAR.**—Our space and time on Saturday precluded giving this place a proper notice; and, indeed, the public could better appreciate its value to the students by paying it a visit. Entering at the east door, you see the apartment surrounded with the counters and bazaar shelves on which are tastefully arranged the various articles in charge of the student storekeepers. Stationary and various kinds of neat and tasteful book-pockets and otherwise occupy the north side; fancy goods—including a great variety of perfumes and toilet requisites—are on the west end, the south side is the repository of music and musical instruments of various kinds; while the east end is devoted to books, maps, &c.; beautiful chromos, prints, &c., being arranged around the building. These articles will be varied as the students buy at the wholesale rooms. This, in connection with the theoretical department up stairs—which gives the same practical form to business that other commercial colleges do—introduces the students to actual business and all the details of commercial transactions. The idea is as good as it is original, and will commend itself to parents everywhere who wish their children to obtain a practical commercial education, and to young ladies and gentlemen who desire to go through a thorough course of study.

**SOCIETY FOR CULTIVATING SILK.**—Elder George D. Watt has been appointed to travel throughout the Territory and lecture on Silk culture, and also to organize societies for the cultivation of silk. Bro. Watt's long continued interest in silk culture is sufficient guarantee that he will give the subject his best and most earnest efforts; and his experience in breeding worms and producing silk, and in the cultivation of the mulberry tree, make him an authority that can be relied upon. His lectures will therefore be of a highly instructive and practical character, and the advantages and profits that will accrue from silk culture in this Territory will be plainly laid before the people. The Bishops in this city and Territory are requested to aid Bro. Watt in fulfilling his mission, in the organization of societies, and in giving a practical character to the instructions on silk culture, by having mulberry trees planted and seeing that the necessary steps are taken to procure eggs and have worms bred from them in each ward and settlement.

Last night he lectured in the 13th Ward to a large congregation. President Geo. A. Smith followed with a brief and lucid address on the same subject.

**UTAH COUNTY.**—Bishop A. O. Smoot, who got into the city on Saturday from Provo, reports peace and good feelings existing in that city, and a considerable degree of quietness, a large portion of the male population being at work on the railroad. The spirit of progress, however, is not allowed to slumber, and improvements continue with commendable vigor. Bishop Smoot and Elder Joseph F. Smith had visited all the settlements in Utah County, with one or two exceptions, and lectured on co-operation. The matter had been well received by the people, who subscribed for shares in a spirited manner.

**CITY SEXTON'S REPORT** for October, 1868.—Males, 47; females, 23; of these, adults, 20; chil-

dren, 50. Died of the following causes, as reported: Teething and bowel complaints, 40; canker, 5; brain fever, 3; inflammation of the lungs, 3; general debility, 3; marasmus, 1; peritonitis, 1; dislocation of the spine, 1; liver complaint, 1; diphtheria, 1; child-bed, 1; measles, 1; old age, 2; croup, 1; tumor, 1; killed accidentally, (thrown from a wagon), 1; burnt to death, 1; not reported, 3. Total interments, 70.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Nov. 2d, 1868.

*Editor Deseret News:*—Dear Sir:—At a general assembly of the authorities of the people of the Saints in the Old Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, on the 31st ult., I was called and appointed to visit the wards and settlements of Utah, to lay before the people the capabilities of our country for and the advantages to be derived from the culture of the mulberry tree, and the production of silk by means of the silk worm, and also to organize co-operative bodies in every ward for the effectual introduction, and permanent establishment of this remunerative industry.

I delivered my first lecture in the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms last evening, 1st inst. to a large, attentive and appreciative audience. There were present Pres. Geo. A. Smith, and D. H. Wells. Pres. Geo. A. Smith and Bishop E. D. Woolley earnestly responded in favor of at once preparing ourselves to carry out the wishes of Pres. B. Young relating to the subject of the Lecture.

The Bishop announced another meeting of the members of the ward on an early day, for the purpose of again talking the matter over, and organizing.

On Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock I shall deliver my second lecture in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms, the Lord willing.

G. D. WATT.

**DIED.**—On Saturday morning, Oct. 31, 1868, the infant son of Theodore F. and Augusta E. Tracy, aged two months.

The funeral took place from the Townsend House, yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

**POLICE.**—Samuel Tyne, for the third time in a few days, came under the hands of the police, in a drunk and disorderly condition. He was fined this morning \$15. Samuel could bear considerable temperance reformation.

Samuel Wallace is in custody on a charge of abduction, and was to be examined at 4 p. m. to-day. The second Samuel is in rather a worse pair of boots than even the former Samuel.

## THE OXYGEN LIGHT.

The oxygen light, a recent and very valuable French discovery, is gaining many friends and admirers in the East, and its early and general introduction is very probable. By the middle of November it is believed that it will be extensively used in New York. The results of various experiments which have been made with it are so favorable that the American proprietors have organized themselves into a company and are erecting a laboratory for the manufacture of oxygen, 200 feet long and 100 feet broad, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, in Forty-first street, New York. It is not designed at present to lay pipes for conducting the oxygen from the laboratory to the various places where it may be used the company not being authorized; but it will be conveyed in portable vessels to all buildings, public or private, where it may be desired for illuminative purposes.

This new illuminative agent, is of exceeding brilliancy—being nineteen and a half times more so than the ordinary coal gas. This has been demonstrated by actual measurement in the laboratory of the New York college. Besides this, it is a great deal cheaper. The cost of ordinary gas, to consumers in the East is three dollars per thousand feet. The estimated cost of the oxygen light is \$25 per thousand feet, or a trifle over eight times that of the former; but when it is remembered that the illuminative power of the new light is nearly twenty times greater than that of the common gas, the pecuniary advantages resulting from its use will be readily seen. In a large city like New York the saving to the public by the use of the oxygen light, if brought into general use, will be enormous in the course of a year. This great reduction in the cost will be readily appreciated by the public, and the belief, that this new light will win its way, and speedily come into general use, seems to be well founded.

The worst seat a man can sit on—self-conceit.

Wounded vanity bleeds inwardly and never heals.

Nets in which to catch young flats—Brunettes.

"Glacier ice," brought from the Alps, is popular in Paris.

Corn is rotting in some parts of Kentucky for want of stock to eat it.

The old settlers of Alaska are said to be discontented with their new government.

The ladies have become their own protectors—they have adopted the pelisse for street wear.

The Pacific Railroad Company advertises for sleepers. They should apply to some of the churches.