

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

We learn from the Cheyenne *Leader* that "A paper is being circulated for subscriptions to a fund for the purpose of sending a delegate or an agent to Washington to represent the people of this Territory in the Indian question. This is a worthy and almost necessary object, and we trust our citizens will liberally respond to the call. One man, of the right stamp, would be worth more to us in Washington than a dozen memorials."

"Gen. Sherman arrived here last evening, and was met at the station by a number of officers and a company of cavalry, which accompanied him as an escort to Fort Russell."—[Cheyenne *Leader* of May 1.

DIED, in this city, last night, the 8th inst., Samuel W., son of Edward L. and Mary W. Sloan, aged eleven months and twenty-six days.

ST. GEORGE.—We clip the following items from *Our Dixie Times*, of April 22:

Our Sunday School is in a thriving condition. It is in charge of Bros. Miles, Oakley and Morris, who take great interest in their numerous pupils. They have about 200 scholars. Success attend their generous efforts.

April 19th—Roses in bloom, strawberries ripening, figs the size of a hickory nut and apricots twice as large, rhubarb, asparagus, radishes and lettuce in common use, and earliest peas of size for eating. All sorts of fruit has apparently passed the danger of frost.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES.—Bro. Keate, the prince of strawberry culture, yesterday placed before us a dish of those delicious berries, scarlet with ripeness and fragrant with sweetness—and they were huge ones, too, one is enough at a time—provided they come often enough.

THOSE "HOPPERS."—As a determination seems manifest to make a vigorous onslaught on the locusts to destroy them, we will offer a few thoughts on the subject. While brush is undoubtedly the best means to use for sweeping and destroying them in fields where it can be employed, and in the streets, it could not be so well used in gardens among tender plants and vines, that would be easily injured under it. In such places burning seems the most effectual plan of getting rid of them, and this can be best employed in the early part of the day. At night they gather together and remain quiet till after sunrise in the morning. Then they begin to move, and they can be easily driven by the use of brush, brooms, or anything similar, in any desired direction. Small heaps of sage brush, straw, hay, or anything that will lay together and burn rapidly, could be placed at proper distances, not so large nor so near trees as to injure them, and into these the locusts could be driven. By surrounding the heaps, when it has got its living freight, with more brush and putting some on the top so that they cannot readily get away, and then lighting it in two or three places at once, a regular holocaust can be made, and the insects destroyed in myriads.

There are vast quantities of them in the streets and roads, that could be readily destroyed now, which, if let alone, will soon enter lots and fields to destroy and eat down. These could be readily swept away now by the use of the brush attached to wheels, and thus destruction by them would be prevented. Chickens are excellent skirmishers in this warfare, eating immense numbers of them, when allowed free range where they are plenty.

In some parts of the east that have been afflicted by them, large quantities have been caught and utilized, even when full grown with fully developed wings, in the following manner: Early in the morning, before the sun was up, and while the locusts were semi-torpid, a sheet or something to answer the purpose, would be drawn along the ground, one edge close to the earth and the other raised, while a person in front would drive them on to it; and when a sufficient number was "bagged" they were taken and boiled, and fed to swine and chickens, either eating them eagerly and fattening on them rapidly. We saw this tested last Fall in this city, and are satisfied it can be easily done. But the wisest plan is to take them while they are young. They are growing rapidly and daily becoming more destructive; and the effort should be made now to clean them off.

NATIONAL CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY.—Through the courtesy of the Hon. Edwin M. Higgins, Acting Governor, we have been favored with a letter to his Excellency Governor Durkee from Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner of Public Lands, the purport of which we lay before our readers.

Mr. Wilson says that "in order to promote the interests of science, and to facilitate the disposal of the public lands, by embodying authentic information in regard to their agricultural and mineral resources, a cabinet of natural history has been opened in the General Land Office." To give a national character to this enterprise, it is proposed to assign an alcove to each State and Territory, for the exclusive accommodation of its scientific memorials. That this cabinet may have an immediate practical value, collections, are requested to be made of soils, marls, clays, rocks, building materials, animal and vegetable products, and all things that are characteristic of the localities where they are obtained. These are for preservation in the proper alcove in this national cabinet; and county officers are requested to interest themselves in the matter, and bring it to the notice of scientific men in their various counties, soliciting contributions. Such contributions, weighing not more than five pounds, Mr. Wilson says, can be forwarded by mail free of expense to the contributor. The agricultural, mineral, and building resources of our Territory are very great; and we have no doubt but leading men in the various counties will take pleasure in having Utah fairly represented in a national collection embracing specimens of the multitudinous and valuable products of the vast territory embraced within the boundaries of the United States. The soils of the various parts of the Territory, from the dry, sandy, cactus-growing region of southern Utah; the gravelly soil which characterizes our bench lands; the alluvial deposits and rich loams of our valleys, and the alkaline and saline-impregnated earths which are found in various parts, should all have a place in this collection. So should our granites, sand-stones and other rocks, including those of volcanic origin; our iron, lead, copper and other ores; our coal; our timber of various kinds; our plants, shrubs, herbs and flowers, acclimatized and indigenous; and everything that will show the varied and rich resources of our Territory. Specimens should be forwarded to Acting Governor Higgins, whose anxiety to have the matter receive all publicity bespeaks the interest he feels in it. We hope the contributions that may be forwarded, will fairly and fully represent the Territory of Utah.

THE POLICE found a poor fellow yesterday, whose imagination was slightly enlarged

through partaking too freely of something that led him to converse upon what he supposed to be a neighbor's faults, thereby disturbing the peace. The Doctor declared him debtor to the city.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The *Millennial Star* of the 18th ult. contains gratifying news in relation to the spread of the work of God in the British Isles and in Scandinavia.

Elder Heber Young, writing from London, says "we still continue to baptize a few almost every Sunday." From Durham, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, Monmouthshire, Lincolnshire, Warwickshire, Lancashire, Devonshire, Hampshire, Jersey, Isle of Wight, Edinburgh, Glasgow, the Welsh District, and indeed from almost every portion of the British Isles similar accounts are received. The honest in heart are being awakened and hundreds through the Mission are rendering obedience to the Truth.

From Scandinavia, also, Elder Widerborg writes that within the past quarter 204 persons have been baptized, and that the church in Scandinavia now numbers over 5,000 souls. The emigration from that country is increasing at such a rate that the attention of the government is being called to it, and a bill was then (April 6) before the Diet for its control. This bill, which probably before this is the law of the land, stipulates that no man shall act as an emigration agent who has not resided in the country five years; and then only upon giving bonds for £1000.

We also learn from the same *Star* that Elder Francis A. Brown, who had been laboring in the Netherlands, and latterly as President of the Nottingham Conference, sailed from Liverpool on the 7th ult. for New York, on board the steamship *Minnesota*.

POOR ADAMS.—It seems to be some men's lot to anticipate ill luck. Friend Adams, a good honest soul, thought it his duty to patronize the "art union" the other day and accordingly paid five dollars for a chance. While all was excitement he entered the crowd at the time of the draw, and pointing to the most insignificant picture to be seen exclaimed "it would be just like my luck to draw that."

Every one present smiled, but the smile became more audible when a few moments after he actually did draw the "Golden crested wren." "O ye of little faith."

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.—A. P. Rockwood, Esq., chairman of the committee appointed on Friday, to enquire into the best plan for destroying the locusts or grasshoppers, has furnished his report. Experiments with the brush, he says, have proved that while tolerably good on hard ground, such as roads and hard, gravelly spots, it does not answer where the ground is soft, such as it usually is where crops are planted. There it beats the locusts into the earth, but does not kill them. He had set traps in a stream near the Penitentiary, and believed that a bushel an hour could be caught there in the warmest portion of the day—when the insects are most lively—of those that get into the water while moving without being driven in. At the time he handed in his report, he had not learned how it worked, but we saw him afterwards, and he informed us that three pecks had been so caught, in sieves, in half-an-hour.

His report contained the following suggestions that were adopted. First: That the five acre lots should be divided into districts, each tier of blocks being a district, placed under the direction of a competent person, who would superintend the driving of the insects into the water-sects; and where the water was not in the sect to have it turned in.

Second: That men should be appointed to take charge of the several streams coming from the mountains in the neighborhood of this city—Big Canyon, Emigration, Dry, Red Butte and City Creeks, one man to each.

And third: That the insects should be driven into the creeks and water-sects, and be caught in traps set for them, and then buried.

In setting his trap near the Penitentiary, he had a small stream of water turned off the main stream, into which, by a board being placed in a diagonal position, the surface water was carried, bearing the locusts with it; while the main portion of the water flowed down its customary channel under the board. Then, by means of sieves he had them caught in this little side stream, and turned into a gunny sack. But as it might not be practical nor advisable to keep the traps constantly attended, as this one was while he was making the experiment, they might be arranged so as to need no watching, but only to be emptied at intervals and re-set.

It is noticeable that where crops have been eaten off, they have commenced to grow again. This is different from what it was when the crops were destroyed by the grasshoppers before. Some think that the cause of their re-growing now is the plentiful rains which have fallen. Brother Rockwood suggests that if drouth continues after the crops have been destroyed, the ground should be freely irrigated, though the irrigating may not be so effectual as the rain, the latter washing every part left of the eaten vegetation.

We hope our readers throughout the Territory will note the suggestions contained in Brother Rockwood's report. An organized and continued effort now, before the locusts grow larger, may save the Territory from serious loss.

TRAIN IN.—Layton's train, loaded with over 40,000 lbs. of goods, for Jennings & Co., got in today.

THE WAR COMMENCED.—This morning operations commenced, in an organized form, against the "hoppers," through the city and in adjacent places. Vast numbers are already destroyed, and vast numbers more are yet to be dealt with.

AT SIX AGAIN.—Flour has reached six cents again, and the little speculative excitement has entirely gone, with no other results than obloquy upon those who were instrumental in producing it.

We have heard the following concerning a mechanic of 2d South street, whose name has been associated with the late rise in price; and, as it comes from a reliable source, have no hesitation in giving it publicity. Said mechanic was in a place on Saturday where the conversation turned on the flour question, when he said "If I cannot sell my flour for ten dollars a hundred, I can get men to work for me for one dollar a day and I'll pay them in flour and charge them nine dollars a hundred." Under existing circumstances, such a speech betrays the spirit of the man, and how infamous he would be had he the chance. It would not be at all surprising to hear of his railing against President Young, who, when flour was selling in this city a little over three years ago for twenty to twenty-six dollars a hundred, sold it to every person in his employment for six dollars.

We congratulate the "Mechanic" and those who feel like him, on the fact that the selling price is again six and not nine dollars; and that the prospects are favorable for his not being able to get men altogether on his own terms.

DRYING UP.—Efforts have been made at various times to stop drinking, and have no liquor saloons in our city, or Territory. Prohibition was tried in this city, and a constant warfare had to be carried on with unscrupulous vendors of fiery liquids, in which Federal Judges, the appointed conservators of the law, were arrayed on the side of the law-breakers. Then a number of places were licensed, with the license placed at a pretty high figure. For some time past there have been three "bars" in the city; and they have been running so successfully that one designs to emigrate immediately to Sweetwater, while another has dropped down to Lager without a "stick." The "bibulous" are decreased in number, "eye-openers" are unsought after, Alderman Clinton has less to do in the business of committing "drunks;" and our citizens enjoy the quiet and peaceful change. That's so!

Correspondence.

SANTAQUIN, May 8, 1868.

Editor *Deseret Evening News*:—We are in the enjoyment of good health. We attended meetings at the 3rd Ward, Provo, and at Payson yesterday, and to day at this place, where we were accompanied by Bishop John Fairbanks, his ward comprising Payson, Ponderdown and Santaquin.

The wheat crops throughout the county are looking excellent; but very little damage having as yet been done by the "hoppers;" they are, however, numerous in some localities, and too small to fly. Some fields are protected from them by water ditches, which seem effectual in keeping them off. Some patches that have been eaten off have come up anew since the late rains.

The Bishops tell me there is plenty of bread in the wards to last till harvest. Bishop Fairbanks has secured his supply for the immigration, and other Bishops report favorably. There is being considerable corn and other late crops planted.

There are six schools now in operation in this ward, and some of the best school-houses in the county, with Sunday schools in each branch.

Elders Jos. F. Smith, A. K. Thurber, W. B. Pace and myself expect to hold meeting at Nephi this evening.

Yours truly,
GEO. A. SMITH.

NEPHI, May 9th, 1868.

Editor *Evening News*:—When Payson was first settled it was found impossible to water sufficiently 200 acres of land with Peteetneet Creek. The water has however increased, and a number of springs have broken out, and farm has been added to farm and field to field up till the present time; and a reservoir has been made on the south side of the town to contain the water, to be used in times of scarcity, after the spring floods are passed.

In 1850 a petition was made to bring the waters of Summit Creek to that place. This not being granted, B. F. Johnson, Esq. made a settlement at Jonnint, Esq. in 1851, supposing there would be water enough for a farm. In 1853 it had grown to a considerable village, when it was vacated on account of Indian difficulties. Ferney Tindall was killed by the Indians at this place; and O. C. Roberts and J. W. Berry were wounded while carrying an express. Abel Butterfield saved his life, and that of several others by running toward the Indians calling for others to follow, although no others were near, having arms.

Late in the Fall, the Indians burned the village, and next day came into Payson and sued for peace.

In 1854 the settlement was renewed, but for several years the crops were destroyed by crickets and grasshoppers, until the people got discouraged with farming and many left the place. The beauty of its situation attracted others, and the waters have increased until it has become a thriving agricultural district, producing many choice fruits.

A city site has been surveyed on Glover Creek, which bears the name of *Mona*. Several log and adobe houses have been erected within the last year; gardens have been fenced and fruit trees planted, some of which are in blossom. As an evidence of thrift, Br. John Kay has built a good frame barn which is well finished; and in this country where lumber and other building materials are so scarce it is quite an uncommon thing in so new a town.

Bros. Andrew Love and John A. Wolf settled on this stream in 1852, put land under cultivation, and built houses, but vacated the place in 1853 on account of Indian hostilities. A band of Indians attacked their corral, at night, which contained a herd of cattle in the charge of Br. Burns, and kept firing for several hours; the corral was defended by Lieut. Burns and eleven herdsmen. The Indians afterwards reported that five of their number died of their wounds, and one had both arms broken, who recovered. Isaac Duffin was wounded in the knee and several cattle were wounded and a few killed.

"Hoppers" are reported numerous, and are doing some damage at Nephi. Crops are looking exceedingly well, a large part being Fall grain.

GEO. A. SMITH.

"Malakoff," of the *New York Times*, in a letter dated Paris, March 27, gives some statistics as to the number of deaths by accident and suicide, the price of land, the cost of public improvement, &c., in that city. He says the population is 1,900,000 and that Paris has now reached the alarming figure of two suicides per day. The great majority of those who commit self-murder are men, and unmarried men. In 1867 there were 700 suicides—a fraction within two per day, of whom 418 were single men and 79 married men; 39 unmarried women and 38 married women; 22 were widowers, and 24 widows; men whose civil condition was unascertained 70, to 3 women of the same class. There were also 215 persons who made unsuccessful attempts at suicide, of whom 107 were unmarried men.

This is a somewhat fearful state of things in a city which is considered ahead of all other cities in the world in fashion and refinement; and is a fearful endorsement, by the men of Paris at least, of the saying that "it is not good for man to be alone."

In Great Britain the month of November has long been notorious as the month in which the greatest number of suicides takes place, but "Malakoff" says that in Paris the greatest number occur in April.

The total number of accidents that happened in Paris in 1867, as well as the number which terminated fatally, is also given. In the course of the year there were 3,843 accidents, of which 790 resulted in death. The accidents by carriages numbered 1,488, and cost the lives of 108 persons—79 men, 15 women and 14 children. The accidents from other causes were 2,355, of which 682 resulted in death—502 men, 77 women and 103 children. The number of wounded was 1,672, of which 1,350 were men, 171 women and 152 children.

Speaking of the value of land in that city, "Malakoff" says "the most valuable corner lot in Paris has just been confiscated to the ogre public improvement." The entire block, of which this lot formed a part, has been purchased by the government for the purpose of widening the streets, etc. The price awarded by a jury for this—the corner lot, 25 feet wide by 75 long, was 2,300,000 francs—about \$450,000 in gold. In addition to this \$100,000 more in gold were paid to the occupants of the upper and lower stories of two shops, for their loss of lease and change of location. For another lot on the corner opposite to the above, and covering less ground, the government paid more than \$400,000 in gold. The total amount paid by the government for the right of way through one block—about 600 feet long and 500 wide, was 60,000,000 francs, about \$12,000,000 in gold. Much of this enormous outlay the government will receive again from the sale of small bits of the ground, and the increased taxation to be imposed on the houses and stores about to be built, which are to be the finest in Paris.

The average returns from the rents of houses in Paris is said to be 7 per cent. on their cost—or 6 per cent. in the poor quarters of the city and 8 per cent. in the rich.

"John, John, get up; the day is breaking." "Very well, let it break; he owes us nothing." Interval of twenty minutes. "John, John, here the sun is up." "He's right; he's got further to go than we have."